



Implementation Face Recognition System using RaspBerry Pi

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ABSTRACT

Home security is growing field. To provide security to home, the home security system has become vital for every house. Previously, most doors can be open by using traditional ways, such as keys, security cards, password or pattern. However, incidents such as a key loss has led to much worrying cases such as robbery and identity fraud. This has become a significant issue. To overcome this problem, face recognition using deep learning technique was introduced and Internet of Thing (IoT) also been used to perform efficiency.

This project adds mainly four features: security, safety, control and monitoring to the home automation. Firstly, the system need a face authentication for the users to be able to enter the home (locked/unlocked). When an unauthenticated try to log in, this face will be captured and would be sent to gmail as an attachment. The system should also support remote home control. Temperature sensor is use for home temperature monitoring. The date can be visualized remotely in real time.

Key words: IOT, Face Recognition, RaspBerry Pi

INTRODUCTION

We want to provide high level security to home using IOT technology. IOT is the new technology which has made an enormous impact on the modern world. The IOT can be define as the system of the interconnected mechanical, electrical and computing devices and other objects like animals, humans which are given a unique identifier and this system has an ability to transfer data over a wide network of such interrelated systems without requiring human-to-human or human-to-computer interactions. In short, the IOT has an ability to the make things self-instructed. Hence it can make significant impact on modern security technologies.

The Home security has become a solemn issue in the society. Anyone can be harassed in it's the own house. Older security systems can't tackle some situations like hacking, break down in the system. Unwanted persons like thieves, murderers and some known criminals will try to intrude in the home any time they want. Also, we know that the gadgets now a days are not that secured and hence can be easily hacked. Even intruders have found their way to take over these gadgets.

So, to avoid the such situations, we have to develop the system in such way that the no one should get an intrusion to the system. The used of IOT will enhance some security level as well as it will help of in accessing and controlling the system remotely. Therefore, we are trying to the develop a face recognizable the automated door unlocking system using an IOT.

IOT will be the enabled sensing, actuating and communications in the system. System can be made the automated easily. So, we can go on developing the smart home by extending this security system. To develop this, we will use by RaspBerry Pi micro-controller board for system development, a raspBerry pi camera module for face recognition and a

programmable motor (stepper) to open door lock. We will install appropriate linux based Raspberry pi operating system on raspberry pi micro-controller board. For the door unlocking system is, we will place a stepper motor at door latch. This motor will be programmed in such a way that when the system authenticates the person in front of the camera, the motor will rotate to open latch.

We will use the image processing the technology to authenticates the person to the enter in home. For image processing, we will use, the pi camera module. Pi camera module is attached to the Raspberry pi, and it aids to store various faces in the databases. When someone wants to the enter in home, he should stand in the front of camera. Camera will recognize the face and compares with the faces stored in the LFW database. If the face match, the door will be automatically unlocked it, otherwise a warning call it will be sent to the owner of the house.

MOTIVATION

Now days the security has become main issues in the society. Nobody’s home is the safe, and the technologies which are developed for security purpose till now can be easily tackled by the intruders. Therefore, we are trying to develop a home security system using IOT.

Till date, Face recognition technology has not been developed using IOT and we will develop an IOT based automated door lock system using face recognition. Development of the system in IOT will make the significant change in the modern security technologies. The use of micro-controller board will establish simplicity and flexibility in the system.

The use of IOT will aid in controlling and monitoring the system remotely. We will also develop a new face recognition algorithm which will take over the disadvantages of algorithms like PCA (principal component analysis) and LDA (linear discriminant analysis).

PROPOSED SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

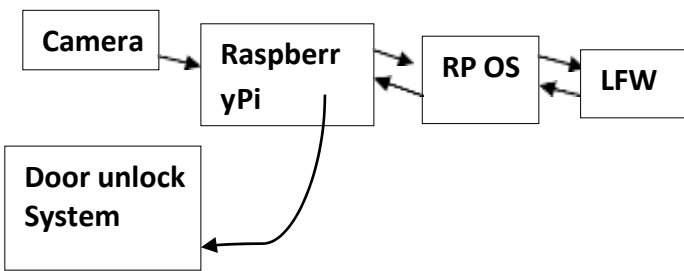


Fig. 1 Face recognition system

RP OS: Raspberry Pi Operating system LFW: Labeled Faces in the Wild Database

A. Raspberry Pi



Fig. 2 Raspberry Pi

Raspberry Pi board is a micro-controller board used for development of various embedded level projects. Its size is no more than a credit card. It has a Broad-com BCM2835 system on chip (SoC) multimedia processor. It also has 512 MB memory chip on the board at the centre. Its IAS (Instruction Set Architecture) is different than other architectures and it is used for ARM (Advanced RISC Machines). The Raspberry Pi runs on Raspberry Pi compatible operating system which is known as GNU/Linux Raspbian. Operating systems like windows, IOS are also compatible to Raspberry Pi. But

the reason of using Linux is that the LINUX is open source and programming oriented and hence becomes easy for development.

Features of the Raspberry Pi:

- CPU quad core 64-bit ARM Cortex A53 clocked at 1.2 GHz.
- GPU: 400 Mhz VideoCore IV multimedia.
- Memory: 1GB LPDDR2 900 SDRAM i.e. (900MHz)
- Video outputs: HDMI, Composite Video (PAL and NTSC) via 3.5 mm jack.
- Network range 10 to 100 Mbps Ethernet and 802.11n wireless LAN
- Bluetooth version 4.1
- width: 85.60 mm* 56.5 mm
- Weight: 45g

B. Camera Module

The Raspberry Pi Camera Module is a custom designed add-on for Raspberry Pi. It attaches to the Raspberry Pi by way of one of the two small sockets on the board upper surface. This interface uses the dedicated CSI interface, which was designed especially for interfacing to cameras. The CSI busses is capable of extremely high data rates, and it exclusively carries pixel data.



Fig. 3 Camera Module

C. Stepper Motor

A stepper motor is a brushless, and can be both synchronous as well as asynchronous electrical motor. Due to this, the motor can convert digital pulses into mechanical rotations. When the motor revolves, its revolutions are divided into particular steps, and hence it is known as stepper motor. These steps are discrete and for every step the motor is sent a pulse. All steps of the stepper motor are equal and they are divided for unit time.



Fig. 4 Stepper Motor

Each of these pulses causes the motor to rotate in particular angle. The motor speed is depending upon the frequency of the pulses. As the frequency changes, the rotational speed also changes. The speed of the motor is directly proportional to the frequency of the digital pulses. If the frequency increases, the speed of the motor also increases. Stepper motors are low cost, highly reliable and their performance rate is high at low digital frequency.

D. Labeled Faces in the Wild Database

Labeled Faces in the Wild is the database of various face photograph which was designed for proper study of various distinguished faces. Hence this database consists of images of over 13000 faces collected from various resources . Every image is labeled with the name of person in the picture. Hence with such wide variety of faces, the study of faces has become easy. These faces were detected by Voila-Jone face detector.

This database was released in 2007 for aiding the face recognition technology. It contains four distinguished sets of LFW images which includes the original and three different types of "aligned" images. The aligned images include "funneled images" (ICCV 2007), LFW-a, which uses an unpublished method of alignment, and "deep funneled" images (NIPS 2012). Among these, LFW-a and the deep funneled images produce superior results for most face verification algorithms over the original images and over the funneled images

FUTURE SCOPE

This security system is a combination of face recognition system and IOT. These is the two technologies are growing technologies and with the help of them, much advancement can be done. There are many face recognition algorithms developed till date but none of them are proper and hence each one has its disadvantages. Hence in the future a proper designing in the face recognition algorithm can be done and a new algorithm can be introduced.

The technology is scalable therefore new modifications can be easily done. New hardware can be easily attached hence the new smart home concept can be implemented. Everything in that home will be smart. That means we don't need to give command to hardware every time. Hardware itself will know do's and don'ts.

CONCLUSION

The security system, proposed, is low cost, low power consuming system. This system can easily provide high level of security as it combines two modern technologies together

i.e., Face recognition and IoT. These are rapidly growing technologies in industries and scientists are still researching on them. Therefore, these two have made a significant impact on security system development. Due to these, the security will almost double. Remote controlling and monitoring is possible because of using IoT and Face recognition has made it almost impossible to hack.

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