

An Efficient Facial Recognition Based Access Control of Door and Home Security system

Kommu Renuka & Shekar Boddupally

¹M. Tech (Embedded Systems), Dept of Electronics & Communication Engineering, E-mail: renuka5@gmail.com

²M.Tech VLSI System Design, Dept of Electronics & Communication Engineering, E-mail: shekhar.441@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: This paper deals with the idea of secure locking automation utilizing IOT for door unlocking system to provide essential security to our homes, bank lockers and related control operations and security caution through the GSM module. This paper also presents a computer vision system for visually impaired. This system understands face around the subject up to 1 feet in front, left and right direction using a camera module. This proposed system uses Raspberry Pi board to process real time data collected by camera module. The module contains a secured face recognizer for automatic door unlocking. The camera catches the facial picture and compares it with the image which is stored in the database. If the picture is found in the database then the door lock opens otherwise it relevant pre-recorded speech message stored in memory is invoked. This pre-recorded speech messages are invoked using easy text to speech software which is installed in the raspberry pi board. Such speech messages are conveyed to the visually impaired using earphone or speaker.

KEYWORDS: Facial Recognition; Image matching; Sensor System; Digital camera; Raspberry Pi 3; Person Identifications

I. INTRODUCTION

A facial acknowledgment framework is a framework which gets facial pictures and confirms the character of a man using a propelled camera. It is an application fit for distinguishing or checking a man from a computerized picture. One approach to do this is by looking at those facial components from the picture and a face database. As stood out from other diverse biometrics frameworks utilizing unique mark/palm print and iris, confront acknowledgment has unmistakable favorable circumstances due to its non-contact handle. Face pictures can be caught from a separation without touching the individual being recognized, and the ID does not require participating with the individual.

It is normally utilized as a part of security frameworks and can be contrasted with different biometrics. It has

additionally turned out to be main stream as a commercial recognizable proof and advertising instrument.



Fig 1: Facial Recognition

In the late time, cloud computing has advanced as a net driven, benefit arranged processing model. As characterized by National Foundation of Measures and Innovation (NIST), cloud computing is show which empowers the advantageous, on-request organize access to a common pool of configurable registering assets (e.g., servers, administrations, applications, systems, stockpiling, and systems). In a facial recognition security system the Raspberry pi is combined with Cloud Computing to provide the communication between the person and the security system.

Cloud is a service provider or a type of internet based computing that provides shared computers processing resource and other devices on demand. Cloud computing is a gathering of advances that permit IT assets to be virtualized, utilized on an on-request premise and conveyed by means of the Web as administrations. Cloud computing can be viewed as another processing



worldview in so far as it permits the use of a figuring framework at least one level of deliberation, as an on-request benefit made accessible over the Web or other PC organize. It is sold on request, normally incrementally or the hour; it is versatile – a client can have to such an extent or as meagre of an administration as they need at any given time and the administration is completely overseen by the supplier. Due to its elements of more prominent adaptability and accessibility at lower cost, Cloud computing is a subject that has been getting a decent arrangement of consideration.

II. RELATED WORK

People always remain busy in their day to day work also wants to ensure their safety of their beloved things. Sometimes they forget to look after their necessary things like keys, wallet, credit cards etc. Without these, they are unable to access their home or any place they want. Douglas A. Reynolds [7] discussed voice recognition of a user is done in many methods. The most successful methods are through Gaussian Mixture Model and Score Normalization. These methods are used to verify the user's tone and process the system for the further level. But these methods have a drawback that they can't verify the user in a noisy environment. Some systems use the Viterbi beam search decoder for the recognizing purpose. When a speaker utters the sequence of words this decoder uses the conditional probability involved in the Hidden Markov Model during the training process and compares with the originally stored voice. This is a bit lengthy process so it requires a great amount of time which leads to the degradation of the efficiency of the system.

Iztok Kramberger [1] discussed the doorway telephone mechanism with collective voice feedback and speech technology is not completely reliable the focus was on components which have more significant impact on efficiency. Utilizing embedded microphone array raises voice detection performance in quite noisy locations. To maximize speech detection functionality, a null syntax with assurance measure assistance was applied. The speaker conformation segment was also maximized for noisy conditions. It offers an individual identification and confirmation process depending on a VoIP doorway telephone embedded system and server-based speaker authentication system. Voice is transported using the

widely accepted VoIP technology, which helps to ensure that this system may function in numerous application places with various security stages. There are numerous active doorway telephone devices that assist a variety of networking systems as well as assist to resolve personal mobility issues. This offers an expansion to a VoIP-based doorway telephone system setup with speaker authentication for doorway security [8].

Biometric devices gain incomparable superior individual identification and authentication, performing huge tasks in private, national and universal security. Anyway, these devices may be baited and apart from their innovative improvements in spoofing detection, latest alternatives frequently depend on domain information, particular biometric reading techniques, and also attack types [2].

We take into account an extremely limited understanding of biometric spoofing at the sensing unit to attain remarkable spoofing detecting devices for iris and fingerprint modalities depending on a pair of strong understandable methods. The initial method includes schooling of perfect convolutional network architectures for every domain, while the subsequent method is targeted on data of the reliable network by means of backpropagation [4]. We analyze nine biometric spoofing conditions consisting of real and imitation examples of a particular biometric modality and assault type and understand strong representations for every benchmark by merging and differing both understanding methods. This layout not just includes the much better idea of how these methods interplay, but additionally develops devices that go over the widely known results in eight of the nine conditions. The outcomes highly show that spoofing identification devices depending on convolutional networks may be difficult to assault that are previously noted and likely modified [10][11].

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The system that is built for the authentication process is a set of different biometric techniques integrated as a single system using the Raspberry Pi processor. It contains a webcam module followed by a microphone, voice recording and playback module. Other sources like power supply, speakers, monitor and memory card are present. These all components combine to perform the

identification and authentication process. The details of the components used in this system and the methods they follow for accessing are discussed in the below. Most important input device is the wireless camera.

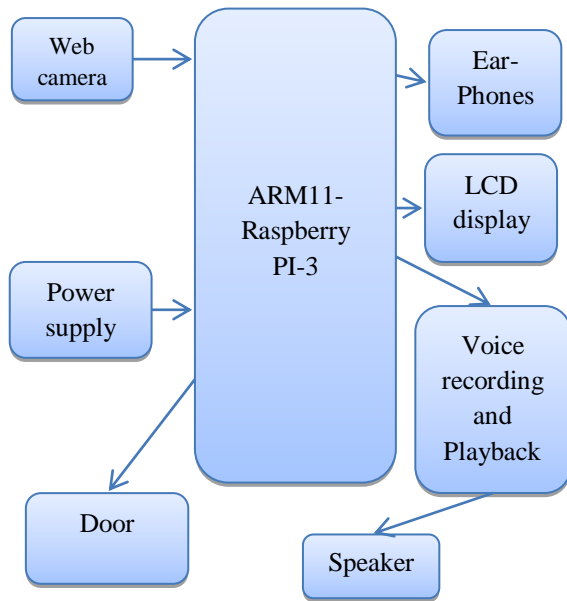


Fig. 1 Block diagram

It is used to see videostream and also whenever a person comes it takes a snapshot of that person and transmit it to raspberry pi. Raspberry pi processes these inputs like whenever it gets a calling bell as input it transmits a signal to wireless camera to capture an image of the visitor.

A. HARDWARE IMPLEMENTATION:

Raspberry Pi 3: The Raspberry Pi 3 Model B is the third generation Raspberry Pi. This powerful credit-card sized single board computer can be used for many applications and supersedes the original Raspberry Pi Model B+ and Raspberry Pi 2 Model B. Whilst maintaining the popular board format the Raspberry Pi 3 Model B brings you a more powerful processor, 10x faster than the first generation Raspberry Pi. Additionally it adds wireless LAN & Bluetooth connectivity making it the ideal solution for powerful connected designs. The main features of Raspberry pi 3 are [4]

Processor: Broadcom BCM2387 chipset. 1.2GHz Quad-Core ARM Cortex-A53 802.11 b/g/n Wireless LAN and Bluetooth 4.1 (Bluetooth Classic and LE)

GPU: Dual Core VideoCore IV® Multimedia CoProcessor. Provides Open GL ES 2.0, hardware accelerated OpenVG, and 1080p30 H.264 high profile decode.

Operating System: Boots from Micro SD card, running a version of the Linux operating system or Windows 10 IoT.

GPIO Connector: 40-pin 2.54 mm (100 mil) expansion header: 2x20 strip Providing 27 GPIO pins as well as +3.3 V, +5 V and GND supply lines

LCD Interfacing to Microcontroller: A liquid crystal display (LCD) is a thin, flat panel used for electronically displaying information such as text and integers. Its major features are its lightweight construction, and portability. Date and time are continuously displayed on LCD when the sensor values are being stored in EEPROM. Four data lines are used to send data on to the LCD. When RS=0 and EN pin is made high to low command is sent to LCD. When RS=1 and EN pin is made high to low data is sent to LCD. VEE is used to adjust contrast.

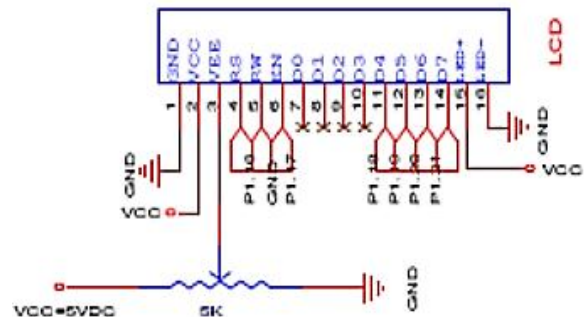


Fig. 2. LCD connection

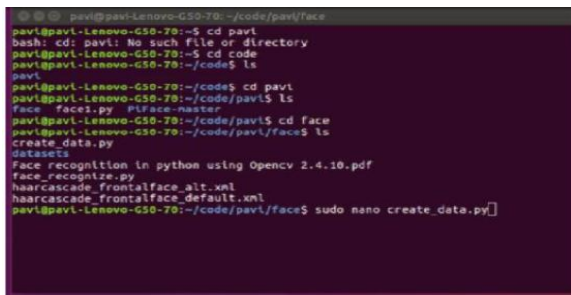
APR9600 board: This shortens the total length of sound recording to 32 seconds. Total sound recording time can be varied from 32 seconds to 60 seconds by changing the value of a single resistor. The IC can operate in one of two modes: serial mode and parallel mode. In serial access mode, sound can be recorded in 256 sections. In parallel access mode, sound can be recorded in 2, 4 or 8 sections. The IC can be controlled simply using push button keys. It is also possible to control the IC using external digital circuitry such as micro-controllers and computers. The APR9600 has a 28 pin DIP package. Supply voltage is between 4.5V to 6.5V. During recording and replaying,

current consumption is 25 mA. In idle mode, the current drops to 1 mA. The APR9600 experimental board is an assembled PCB board consisting of an APR9600 IC, an electret microphone, support components and necessary switches to allow users to explore all functions of the APR9600 chip. The oscillation resistor is chosen so that the total recording period is 60 seconds with a sampling rate of 4.2 kHz. The board measures 80mm by 55mm.

Camera: Web camera is a video camera that feeds or streams its image in real time, Webcams are known for their low manufacturing cost and their high flexibility, making them the lowest-cost form of video telephony.

B. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Here is the flow of the system. At first the system detects human and automatically raspberry pi take a snapshot which means the image acquisition part. After that image is processed and checked for authentication. Now the image matches with database, door lock or open according to users command the magnetic lock gets open or close. The result in the creation of real time database are recorded. The real time database is created by using python. While executing it produces 30 images of each subject. . Likewise, databases should be created for at least 10 individuals and it creates each image size of about 100*130 pixels of height and width.



```
pav1@pav1-Lenovo-G50-70:~/code/pav1/face$  
pav1@pav1-Lenovo-G50-70:~/code/pav1/face$ cd pav1  
bash: cd: pav1: No such file or directory  
pav1@pav1-Lenovo-G50-70:~/code/pav1/face$ cd code  
pav1@pav1-Lenovo-G50-70:~/code/pav1/face/code$ ls  
pav1  
pav1@pav1-Lenovo-G50-70:~/code/pav1/face/code$ cd pav1  
pav1@pav1-Lenovo-G50-70:~/code/pav1/face/code/pav1$ ls  
face face1.py P1face-master  
pav1@pav1-Lenovo-G50-70:~/code/pav1/face/code/pav1$ cd face  
pav1@pav1-Lenovo-G50-70:~/code/pav1/face/code/pav1/face$ ls  
create_data.py  
dataset1  
face recognition in python using Opencv 2.4.10.pdf  
face_recognize.py  
haarcascade_frontalface_alt.xml  
haarcascade_frontalface_default.xml  
pav1@pav1-Lenovo-G50-70:~/code/pav1/face/code/pav1/face$ sudo nano create_data.py
```

Fig.3 Creation of Real Time database

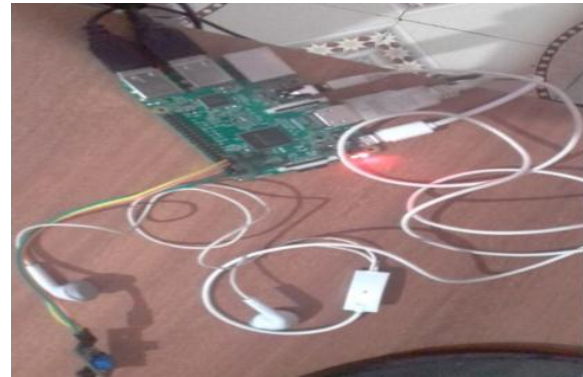


Fig.4 Hardware of the designed System

IV. CONCLUSION

The system can be used in several places like banks, hospitals, labs and other sophisticated automated systems, which dramatically reduce the hazard of unauthorized entry. Evidence can be given to the security department if any robbery issue occurs. But the system needs to be monitored always that the internet bills are paid in due time to keep connected with own home.

REFERENCES

- [1] Jae Hoon Lee ; Yong-Shik Kim ; Bong Keun Kim ; Ohba, K. ; Kawata, H. ; Ohya, A. ; Yuta, S. "Security Door System Using Human Tracking Method with Laser Range Finders", IEEE-International Conference on Mechatronics and Automation 2007. ICMA2007.
- [2] Yanbo Zhao ; Zhaohui Ye "A low cost GSM/GPRS based wireless home security system" IEEE Transactions on Consumer Electronics, (Volume:54 , Issue: 2)
- [3] Priyanka Rani and Pinki Sharma. "A Review Paper on Fingerprint Identification System". International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Science & Technology (IJARCST 2014) Vol. 2, Issue 3 (July - Sept. 2014).
- [4] Riddhi Patel and Shruti B. Yagnik. "A Literature Survey on Face Recognition Techniques". International Journal of Computer Trends and Technology (IJCTT) – volume 5 number 4 – Nov 2013.
- [5] A. Ahmed and I. Traore. "Anomaly intrusion detection based on biometrics". In 6th IEEE Information Assurance Workshop, 2005.

[6] Khalil Challita. “Biometric Authentication for Intrusion Detection Systems”. 2010 First International Conference on Integrated Intelligent Computing, 08/2010

[7] Douglas A. Reynolds, Thomas F. Quatieri, and Robert B. Dunn. “Speaker Verification Using Adapted Gaussian Mixture Models”. Digital Signal Processing 10, 19–41 (2000). doi:10.1006/dspr.1999.0361.

[8] Y. J. Oh, E. H. Paik, and K. R. Park, “Design of a SIP-based real-time visitor communication and door control architecture using a home gateway”, IEEE Trans. Consumer Electron., Vol. 52, No. 4, pp. 1256-1260, Nov. 2006.

[9] Smita S. Mudholkar, Pradnya M. Shende, Milind V. Sarode. “Biometrics Authentication Technique for Intrusion Detection Systems Using Fingerprint Recognition”. International Journal of Computer Science, Engineering and Information Technology (IJCEIT), Vol.2, No.1, February 2012.

[10] Ravi Subban and Dattatreya P. Mankame. “A Study of Biometric Approach Using Fingerprint Recognition”. Lecture Notes on Software Engineering, Vol. 1, No. 2, May 2013.

[11] Arun Ross and Anil Jain. “Biometric Sensor Interoperability: A Case Study In Fingerprints”. International ECCV Workshop on Biometric Authentication (BioAW), (Prague, Czech Republic), LNCS Vol. 3087, pp. 134-145, Springer Publishers, May 2004.



Shekar Boddupally completed M.Tech VLSI System Design.

BIODATA



Kommu Renuka completed M.Tech (Embedded Systems).