IJARCCE ISSN (O) 2278-1021, ISSN (P) 2319-5940

International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer and Communication Engineering

ISO 3297:2007 Certified ⁜ Impact Factor 7.39 ⁜ Vol. 11, Issue 7, July 2022

DOI: 10.17148/IJARCCE.2022.11723

A Study of Various Techniques Used for Detection of Face-Masks

Pratiksha Surwade[1], Prof. Girish Kulkarni[2]

MTech Student, Department of E &Tc, HSM'S SSGB College of Engineering and Technology, Bhusawal, India[1]

Head of Department, Department of E &Tc, HSM'S SSGB College of Engineering and Technology, Bhusawal, India[2]

Abstract: Infectious disease Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) has turned into a global pandemic as per the announcement by World Health Organization (WHO) on 30th Jan 2020. A portion of the areas the sicknesses become broadly fanned out due to ill-advised wearing of facial cover. So, WHO pronounced wearing the mask in swarmed regions as an anticipation technique and thus we are forced to use a protective face mask checking framework. The advancement of AI and picture handling examination present strategies for the detection of the presence of face masks. Utilizing image processing and AI strategy are utilized to figure out face mask detection. Face mask recognition can be done through different strategies, this technique can be helpful for surveillance purposes may be at the entrance of Cinema halls, airports, institutions, organizations, etc. Here we examined different profound learning methods utilized for sensing the presence of face masks.

Keywords: Face Mask, Face Mask Detector, Covid-19, Convolutional Neural Network.

I. INTRODUCTION

Numerous state-run administrations all around the world have utilized cover out in the open spots obligatory. As of now, it is the obligation of a gatekeeper posted at the entry of structures or on the other hand police out in the open spots to check whether individuals are wearing a face cover or not. Aside from being work serious, this approach endangers the gatekeepers of viral openness from people not wearing face covers. Innovation holds the key here. Face mask detection is a difficult undertaking. It has been getting more focus in this period because of the widely spreading of illness due to the Covid-19 virus. Henceforth numerous nations observe the guideline like "No access without a mask". Face mask identification is a vital issue for security reasons and Covid-19 avoidance. Account of the clinical field, mask decreases the potential openness risk from a tainted individual regardless of whether they have side effects. Face mask detection technique is utilized in Airports, Hospitals, Offices, Educational Departments, and so on. So, face mask identification is turned into an extremely basic testing issue. The face acknowledgment without a mask is simpler yet face acknowledgment with cover is a basic one since including extraction of the masked face is exceptionally muddled than the typical face. That are so many face highlights, for example, the nose, mouth, and jawline are missing in the masked face. In the clinical field, mask decreases the potential openings risk from a tainted individual regardless of whether they have side effects. So many face mask recognitions can be moved in two stages.

1) Face Recognition
2) Feature Extraction

Face acknowledgment is the initial step; here we want to recognize the face from a picture. There is an issue, for example, recognizing the different covers and exposed faces in a picture. It very well may be settled by utilizing a conventional object detection method. The conventional face detection algorithm is utilized the Viola-Jones Algorithm, Adaptive Boost Algorithm, and HOG (Histogram of Gradient). Here the object location technique is named multi-stage indicators and single short finders (SSD). Quicker RCNN is remembered for multi-stage identifiers and YOLO (You Only Look Once) and Single-Short Detection (SSD) are remembered for Single Stage Detectors. Here countless papers are examined about facial covering identification. A few strategies are utilized for mask detection, such as video insightful, picture semantic division, fingerprints, DWT (Discrete Wavelet change), and LBP (Local Binary Pattern). These strategies are investigated for checking an individual wearing mask or on the other hand not recognizing the face acknowledgment of an individual. Segment II in this work makes sense of various strategies utilized for facial covering location.

II. VARIOUS FACE MASK DETECTION TECHNIQUES

Until today there is some good sort of research is done on face mask detection. Some techniques are listed below.

The paper [1] profoundly investigates and examines the standard, benefits, and negative marks of the exemplary AdaBoost face detection algorithm and ASM algorithm in view of the point appropriation model, utilizing ASM to take care of the issues of face detection in light of AdaBoost. Right off the bat, the strategy utilizes the AdaBoost algorithm

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to identify unique faces from pictures or video transfers. Also, it utilizes ASM algorithm merges, which fit face locale distinguished by AdaBoost to precisely identify faces more. At last, it removes the predetermined size of the facial district based on the situating directions of the eyes. The trial results show that this strategy can identify face quickly and unequivocally, with solid strength. The paper examined and dissected the AdaBoost algorithm and ASM algorithm, which showed the AdaBoost algorithm has superior robustness and detection execution contrasted with other face detection algorithms. Nonetheless, there will be a specific level of decrease in face detection execution of the AdaBoost algorithm given unsteady recording what's more, from the effect of mind-boggling ecological variables. Subsequently, it is prescribed to utilize the ASM algorithm to fit the face form based on the AdaBoost algorithm and to remove the specific estimated facial districts. It identifies the face in the ORL with an accuracy of 90.50%, YALE at an accuracy of 75.76%, and the other face data set with an accuracy of 98% which is conveyed.

In [2] the examinations have been performed on Multi Human Parsing Dataset containing around 5000 pictures, each with at least two people. Out of these, 2500 pictures were utilized for preparation and approved while the leftover was utilized for testing the model with an accuracy of 93.884 %. the paper intends to identify any face from the frame regardless of its arrangement to make a binary face classifier. It states a strategy to produce exact face segmentation masks from any erratic size input picture. Starting from the RGB picture of any size, for feature extraction, the technique utilizes Training Weights which are Predefined in the VGG - 16 Architecture. The Fully Convolutional Networks trained semantically segment from faces present in that picture with Gradient Descent. Binomial Cross Entropy is utilized as a loss function. Further, the resulting picture from the FCN is handled to eliminate the undesirable clamor and keep away from the bogus forecasts if any furthermore, make a jumping box around the faces.

The experiment in [3] the face masks have been detected by Multi-Task Cascaded Convolutional Neural Network (MTCNN), The experiment begins with first identifying the facial locales. The impeded face detection issue has been taken forward by utilizing MTCNN. Then, at that point, facial highlights extraction is performed utilizing the Google FaceNet inserting model. Lastly, the order task has been performed by the Support Vector Machine (SVM). Tests mean that this referenced methodology gives an exceptional execution on masked face acknowledgment. In addition, its execution has been additionally assessed inside inordinate facial covers and found appealing results arriving at generally most elevated precision of 98.50%.

The paper [4] contrasted with other item recognition deep neural networks showed a supportive object location with a predominant accomplishment that is Face mask location with YOLOv3 covered by a restrictive theme which through positively happening normal sickness individuals get an advantage. Added with facial covering recognition performed well by the YOLOv3 where it estimates ongoing execution concerning strong GPU. while calculation power with low memory YOLO darknet order adequate for constant way. Concerning paper area beneath we have achieved that individual who wear facial coverings or not, it's prepared by the face mask picture and non-facial covering picture. Utilizing web-rejecting apparatus from the site authors have gathered 650 pictures of both masked and no-masked people. Under the exploratory conditions, ongoing video information concluded over location, limitation, and acknowledgment. Exploratory outcomes that show normal misfortune is 0.0730 in the wake of preparing 4000 ages. In the wake of preparing 4000 ages mAP score is 0.96. This special methodology of face mask perception framework accomplished observable results which has 96% arrangement and discovery exactness.

The work in [5] proposes a fog computing-based face cover recognition framework for controlling the section of an individual in an office. The proposed framework utilizes fog nodes to process the video transfers caught at different passageways into an office. Haar-cascade-classifiers are utilized to recognize face segments in the video outlines. Each fog node conveys two MobileNet models, where the main model arrangements with the division between veil furthermore, no cover case. The subsequent model arrangements with the polarity between appropriate cover wear and ill-advised mask wear to case and are applied provided that the principal model distinguishes cover in the facial picture. This two-level grouping permits the section of individuals into an office, provided that they wear the mask appropriately. The proposed framework offers execution advantages like better reaction time and transmission capacity utilization, as the handling of the video stream is done locally at each fog gateway without depending on the Internet. The consequences of the grouping are empowering with model exactness esteem of around 90%.

In the experiment in [6] the authors utilized the dataset to construct a COVID-19 facial covering locator with computer vision utilizing Python, OpenCV, Tensor Flow and Keras. The proposed framework will utilize live video transfer lastly to yield it gives an alert sound(buzzer) when somebody not wearing a mask. They distinguish whether the individual on picture/video transfer is wearing a facial covering or not with the help of PC vision and profound learning. The system developed has a very fast architecture and achieves good accuracy.

The proposed structure in [7] underwrites the MTCNN face detection model to recognize the faces and their comparing facial tourist spots present in the video outline. These facial pictures and prompts are then handled by a neoteric classifier that uses the MobileNetV2 design as an item locator for distinguishing covered districts. The proposed system was tried on a dataset which is an assortment of recordings catching the development of individuals' openly spaces while agreeing with Coronavirus security conventions. The proposed strategy exhibited its adequacy in recognizing facial veils by

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accomplishing high accuracy, review, and precision. for the chosen dataset the face detection model achieved an accuracy of 81.84% and facial mask classifier has achieved a precision of 84.39%, accuracy of 81.74%, and recall of 80.92%.

The paper [8] This paper addresses an execution of Principal Component Analysis (PCA) on covered and non-masked face acknowledgment. Security is a fundamental term in our present life. In different Biometric innovations, face acknowledgment is broadly used to get any framework since it is superior to any other conventional strategies like PIN, secret phrase, unique mark, and so on. what's more, generally solid to productively distinguish or confirm an individual. In ongoing years, face acknowledgment is an extremely difficult undertaking because of various impediment or veils like the presence of shades, scarves, caps and various sorts of make-up or camouflage fixings. The precision pace of face acknowledgment is impacted by these sorts of covers. Numerous calculations have been created as of late for non-veiled face acknowledgment which is generally utilized and also, give better execution. Still in the field of veiled face acknowledgment, scarcely any commitments have been finished. Accordingly, in this work, a measurable technique has been chosen which is applied in non-covered face acknowledgment and apply in the concealed face acknowledgment procedure. Authors claim PCA is a more powerful and fruitful factual method as the precision of concealed face picture acknowledgment is normal 72% whereas the non-covered face is normal 95%. So PCA gives an unfortunate acknowledgment rate for covered face pictures instead of non-masked faces.

In the experiment [9] authors unfurled the mask acknowledgment in light of the MobileNet model, which has a place with one of the parts of the Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) in the profound learning field. With the foundation and enormous requirements of face veil detection, before all else, we go through the audit of MobileNet's set of experiences and its practicability in requesting capabilities. From that point onward, we cleared up in a more itemized manner to assist with acquiring a superior comprehension of MobileNet's construction and how those distinctions make it exceptional. During the analysis, roughly 9000 pictures were utilized as contributions by the model for preparing and advancing. The outcome goes to the less weighted model introducing an OK accuracy of 87.96% and 93.5% for testing whether an individual wears a cover and whether the veil is covered accurately correspondingly. they likewise found a few deficiencies and impediments during the testing system.

III. COMPARISON

Such countless papers are learned about face recognition without a mask. The summary is given in short
.

TABLE I SUMMARY

Author	Method/Algorithm	Dataset	Result
H. Bing [1] , 2014	AdaBoost face detection algorithm and ASM algorithm	Self-build dataset, YALE, ORL	ASM +AdaBoost fetches 98% accuracy for the self-build dataset
T. Meenpal [2] , 2019	Semantic Segmentation	Multi Human Parsing Dataset of 5000 images	The system reaches accuracy of 93.884 %
M. S. Ejaz [3] , 2019	Convolutional Neural Network	Self-build Masked Face Database (MFD)	Most elevated Precision of 98.50% is achieved.
M. R. Bhuiyan [4] , 2020	YOLOv3	Collection of 650 images from web-scrapping	96% accurate for a given dataset
S. R. Rudraraju [5] , 2020	Fog computing-based face detection	770 images of masked and non-masked people	90% exactness is achieved
V. Vinitha [6] ,2020	Deep Learning and Computer Vision	Various datasets	90% esteem accuracy

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A. S. Joshi [7] , 2020	Deep Learning Framework applied to video footage	Collection of 15 videos footage of public places	Facial Mask Classifier Has Achieved a Precision Of 84.39%, Accuracy Of 81.74%, And Recall Of 80.92%
Ejaz, Md Sabbir Islam, Md Rabiul Sifatullah, Md Sarker, Ananya [8] , 2019	Principal Component Analysis Algorithm	ORL face database	The precision of masked face picture acknowledgment is on normal 72% where the non-masked face is on normal 95%
Y. Zhou [9] , 2020	MobileNet model	Dataset Of About 9,000 Face Pictures	Accuracy for masked faces 87.96% and 93.5% for correctly masked faces is achieved

IV. CONCLUSIONS

This article examined different strategies utilized for face mask identification. As we probably are aware these days mask identification is an exceptionally difficult assignment. The utilizations of Face Mask Detection are utilized particularly for the anticipation of spreading Corona Virus, following and recognizing crooks, and against mocking and so forth. By utilizing a Deep Convolutional Neural Network Algorithm, we can effectively recognize the face mask. Be that as it may, the facial mask identification and non-masked face identification precision gave high varieties. These papers articulate different techniques but the exactness and navigation are extremely high in CNN contrasted with others.

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