

MISSING CHILD IDENTIFICATION USING FACE AUTHENTICATION USING KNN

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Abstract

In India a countless number of children are reported missing every year. Among the missing child cases a large percentage of children remain untraced. This paper presents a novel use of deep learning methodology for identifying the reported missing child from the photos of multitude of children available, with the help of face recognition. The public can upload photographs of suspicious child into a common portal with landmarks and remarks. The photo will be automatically compared with the registered photos of the missing child from the repository. Classification of the input child image is performed and photo with best match will be selected from the database of missing children. For this, a deep learning model is trained to correctly identify the missing child from the missing child image database provided, using the facial image uploaded by the public. The Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), a highly effective deep learning technique for image based applications is adopted here for face recognition. Face descriptors are extracted from the images using a pre-trained CNN model VGG-Face deep architecture. Compared with normal deep learning applications, our algorithm uses convolution network only as a high level feature extractor and the child recognition is done by the trained KNN classifier. Choosing the best performing CNN model for face recognition, VGG-Face and proper training of it results in a deep learning model invariant to noise, illumination, contrast, occlusion, image pose and age of the child and it outperforms earlier methods in face recognition based missing child identification.

Keywords: - KNN classifier, CNN model, Search, Email

1. INTRODUCTION

Children are the greatest asset of each nation. The future of any country depends upon the right upbringing of its children. India is the second populous country in the world and children represent a significant percentage of total population. But unfortunately a large number of children go missing every year in India due to various reasons including abduction or kidnapping, run-away children, trafficked children and lost children. A deeply disturbing fact about India's missing children is that while on an average 174 children go missing every day, half of them remain untraced. Children who go missing may be exploited and abused for various purposes. As per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) report which was cited by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) in the Parliament (LS Q no.

3928, 20-032018), more than one lakh children (1,11,569 in actual numbers) were reported to have gone missing till 2016, and 55,625 of them remained untraced till the end of the year. Many NGOs claim that estimates of missing children are much higher than reported. The missing from one region may be found in another region or another state, for various reasons. So even if a child is found, it is difficult to identify him/her from the reported missing cases. A framework and methodology for developing an assistive tool for tracing missing child is described in this paper. An idea for maintaining a virtual space is proposed, such that the recent photographs of children given by parents at the time of reporting missing cases is saved in a repository. The public is given provision to voluntarily take photographs of children in suspected situations and uploaded in that

portal. Automatic searching of this photo among the missing child case images will be provided in the application. This supports the police officials to locate the child anywhere in India.

2. RELATED WORK

Existing System

Mostly missing child cases are reported to the police. The child missing from one region may be found in another region or another state, for various reasons. So even if a child is found, it is difficult to identify him/her from the reported missing cases. A framework and methodology for developing an assistive tool for tracing missing child is described in this paper. An idea for maintaining a virtual space is proposed, such that the recent photographs of children given by parents at the time of reporting missing cases is saved in a repository. The public is given provision to voluntarily take photographs of children in suspected situations and uploaded in that portal. Automatic searching of this photo among the missing child case images will be provided in the application. This supports the police officials to locate the child anywhere in India.

Proposed System

Here we propose a methodology for missing child identification which combines facial feature extraction based on deep learning and matching based on KNN. The proposed system utilizes face recognition for missing child identification. This is to help authorities and parents in missing child investigation.

IMPLEMENTATION

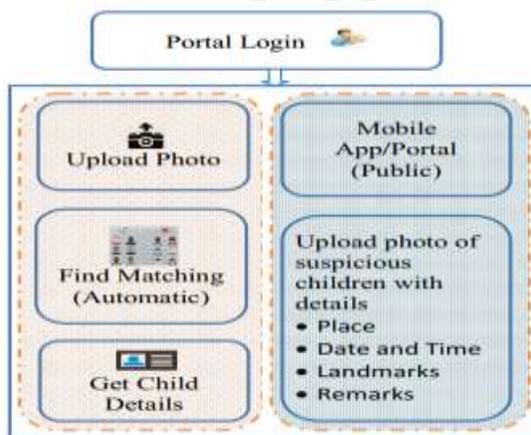


Fig:-1 System Architecture

It consists of a national portal for storing details of missing child along with the photo. Whenever a child missing is reported, along with the FIR, the

concerned officer uploads the photo of the missing child into the portal. Public can search for any matching child in the database for the images with them. The system will prompt the most matching cases. Once the matching is found, the officer can get the details of the child.

Data processing

Preprocessing input raw image in the context of face recognition involves acquiring the face region and standardizing images in a format compatible with the CNN architecture employed. Each CNN has a different input size requirement. The photographs of missing child acquired by a digital camera or mobile phone are taken and categorized into separate cases for creating the database of face recognition system. The face region in each image is identified and cropped for getting the input face images.

Data Upload

It consists of a national portal for storing details of missing child along with the photo. Whenever a child missing is reported, along with the FIR, the concerned officer uploads the photo of the missing child into the portal. The public can upload photo of any suspicious child at any time into the portal with details like place, time, landmarks and remarks. The photo uploaded by the users will be automatically compared with photos of the registered missing children and if a matching photo with sufficient score is found, then an alert email will be sent to the concerned officer. The message will also be visible in the message box of the concerned officer login screen.

Searching Data

Whenever users uploads photo of a suspected child, the system generates template vector of the facial features from the uploaded photo. If a matching is found in the repository, the system displays the most matched photo and pushes a message to the concerned Officer portal or Email the alert message of matching child. Similarly the Officer can check for any matching with the database at any time using the proposed system.

Algorithm

Convolutional Neural Networks:

```
input_image="person.jpg"

image=face_recognition.load_image_file(inputimage)

face_locations = face_recognition.face_locations(image)

for face_location in face_locations:
    top, right, bottom, left = face_location
    face_image = image[top:bottom, left:right]
    cv2.rectangle(inputimage, (left, top), (right, bottom), (0, 0, 255), 2)
```

3. EXPERIMENTAL RESULT



Fig: - 2 Home Screen



Fig:-3 Police Login



Fig:-4 Data Upload



Fig:-5 Search Module Result

4. CONCLUSION

A missing child identification system is proposed, which combines the powerful CNN based deep learning approach for feature extraction and support vector machine classifier for classification of different child categories. This system is evaluated with the deep learning model which is trained with feature representations of children faces. By discarding the softmax of the VGG-Face model and extracting CNN image features to train a multi class KNN, it was possible to achieve superior performance. Performance of the proposed system is tested using the photographs of children with different lighting conditions, noises and also images at different ages of children. The classification achieved a higher accuracy of % which shows that the proposed methodology of face recognition could be used for reliable missing children identification.

5. REFERENCES

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