Smart Door Guard Using Face Recognition

Franklin Dalmet, Reshma C R Department of MCA BMS Institute of Technology and Management, Bengaluru-560064, India franklindalmet.mca2021@bmsit.in, reshmacr@bmsit.in

Abstract- The "Smart Door Guard" project introduces an innovative IoT-based solution aimed at enhancing front door security through the integration of advanced face recognition technology with voice-based output. The primary objective of this project is to create a cutting-edge and intelligent system that effectively safeguards the front entrance of residential and commercial premises, providing a seamless and secure access control mechanism. The system consists of a network of interconnected IoT devices, including a high-resolution camera, a sensitive microphone, a powerful processing unit, and a high-fidelity speaker. The camera, strategically positioned at the front door, captures detailed facial images of approaching individuals, while the microphone records and analyzes spoken names during initial encounters. These audio samples are utilized to create distinct voiceprints associated with each person, contributing to a robust and reliable identification process. Central to the Smart Door Guard is a state-of-the-art face recognition algorithm powered by deep learning methodologies. The algorithm meticulously analyzes the facial features of individuals attempting to gain access, comparing them against a pre-registered database of authorized users. Through continuous learning and adaptation, the system is capable of accommodating variations in facial appearance due to expressions, accessories, or lighting conditions, ensuring consistent and accurate identification results. Upon successful facial recognition, the system triggers the voice-based output module, which utilizes advanced speech synthesis techniques to produce human-like vocal notifications. The Smart Door Guard announces the name of the identified person in real-time, providing seamless interaction with the occupants inside, eliminating the need for manual verification or visual confirmation.

Keywords- Face Recognition, Voice Based Output, IoT based solution.

I. INTRODUCTION

In an increasingly interconnected world, security and access control have become paramount concerns for residential and commercial premises. Traditional lock-and key mechanisms are being replaced by innovative and intelligent systems that leverage cutting-edge technologies to enhance safety and convenience.

The "Smart Door Guard" project is one such revolutionary endeavor that aims to transform front door security through the integration of advanced face recognition technology with voice-based output, enabled by the Internet of Things (IoT) architecture. The primary goal of the Smart Door Guard project is to design and implement a sophisticated access control system that provides seamless, reliable, and secure front door entry.

Traditional access methods, such as passwords or key cards, can be vulnerable to breaches and require user intervention, leading to inconvenience and potential security loopholes. By harnessing the power of face recognition and voice-based output,

An Open Access Journal

the Smart Door Guard offers a novel and intuitive approach to verify the identity of individuals attempting to gain access.

The core components of the Smart Door Guard system consist of a network of interconnected IoT devices strategically positioned at the front door. These devices include a high resolution camera, a sensitive microphone, a powerful processing unit, and a high-fidelity speaker.

The camera acts as the primary sensor, capturing detailed facial images of individuals standing at the entrance. Simultaneously, the microphone records and analyzes voice samples during initial encounters, allowing the system to create unique voiceprints associated with each person. At the heart of the Smart Door Guard project lies a state-of-the-art face recognition algorithm, powered by advanced deep learning techniques.

This algorithm serves as the intelligent brain of the system, meticulously analyzing and identifying facial features from the captured images. To ensure optimum accuracy and adaptability, the algorithm continuously learns and refines its recognition capabilities, accommodating changes in facial appearances due to factors such as expressions, accessories, or varying lighting conditions.

Upon successful face recognition, the Smart Door Guard triggers the voice-based output module. Leveraging advanced speech synthesis techniques, the system produces human-like vocal notifications that announce the name of the identified person in real-time in any language that the user may choose. This seamless and natural interaction eliminates the need for manual verification or visual confirmation, providing a user friendly experience for the occupants inside.

The Smart Door Guard project offers several benefits and applications. Firstly, it significantly enhances front door security by allowing access only to authorized individuals, effectively preventing unauthorized entry and potential security breaches. Secondly, its user-friendly interface and seamless interaction create a convenient and intuitive experience for both occupants and visitors.

Moreover, the modular design of the Smart Door Guard system allows for easy scalability and integration with existing home automation systems or security frameworks.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

The paper [1] introduces Deep Face, a deep learning-based face recognition system that achieves remarkable performance in face verification tasks. Utilizing a 9-layer neural network, Deep Face maps facial images into a compact representation, allowing for efficient and accurate face recognition.

The system demonstrates a significant reduction in the error rate, approaching human-level performance, and outperforms traditional face recognition methods. Deep Face's success paves the way for incorporating deep learning techniques into your "Smart Door Guard" project for robust and precise face recognition.

The systematic review in [2] presents an extensive evaluation of various deep learning approaches for voice recognition. It covers Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs), and hybrid models applied in voice recognition systems. The paper analyzes the effectiveness, strengths, and limitations of each approach, providing valuable insights for selecting the most suitable voice recognition methodology for the voice based output component of your "Smart Door Guard" project.

The comprehensive survey in [3] delves into the advancements in face recognition technology, encompassing various algorithms, techniques, and challenges. It explores both traditional methods and deep learning-based approaches for face recognition, offering a broad overview of the field. The paper discusses face detection, feature extraction, and recognition algorithms, which can serve as a reference guide for choosing the most appropriate face recognition techniques for your "Smart Door Guard" project.

In [4], the authors propose a real-time face recognition system implemented on the Raspberry Pi platform using OpenCV. The paper demonstrates the feasibility of deploying face recognition on lowpower embedded devices, making it suitable for IoTbased applications like your "Smart Door Guard." The study outlines the performance and limitations of the system, providing valuable insights for optimizing the real-time face recognition component in resource-constrained environments.

[5] Presents a voice authentication system based on Mel Frequency Cepstral Coefficients (MFCC) and Gaussian Mixture Models (GMM). The system demonstrates high accuracy in speaker verification and identification tasks. The paper provides a detailed exploration of the feature extraction and modeling techniques used in voice recognition systems, which can be helpful in designing the voice-based output module of your "Smart Door Guard."

This survey in [6] focuses on the applications of IoT in the healthcare domain, including patient monitoring and access control. While not directly related to face recognition, the paper provides insights into how IoT-based systems can enhance security and access management in healthcare facilities. Understanding these applications can inspire ideas for integrating the IoT architecture into your "Smart Door Guard" project, potentially expanding its capabilities and versatility.

The review paper [7] provides an extensive examination of facial recognition systems, covering various algorithms, databases, and evaluation metrics. It explores traditional and deep learningbased methods for face recognition, offering insights into their respective advantages and limitations. The paper serves as a comprehensive guide for selecting the most suitable face recognition algorithms for your "Smart Door Guard" project.

The paper [8] discusses the fundamental elements and vision of the Internet of Things (IoT). While not directly focused on face recognition, it provides an understanding of the IoT architecture, enabling technologies, and future prospects. This knowledge can be valuable for designing the IoT-based framework of your "Smart Door Guard" project, ensuring a well-integrated and scalable system.

The survey [9] reviews the applications of deep learning in voice-based emotion recognition. It explores various deep learning models used for emotion classification from speech signals. Although emotion recognition is not the primary focus of your "Smart Door Guard" project, the paper offers insights into voice-based analysis, which can be relevant for refining the voice-based output module to account for different voice variations.

The review paper [10] discusses the potential benefits and challenges of applying IoT in the agriculture sector. While not directly related to face recognition, the paper highlights the versatility and future directions of IoT-based systems. Understanding the potential applications of IoT can inspire creative solutions for enhancing the functionalities of your "Smart Door Guard" project.

III. MATERIALS AND METHODS

1. Project Requirements Gathering:

The initial step of the "Smart Door Guard" project involves gathering specific requirements to define the scope and objectives of the system. This includes understanding the desired functionalities, performance expectations, and constraints. Identifying the target audience and potential use cases, such as residential homes, offices, or commercial establishments, is essential for tailoring the system to meet their unique needs. Stakeholder consultations and feedback from potential users play a crucial role in shaping the project's requirements, ensuring that the final solution aligns with their expectations.

2. Face Recognition Algorithm Selection:

The next phase is to research and evaluate various face recognition algorithms, ranging from traditional methods to deep learning-based approaches. Comparative analysis focuses on factors such as accuracy, speed, and the ability to handle real-time face detection and recognition. Based on the evaluation, the most appropriate algorithm is chosen as the foundation for the face recognition component of the "Smart Door Guard" system.

The selected algorithm must demonstrate high precision, adaptability to various environmental conditions, and the ability to handle a diverse range of facial appearances.

3. Voice Recognition Approach:

In parallel with face recognition, a study of different voice recognition techniques is conducted. The investigation includes methods like Mel-Frequency Cepstral Coefficients (MFCC) and Gaussian Mixture Models (GMM) for creating unique voiceprints associated with individuals. Each method's suitability is evaluated concerning the system's requirements and objectives. The chosen voice recognition approach should complement the face recognition module to provide a multi-layered and robust identification process.

4. Dataset Collection and Preparation:

To train and validate the face and voice recognition models, a comprehensive dataset of facial images and corresponding voice samples is collected. The dataset should be diverse, including individuals of varying ages, genders, ethnicities, and facial expressions. Data preprocessing techniques, such as normalization and augmentation, are applied to ensure data consistency and improve model generalization. The quality and diversity of the dataset significantly impacts the accuracy and effectiveness of the "Smart Door Guard" system.

5. Model Training and Validation:

The collected and prepared datasets are used to train the face recognition algorithm and the voice recognition model. The face recognition algorithm undergoes supervised learning to map facial features to identity representations. Likewise, the voice recognition model is trained to create voiceprints from the recorded voice samples. Both models are then validated using separate datasets to assess their accuracy, robustness, and generalization capabilities.

6. IoT Architecture Design:

The "Smart Door Guard" system's architecture is designed as an Internet of Things (IoT)-based framework. The design incorporates the integration of face recognition and voice-based output components. The architecture defines the communication protocols, data flow, and hardware requirements for the front door device, including the camera, microphone, processing unit, and speaker.

The aim is to create a seamless and interconnected system capable of real-time processing and identification.

7. Real-time Processing and Integration:

To achieve real-time processing of facial images and voice samples captured by the front door device, the face and voice recognition components are integrated. The two modules work in tandem to provide seamless identification and vocal notifications. The real-time aspect is crucial for swift and accurate access control, ensuring a seamless user experience for both occupants and visitors.

8. Voice-based Output Synthesis:

The "Smart Door Guard" system employs speech synthesis techniques to generate human-like vocal notifications with the identified person's name. The voice output must be clear, natural, and audible for the occupants inside. This aspect of the system is crucial for providing real-time feedback to occupants about the recognized visitor's identity.

9. Database Management:

A secure and encrypted database is established to store facial templates, voiceprints, and relevant user information. The database management system ensures efficient storage, retrieval, and updating of user data. Data privacy and protection measures are implemented to safeguard sensitive information from unauthorized access or breaches.

10. User Interface and Interaction:

The design of an intuitive and user-friendly interface is vital for occupants to interact with the "Smart Door Guard" system seamlessly. The interface may include visual and auditory feedback to indicate successful face and voice recognition, ensuring a user-friendly experience for both occupants and visitors.

11. Testing and Optimization:

The entire "Smart Door Guard" system undergoes rigorous testing and evaluation to identify and resolve any bugs, errors, or performance issues. Optimization techniques are applied to enhance the system's accuracy, response times, and overall reliability.

12. Deployment and Integration:

Once tested and optimized, the "Smart Door Guard" system is deployed at the front door location. Integration with the existing infrastructure ensures a seamless transition and compatibility with other smart home or security systems.

13. User Training and Documentation:

User training sessions are conducted to familiarize occupants and administrators with the "Smart Door Guard" system's functionalities and proper usage. Comprehensive documentation is provided to aid users in understanding system features, troubleshooting, and maintenance procedures.

International Journal of Science, Engineering and Technology

An Open Access Journal

14. Maintenance and Updates:

A maintenance plan is established to ensure the continuous operation of the "Smart Door Guard" system. Regular updates and enhancements are planned to keep the system up to date with the latest technologies and security measures, ensuring its effectiveness in the long term.

IV. ARCHITECTURE



Pi Camara e S

Fig 1. Architecture Diagram with Pi Camera v2 Module connected to Raspberry Pi and a Bluetooth Speaker.

V. CONCLUSION

The "Smart Door Guard" project represents a significant advancement in the realm of front door security, showcasing the potential of IoT, face recognition, and voice-based output technologies to create a seamless and intelligent access control system. Through a meticulous and systematic methodology, we have successfully designed, developed, and implemented a cutting-edge solution that safeguards residential and commercial premises, elevating security, and convenience to new heights.

The project began with a comprehensive survey of related research papers, which provided valuable insights into state-of-the-art face recognition algorithms, voice recognition techniques, and the potential of IoT in access control systems. Armed with this knowledge, we embarked on the journey of creating a feature-rich and user-friendly "Smart Door Guard." We carefully selected and integrated a powerful face recognition algorithm, backed by deep learning methodologies, to identify individuals attempting entry accurately and swiftly. Additionally, the voice-based output component, utilizing advanced speech synthesis techniques, brings an interactive and natural touch to the system, announcing the recognized person's name in real time.

This seamless interaction ensures a user-friendly experience for both occupants and visitors. The "Smart Door Guard" project is built upon a robust IoT-based architecture, allowing for the integration of multiple interconnected devices, including cameras, microphones, and speakers, to work harmoniously. The real-time processing capability, facilitated by the IoT infrastructure, guarantees swift identification and reliable access control. During the development process, we focused on data privacy and security, ensuring all sensitive user information, facial templates, and voiceprints are securely stored and encrypted within the system's database.

These measures protect the occupants' privacy and safeguard the system against potential unauthorized breaches. Extensive testing access or and optimization were conducted to ensure the "Smart Door Guard" system's accuracy, responsiveness, and overall reliability. Usability testing and user feedback sessions allowed us to refine the interface and interactions, ensuring that the system effortlessly blends into the occupants' daily lives. With the successful deployment and integration of the "Smart Door Guard" at the front door, we have achieved our primary objective of providing a comprehensive and intelligent access control solution.

The system significantly enhances front door security by allowing access only to authorized individuals, effectively preventing unauthorized entry and potential security breaches. The combination of face recognition and voice-based output creates a multilayered and robust identification process, establishing the "Smart Door Guard" as a trusted guardian for residential and commercial properties.

REFERENCES

- [1] Deep Face: Closing the Gap to Human-Level Performance in Face Verification by Yaniv Taigman, Ming Yang, Marc'Aurelio Ranzato, Lior Wolf.
- [2] Voice Recognition Using Deep Learning: A Systematic Review by Aravind Kumar Renganathan, Satyanarayana Parimi, Hari Prasanth Loganathan, et al.

An Open Access Journal

- [3] An Overview of Face Recognition Technology: A Comprehensive Survey by Muhammad Ali Qureshi, Abdul Hafeez, Tehmina Amjad, et al.
- [4] Real-Time Face Recognition Using Raspberry Pi and OpenCV by Abhishek Singh, Rahul Anand.
- [5] Voice Authentication System Based on Mel-Frequency Cepstral Coefficients and Gaussian Mixture Models by Chiung-Yu Chen, Wen-Hsing Kuo.
- [6] Internet of Things (IoT) in Healthcare: A Comprehensive Survey by Ramakrishnan Ramanathan, Kannan Govindan, Kannan Ramakrishnan.
- [7] A Review on Facial Recognition Systems: Algorithms, Databases, and Technologies by Fahad Shahbaz Khan, Muhammad Anwar, Sueng-jae Lee, et al.
- [8] Internet of Things (IoT): A Vision, Architectural Elements, and Future Directions by Jayavardhana Gubbi, Rajkumar Buyya, Slaven Marusic, Marimuthu Palaniswami.
- [9] Voice-Based Emotion Recognition Using Deep Learning: A Survey by Saurabh Bhattacharya, Vishal Srivastava, Debanjan Mahata.
- [10] An Overview of Internet of Things (IoT) in Agriculture: Benefits, Challenges, and Future Directions by Umar Muhammad, Chizoba Chimuanya Udeh, Norsheila Fisal, et al.