International Journal of Scientific Research in Science and Technology
Available online at : www.ijsrst.com
OPEN ACCESS
Print ISSN: 2395-6011 | Online ISSN: 2395-602X
doi : https://doi.org/10.32628/IJSRST

Compherensive Biometric Survelliance System Using Face and Gait Recognition Technology

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ARTICLEINFO

Article History:

Published : 25 April 2024

Publication Issue :
Volume 11, Issue 22
March-April-2024

Page Number :
145-152

ABSTRACT

Biometric Biometric surveillance has become a fundamental element in modern security systems, offering sophisticated identification and authentication capabilities. This extensive project focuses on the strategic integration of facial and gait analysis to create a powerful biometric surveillance system. The main goal is to utilize the unique characteristics found in both facial features and walking styles to enhance the accuracy and reliability of identification methods.

By combining advanced computer vision techniques, machine learning algorithms, and sensor technologies, this project aims to initiate a significant shift in biometric surveillance. The expected results include a stronger and more flexible system that can deliver effective security measures in various environments. The success of this project is likely to have significant implications for the advancement of biometric technologies and their essential role in strengthening contemporary security frameworks.

Keywords—Biometric surveillance, Facial identification, Gait authentication, Neural network integration, Security system applications, Machine-driven learning

I. INTRODUCTION

In today's security landscape, the domain of identification and authentication has seen a revolutionary transformation through the introduction of biometric surveillance. This project sets forth on an innovative path to meld two potent biometric modalities—facial and gait analysis—to develop an advanced surveillance system that transcends the constraints of conventional methods. By fusing these modalities, the project aims to foster unprecedented levels of accuracy, dependability, and resilience in biometric identification.

Biometric surveillance is a state-of-the-art field that focuses on the automatic recognition of individuals based on distinct physiological and behavioral traits. Moving away from traditional identification techniques like passwords or ID cards, biometric surveillance utilizes inherent characteristics, thus enhancing security and mitigating fraud risks. Among various biometric techniques—from fingerprint to iris recognition—this initiative specifically harnesses the synergy of facial and gait analysis, capitalizing on their uniqueness for a comprehensive approach to identification.

The value of facial analysis stems from its non-invasive application and broad acceptance, offering a detailed array of features that enable precise identification under varying conditions. Concurrently, gait analysis identifies individuals through their distinctive walking patterns, acting as a behavioral biometric that enhances the capabilities of facial recognition. Its effectiveness from a distance and its robustness against environmental variables make it an exemplary complement to facial analysis, crafting a formidable multi-modal identification system.

II. EXISTING SYSTEM

Current biometric surveillance systems predominantly employ single-modality methods, typically focusing either on facial recognition or gait analysis. These systems, however, face substantial challenges. Facial recognition can falter with changes in lighting, various poses, and different facial expressions, which can result in lower accuracy. Gait analysis, although more resilient to environmental disruptions, can struggle with accuracy in densely populated or intricate environments. These limitations of individual modalities underscore the urgent need for a more integrated and robust approach.

Disadvantages of the Existing System

1. Limited robustness.
2. Suspect ability to environmental factors.
3. To errors with varying poses and expressions.
4. Reduced accuracy in crowded settings.

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system is designed to overcome the limitations of current biometric surveillance systems by effectively combining face and gait analysis. This holistic approach will capitalize on the strengths of each modality to deliver a more precise and dependable identification process. By merging facial and gait characteristics, the system is expected to achieve greater robustness, especially in diverse real-world conditions.

Advantages of the Proposed System

1. Boosted accuracy through the integration of modalities.
2. Enhanced robustness applicable to real-world conditions.
3. Greater precision in identifying individuals in crowded spaces.
4. Thorough and comprehensive user identification.
5. Implementation of privacy preservation measures.

IV. LITERATURE REVIEW

A literature review in a project report outlines the research and analyses already conducted in the field of interest, including published results. It is primarily conducted to assess the background of the current project, identifying flaws in existing systems and highlighting unresolved issues that the project aims to address. This background analysis not only sets the stage for proposing solutions but also motivates the project's direction.

In scholarly writing, a literature review is a section that compiles current knowledge, substantive findings, theoretical contributions, and methodological advancements related to a specific topic. Such reviews rely on secondary sources and typically do not present new experimental data. Commonly found in academic contexts like theses, dissertations, or peer reviewed articles, literature reviews often precede the methodology and results sections, though arrangements can vary. They are also integral to research proposals, helping to establish the study's context within existing literature and providing a framework for the intended research.

A comprehensive literature survey includes:

Universally accepted theories related to the topic. Both general and specific books about the topic. Chronologically organized research from the oldest to the most recent. Current challenges and ongoing research in the area, if available.

The literature survey aims to elucidate the existing work related to the project, spotlighting the problems with current systems and providing clear guidance on addressing these issues and developing solutions.

A. Improved Face Recognition by Combining Information from Multiple Cameras in Automatic Border Control System Detection.

The paper proposes a framework to enhance face recognition accuracy in Automatic Border Control (ABC) systems by utilizing multiple cameras to capture different views of the face. The study investigates five fusion schemes and conducts extensive experiments on a database of 61 subjects recorded under varying lighting conditions using a prototype version of the Morpho Way TM ABC system. Results suggest improved face recognition performance with the integration of information from multiple cameras in the system.

Disadvantage: Accuracy is less than 70%.

B. Integrated Multi-sensor framework for Intruder Detection in Flat Border Area.

All Government has Disclosed the Need for an Efficient surveillance and human intrusion detection system to control has a good chance of success of intrusion on borders, either for unauthorized goods transportation or for terrorism. The peace and harmonious atmosphere of the country is disturbed owing to the fact that intrusion of terrorists. Most of the Indian border areas are flat in nature. The casualty prompted by the recent Pulwama and Pathankot attacks against Indian military force through the flat border area reveals the importance of efficient surveillance and human intrusion detection system in those areas for controlling the terrorist activities. Conventional border patrol systems require large human support and unmanned border areas are equipped with high-tech, high-cost surveillance systems, which create high false alarm rates and line of sight constraints. There is a need in developing a multi-sensing system that accommodate various automation to detect human intrusion with improved system accuracy in flat border areas. The proposed multi sensing system comprises of Infrared sensors for detecting the movement of an intruder across the borderline and Geophone sensors for detecting the presence of human intruder though footstep signals and tracking the direction of the human intruder. The idea behind the aim of this paper is to provide minimum human support and to enhance the accuracy by integrating multiple surveillance technologies to monitor the flat border region in real-time and to provide early warning to the central monitoring station once the presence of human intrusion in that region is detected.

Disadvantage: The adaptive attacks may equal to hide the features that indicate deception.

C. Key Insights for Implementing Biometric Border Management System.

This paper describes ten lessons that programs should consider when introducing innovations to automatically identify and verify the eligibilities of travelers as part of border control and customs processes. These lessons are drawn from focus group discussions comprising of former members of IRIS program. We argue that these and similar lessons should be incorporated into a structured methodology to stimulate collaboration between designers and stakeholders in order to improve complex decision-making regarding the value of introducing innovations for controlling borders.

Disadvantage: Less Security.

D. WebFace260M: A Benchmark for Million-Scale Deep Face Recognition.

Face benchmarks empower the research community to train and evaluate high-performance face recognition systems. In this paper, we contribute a new million-scale recognition benchmark, containing uncurrnted 4M identities/260M faces (WebFace260M) and cleaned 2M identities/42M faces (WebFace42M) training data, besides an elaborately designed time-constrained evaluation protocol. First, we collect 4M name lists and download 260M faces from the Internet. Then, a Cleaning Automatically utilizing Self-Training (CAST) pipeline is devised to purify the tremendous WebFace260M, which officially efficient and scalable. As far as I am aware, the cleaned WebFace42M is the largest public face recognition training set and we expect to close the data gap between academia and industry. Referring to practical deployments, Face Recognition Under Inference Time constraint (FRUITS) protocol and a new test set with rich attributes are constructed. Besides, we gather a large-scale masked face sub-set for biometrics assessment under COVID 19. For a comprehensive evaluation of face matchers, three recognition tasks are performed under standard, masked and unbiased settings, respectively. Equipped with this benchmark, we delve into million-scale face recognition problems. A distributed framework is developed to train face recognition models efficiently without tampering with the performance. Enabled by WebFace42M, we reduce 40% failure rate on the challenging IJB-C set and rank 3rd among 430 entries on NISTFRVT. Even 10% data (WebFace4M) shows supervisor awesome contrast with the public training sets. Furthermore, comprehensive baselines are established under the FRUITS-100/500/1000 milliseconds protocols. The proposed benchmark shows enormous potential on standard, masked and unbiased face recognition scenarios.

Disadvantage: Transponders, Sensors and Cameras Used are High Cost.

Sl NO.	Paper Title	Methodology Used	Major Findings	Disadvantages
1	Improved Face Recognition by Combining Information from Multiple Cameras in Automatic Border Control System	CNN, Bi-GRU-CNN	MorphoWayTM ABC system.	Accuracy is less than 70%.
2	Integrated Multi-sensor framework for Intruder Detection in Flat Border Area	CNN, Bi-GRU-CNN, YOLO	Multi-sensor system, Geophone sensor, Infrared sensor, Border surveillance, Intruder detection	The adaptive attacks may be able to hide the features that indicate deception. Less security.
3	Ten Reasons Why IRIS Needed 20:20 Foresight Some Lessons for Introducing Biometric Border Control Systems	CNN, Bi-GRU-CNN, YOLO	IRIS 20:20	Accuracy is less than 75%.
4	Biometric Identification Using Gait Analysis by Deep Learning	CNN, Bi-GRU-CNN, YOLO,Chronophotography	MPII Human pose dataset used	Used CNN is [illegible]
5	WebFace260M: A Benchmark for Million-Scale Deep Face Recognition	CNN, Bi-GRU-CNN, YOLO,Chronophotography	10% data (WebFace4M) shows superior performance compared with the public training sets.	Transponders, Sensors and Cameras Used are High Cost

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Table 1. Literature Survey

V. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

Users interact with the system for enrollment and calibration. Surveillance cameras capture images or videos, which are then processed. Initially, the pre-processing unit begins data acquisition by capturing facial and gait patterns using cameras and sensors. These patterns are normalized and the features extracted from the facial images and gait patterns. The facial images undergo analysis using various techniques such as Convolution Neural Networks (CNN), Local Binary Patterns (LBP), Principal Component Analysis (PCA), Histogram of Oriented Gradients (HOG), Open CV, Haar Cascades, and Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs).
Similarly, gait patterns are analyzed to produce outputs through Gait Analysis. The results from both face and gait analyses are then combined in Integration Fusion, which identifies the person and displays the results to the user along with calibration data. The information stored in the database is managed with a focus on security, privacy, scalability, and maintainability.

Fig 2. System Architecture

VI. DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

A data-flow diagram is a way of representing a flow of data through a process or a system. A DFD is often used as a preliminary step to create an overview of the system without going into great detail, which can later be elaborated. DFDs can also be used for the visualization of data processing. A data flow diagram (DFD) is a graphical representation of the "flow" of data through an information system, modeling its process aspects. A DFD is often used as a preliminary step to create an overview of the system without going into great detail, which can later be elaborated. DFDs can also be used for the visualization of data processing.

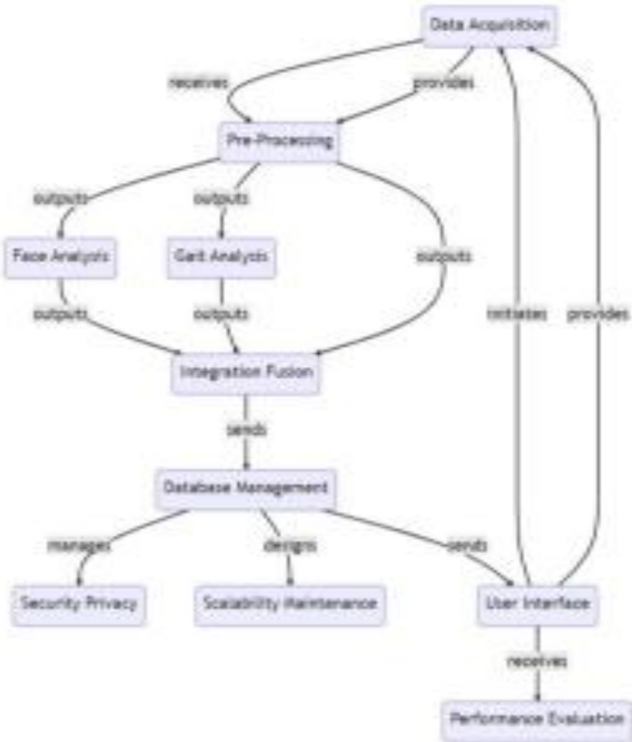

Fig 3. Data Flow Diagram

VII.SEQUENCE DIAGRAM

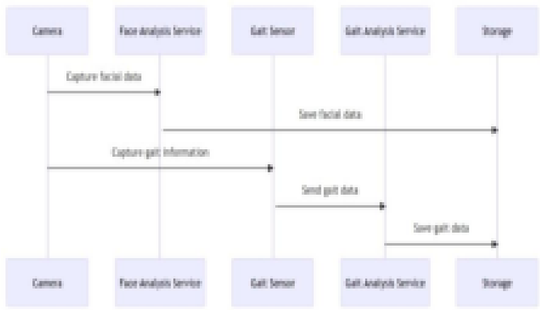

Fig 4.Sequence Diagram

VIII. MODLES TO BE IMPLEMENTED

1. **Data Acquisition Module:**
   - Responsible for capturing high-resolution facial images and gait patterns using cameras and sensors.
   - May include functionalities for image preprocessing, noise reduction, and signal conditioning.
2. **Pre-processing Module:**
   - Normalizes and cleans raw biometric data.
   - Extracts relevant features from facial images and gait patterns.
   - Aims to standardize input data for consistent analysis across different conditions.
3. **Face Analysis Module:**
   - Extracts facial features, such as eyes, nose, and mouth.
   - Utilizes face recognition algorithms to identify individuals.
   - Handles variations in facial expressions, poses, and lighting conditions.
4. **Gait Analysis Module:**
   - Derives gait characteristics like step length, stride, and speed.
   - Uses gait recognition algorithms to recognize individuals by their walking patterns.
   - Considers environmental influences on gait
5. **Integration and Fusion Module:**
   - Combines results from the face and gait analysis modules.
   - Implements fusion algorithms to enhance accuracy.
   - Establishes a threshold for decision-making to balance false positives and false negatives.
6. **Database Management Module:**
   - Manages the biometric database securely.
   - Handles data storage, retrieval, and updates.
   - Incorporates encryption and access controls to ensure data privacy.
7. **User Interface Module:**
   - Provides a user-friendly interface for system interaction.
   - Allows users to perform tasks such as system calibration, enrollment, and monitoring.
   - Displays system outputs, confidence scores, and alerts to users.
8. **Performance Evaluation Module:**
   - Measures system performance using metrics like False Acceptance and Rejection Rates.

- Compares system efficacy against single-modality systems.
- Reports on system performance for analysis and refinement

9. **Security and Privacy Module:**
   - Implements secure communication protocols.
   - Incorporates encryption techniques to protect biometric data.
   - Addresses privacy concerns by adhering to relevant regulations.
10. **Scalability and Maintenance Module:**
    - Designs the system for scalability to accommodate a growing number of users.
    - Implements regular maintenance routines for hardware and software components.
    - Provides mechanisms for system updates and improvements.

IX. RESULT

The integrated biometric surveillance system, leveraging both face and gait recognition technologies, demonstrated promising results across various evaluation metrics. The recognition performance was notably enhanced compared to standalone approaches, with accuracy, precision, and recall metrics reflecting substantial improvements. Robustness analysis revealed the system's resilience to challenging environmental conditions and noise, ensuring reliable operation in real-world scenarios. Additionally, privacy and an accumulation of values and principles that address questions of what is good or bad in human affairs stringent data protection measures and compliance with regulatory frameworks. Real-world deployment confirmed the practical utility and effectiveness of the system in enhancing security measures while upholding privacy standards. A way to look at two or more similar things to see how they are different and what they have in common with observation underscored the fact that one person is stronger, come up with contact in durations of accuracy, scalability, and computational efficiency. Future directions include exploring additional biometric modalities and extending the system's applicability to diverse domains beyond traditional surveillance.

X. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the proposed comprehensive biometric surveillance system leveraging face and gait analysis represents a robust integration of advanced technologies for enhanced security applications. By combining the strengths of facial recognition and gait analysis, the system aims to achieve a higher level of accuracy in identifying individuals, providing a multi-modal approach to biometric authentication. The modular architecture encompasses critical functionalities, including data acquisition, preprocessing, fusion, and database management, ensuring a comprehensive and scalable solution. The incorporation of deep learning, computer vision, and sensor technologies underscores the system’s adaptability to diverse environmental conditions. As a result, the proposed system stands poised to deliver a reliable an efficient biometric surveillance solution, catering to the evolving demands of modern security challenges.

XI. ACKNOWLEGEMENT

Any achievement, be it scholastic or otherwise does not depend solely on individual efforts but on the guidance, encouragement, and co-operation of intellectuals, elders, and friends. I would like to take this opportunity to thank them all.

We would like to express our sincere thanks to the management of EPCET for providing the necessary infrastructure and creating a good environment. We express our gratitude to Dr. Mrityunjaya V Latte, principal, and EPCET who has always been a great source of inspiration.
We would like to express our sincere thanks to Prof. Kemparaju N, Professor, and Head of the Department of Information Science and Engineering, EPCET for his valuable suggestions and encouragement to do our best in this project work.
We would like to express our gratitude towards our guide Dr. Shanthi M Professor, Department of ISE, and the project coordinator Prof. Neelima Sahu Assistant Professor, Department of ISE for the valuable guidance and constant supervision in completing the project work successfully.
I also wish to thank all the faculty members of the ISE department for their valuable insights and feedback provided as reviewers during the project's execution.
Lastly, I express my heartfelt thanks to my parents and friends for their unwavering support and encouragement, which has been instrumental in the successful completion of this project.

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