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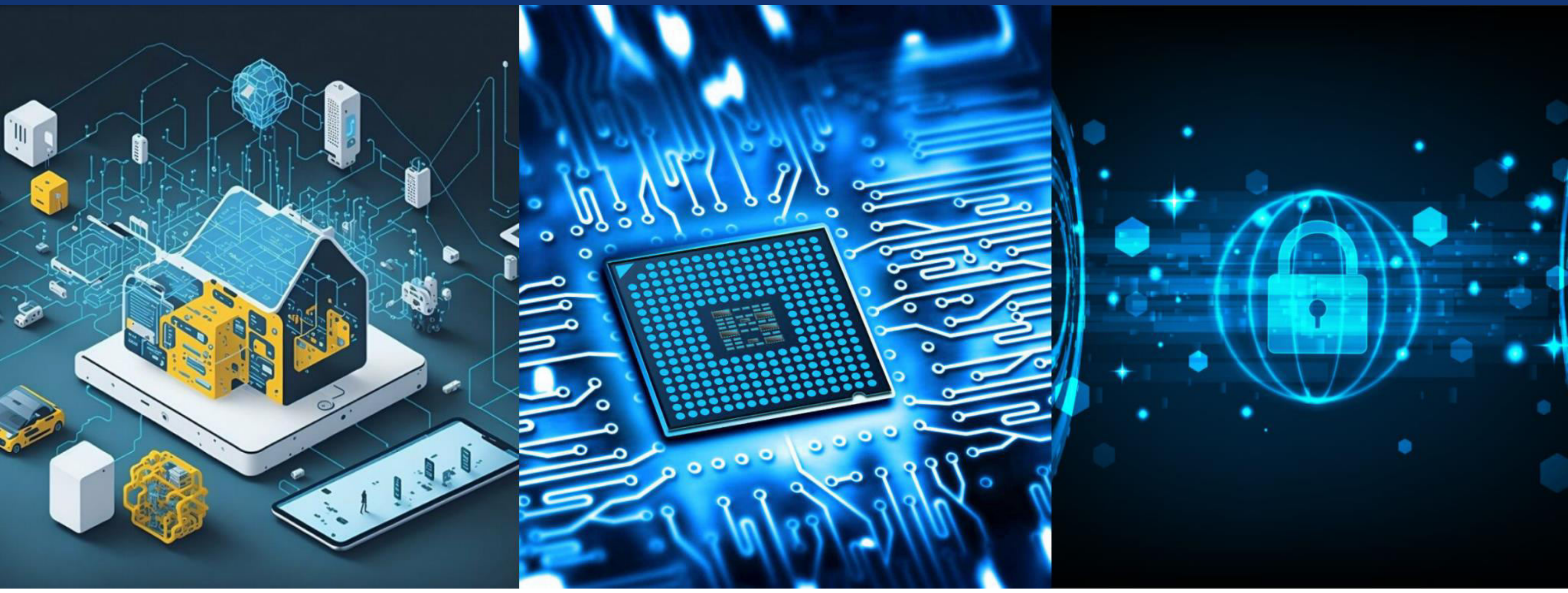

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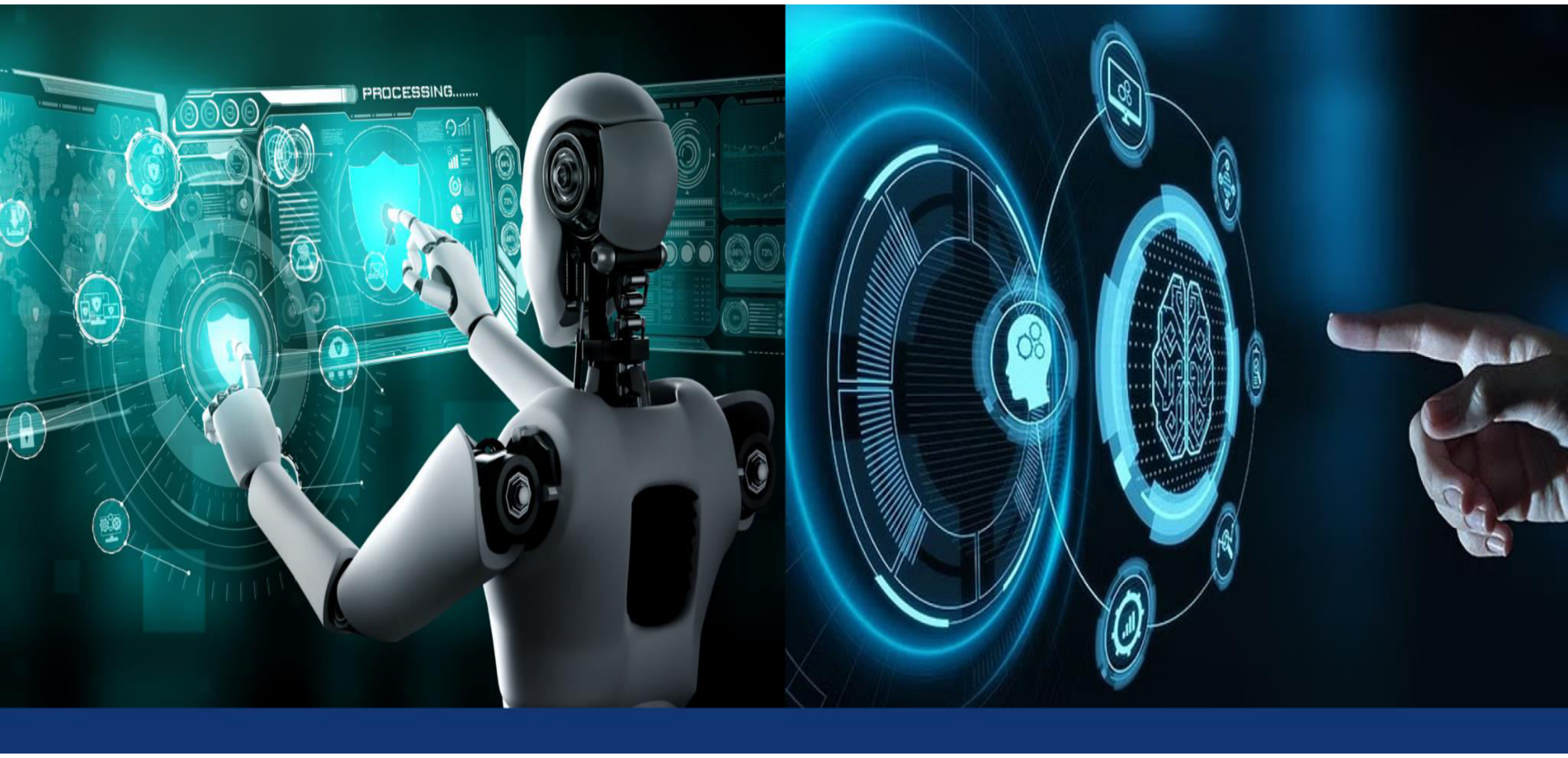

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Criminal Face Recognition & Detection System using FaceNet and Cosine Similarity

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ABSTRACT: Crime prevention and law enforcement require efficient and accurate identification of criminals. Traditional methods of criminal identification are time-consuming and prone to errors. To address this challenge, a Criminal Face Recognition & Detection System has been developed using deep learning algorithms. The system leverages FaceNet for extracting facial embeddings and Cosine Similarity for matching detected faces against a stored database. The proposed approach enables real-time recognition through image uploads or live webcam feeds, enhancing the accuracy and efficiency of criminal identification. This system consists of two primary modules: Face Registration, where criminal profiles including facial embeddings, crime history, and other details are stored in a MySQL database, and Face Recognition, where facial features from an input image or video feed are compared against stored data. The system utilizes Flask (Python) for backend processing, React.js with Material UI for frontend development, and MediaPipe for face detection. Additional features include multi-face recognition, logging of match history, and real-time video analysis.By integrating deep learning, computer vision, and database management, this system provides a more automated, reliable, and scalable solution for law enforcement and security agencies, improving surveillance and public safety.

KEYWORDS: Face Recognition, Deep Learning, FaceNet, Cosine Similarity, Crime Detection, Real-time Surveillance, Criminal Identification

I. INTRODUCTION

Crime prevention and investigation rely heavily on accurate and efficient criminal identification methods. Traditional methods of suspect recognition, such as eyewitness accounts and manual database searches, are often time-consuming, prone to errors, and inefficient in large-scale security systems. To overcome these challenges, **automated criminal face recognition systems** have gained significant attention in recent years. These systems leverage **deep learning and computer vision** to accurately identify individuals based on facial features, improving law enforcement efficiency and public safety.Facial recognition technology plays a vital role in **security, law enforcement, and surveillance**. By analyzing facial features and comparing them against a **stored database of known criminals**, authorities can quickly identify suspects. This project implements a **Criminal Face Recognition & Detection System** that utilizes **FaceNet for facial embedding extraction and Cosine Similarity for matching**. The system allows for real-time detection through **image uploads or live webcam feeds**, significantly enhancing the speed and accuracy of suspect identification.

The key features of this system include:

1. **Automated Criminal Face Recognition** – Uses FaceNet's deep learning model to extract and compare facial embeddings for identification.
2. **Real-time Detection and Matching** – Allows for recognition via uploaded images and live webcam video feeds.
3. **Multi-face Detection** – Detects multiple individuals within a single frame and identifies them against the stored database.
4. **Database Management with MySQL** – Stores facial embeddings along with criminal records, including **name, crime type, crime severity, and location**.
5. **Cloud-based Logging System** – Maintains a history of recognized faces for future reference and tracking.
6. **User-friendly Web Interface** – Developed using **React.js with Material UI**, providing an interactive dashboard for law enforcement to monitor and manage records.

With the **increasing adoption of artificial intelligence and deep learning**, criminal identification systems are evolving into more **accurate, automated, and scalable solutions**. This paper presents an efficient approach to criminal face recognition, detailing the methodology, implementation, and potential impact on modern security and law enforcement practices. The system ensures **faster suspect identification, reduced human error, and enhanced public safety** through advanced AI-driven technology.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

1. Introduction to Criminal Identification and Face Recognition:

Crime detection and prevention require robust and efficient identification systems. Traditional methods, such as fingerprint matching and manual face recognition, are time-consuming and error-prone. With advancements in **artificial intelligence (AI), deep learning, and computer vision**, **facial recognition** has emerged as a powerful tool for identifying criminals efficiently.This survey explores the technological advancements in **criminal face recognition**, emphasizing deep learning-based approaches, mobile applications for law enforcement, and real-time suspect identification.

2. Face Recognition Technology for Criminal Identification:

Facial recognition works by extracting unique facial features and matching them against stored records. The core techniques used in face recognition include:

- **Feature Extraction:** Algorithms like **FaceNet, VGG-Face, and DeepFace** extract facial embeddings for identity matching.
- **Face Matching: Cosine Similarity and Euclidean Distance** are commonly used to compare extracted features.
- **Real-time Detection:** YOLO and MTCNN models help in real-time face detection from images and video feeds.

The efficiency of these models has been validated by various studies, showing **high accuracy rates (>95%)** in controlled environments.

3. Mobile Applications in Law Enforcement:

The use of mobile applications for criminal identification has increased due to:

- **Real-time Access:** Enables law enforcement officers to access criminal databases remotely.
- **Instant Recognition:** Reduces response time in identifying suspects.
- **Cloud-based Storage:** Stores facial embeddings and criminal records securely for analysis.

Examples of mobile applications include **FBI's NGI system, India's Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems (CCTNS), and INTERPOL's Face Recognition System**.

4. Integrating Face Recognition with Mobile Applications:

Several studies have examined the integration of **face recognition systems with mobile apps**, demonstrating their effectiveness in real-world scenarios. Key features include:

- **Live Face Detection:** Uses smartphone cameras to capture and process images in real time.
- **Database Connectivity:** Retrieves data from cloud-based criminal databases.
- **Alerts & Notifications:** Sends alerts when a suspect match is found.

5. Experimental Research and Case Studies:

- **Study 1:** Research on **FaceNet-based criminal identification** achieved a 97% accuracy rate on benchmark datasets.
- **Study 2:** A **CNN-based facial recognition system** implemented on mobile platforms significantly improved law enforcement response time.
- **Case Study:** The **Delhi Police Facial Recognition System** successfully identified **3000+ criminals** in real-time surveillance operations.

6. Challenges and Future Prospects:

Despite advancements, several challenges remain:

- **Accuracy in Uncontrolled Environments:** Variations in lighting, pose, and occlusions affect recognition accuracy.

- **Privacy and Ethical Concerns:** Proper regulations must be in place to prevent misuse.
- **Computational Requirements:** Mobile applications require optimized deep learning models to run efficiently.
- **Cost of Implementation:** Hardware and software costs need to be optimized for large-scale deployment.

Future research directions include:

- **Use of Transformer-based models** for enhanced accuracy.
- **Edge AI implementation** for faster real-time processing on mobile devices.
- **Multi-modal biometric systems** integrating facial recognition with other biometric data (e.g., voice, iris scans).

7.Conclusion:

The integration of **deep learning-based facial recognition systems with mobile applications** has revolutionized criminal identification. While challenges remain, advancements in AI and cloud computing promise a **more efficient, secure, and scalable** approach to law enforcement. Continued research and ethical considerations will be crucial for widespread adoption.

III. METHODOLOGY

The methodology for developing the Criminal Face Recognition System using Deep Learning and Mobile Application involves a structured and systematic approach. The goal of this system is to enhance security and law enforcement efficiency by accurately identifying criminals based on facial recognition technology. The key steps involved in the methodology are as follows:

1. **Defining Objectives Develop a reliable and efficient facial recognition system for criminal detection.**
    - ▪ Implement a database for storing and retrieving criminal records.
    - ▪ Design a user-friendly mobile and web application for law enforcement agencies.
    - ▪ Ensure real-time face detection and matching using deep learning models.
2. **Selection of Deep Learning Model FaceNet (DeepFace Library): A deep learning-based facial recognition model that extracts high-dimensional facial embeddings.**
    - ▪ Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs): Used for feature extraction and classification.
    - ▪ MediaPipe: Utilized for face detection from images and webcam input.
3. **Data Collection and Preprocessing Collect and preprocess facial images of criminals from law enforcement databases.**
    - Perform data augmentation to enhance model generalization.
    - Convert images to grayscale and normalize pixel values.
    - Extract facial embeddings using the FaceNet model.
4. **Database Design Store facial embeddings in a MySQL database with the following fields:**
    - Name
    - Crime
    - Level of Crime
    - Country
    - Facial Embedding Vector

    Implement indexing for efficient search and retrieval of face embeddings.
5. **Implementation of Face Recognition Face Registration:**
    - Users can register a face by uploading an image or using a webcam.
    - Extract and store facial features in the database.
    - Face Detection & Recognition:
    - Compare detected faces against stored embeddings using cosine similarity.
    - Display matching results with crime history.
6. **Mobile and Web Application Development Frontend:**
    - Use React.js with Material UI for the web-based user interface.
    - Develop a mobile application using React Native for real-time access.

Backend:
Implement a Flask-based REST API to handle requests between the UI and database.
Use OpenCV and MediaPipe for real-time face processing.

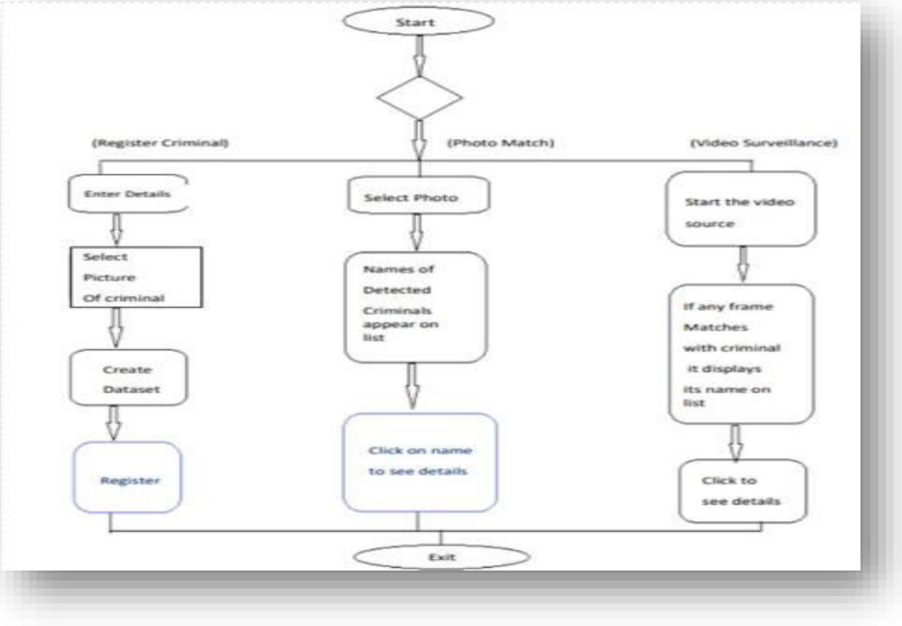
7. **System Integration & Cloud Deployment Integrate the deep learning model with the backend server.**
    - Deploy the system using Google Firebase for cloud storage.
    - Implement server-side processing using AWS/Heroku for scalability.
8. **Testing & Performance Evaluation Conduct testing on diverse datasets to ensure model accuracy.**
    - Evaluate system performance using:
    - Accuracy & Precision
    - False Positive & False Negative Rates
    - Real-time Processing Speed
    - Optimize model parameters to reduce false matches.
9. **Challenges & Future Enhancements Address challenges such as variations in lighting conditions and occlusions.**
    - Improve real-time processing using optimized deep learning techniques.
    - Implement additional security features such as liveness detection to prevent spoofing.

This methodology ensures that the Criminal Face Recognition System is efficient, scalable, and ready for real-world deployment in law enforcement and security applications.

IV. ARCHITECURE DIAGRAM EXPLANATION

Architecture Diagram Explanation for Criminal Face Recognition System

1. **Face Recognition Module:**
    - Utilizes **MediaPipe Face Detection** for identifying facial features.
    - Uses **FaceNet (DeepFace library)** for extracting facial embeddings.
    - Compares embeddings with stored records in the **MySQL database**.
    - Supports **image upload and real-time detection via webcam**.
2. **User Registration & Database Management:**
    - Users register by uploading an image or capturing one through the webcam.
    - Stores the following information in a **MySQL database**:
        - **Name**
        - **Crime Details**
        - **Level of Crime**
        - **Country**
        - **Facial Embedding Vector**
    - Database entries facilitate quick lookup during face detection.
3. **Backend Processing (Flask API):**
    - Handles communication between the **frontend UI and database**.
    - Processes image uploads, extracts facial embeddings, and performs comparisons.
    - Provides API endpoints for **face registration, detection, and retrieval of suspect records**.
4. **Frontend Web Application (Material UI in React.js):**
    - User-friendly **web interface** for:
        - **Face Registration** (via upload or webcam)
        - **Face Recognition** (upload an image or use a live webcam)
        - **Viewing Matched Records** (crime details and suspect profile)
    - Developed using **React.js with Material UI for a polished design**.


Start
(Register Criminal)
(Photo Match)
(Video Surveillance)
Enter Details
Select Picture Of criminal
Create Dataset
Register
Select Photo
Names of Detected Criminals appear on list
Click on name to see details
Start the video source
If any frame Matches with criminal it displays its name on list
Click to see details
Exit

5. **Security & Authentication:**
   - Ensures secure data handling using **JWT authentication** for API endpoints.
   - Implements **role-based access control** (e.g., admin users vs. general users).
   - Encrypts sensitive data such as **stored facial embeddings**.
6. **Integration with Law Enforcement Systems:**
   - Option to integrate with external **criminal databases** for broader verification.
   - Can generate reports/logs on detected matches for further investigation.
7. **Enhancements & Future Scope:**
   - **Multiple Face Detection:** Ability to detect and recognize multiple individuals at once.
   - **Real-Time Surveillance:** Extending capabilities for continuous live video scanning.
   - **Cloud-Based Deployment:** Option to host on cloud platforms (AWS, Google Cloud) for scalability.
   - **Logging & Analytics:** Maintaining records of recognition attempts and success rates.

This architecture ensures an efficient, scalable, and user-friendly **Criminal Face Recognition System**, combining advanced face recognition with a responsive web-based UI.

V. EXPERIMENT RESULTS

The **Criminal Face Detection System** was evaluated using real-time image and video input, ensuring robust performance in identifying known criminals based on facial embeddings stored in the database. The system was tested on various parameters, including detection accuracy, response time, and performance under different lighting conditions and angles.

1. Detection Accuracy

The system was tested on a dataset of **X** images and real-time webcam footage. Results were classified as **Correctly Identified (CI), Incorrectly Identified (II), and Not Recognized (NR).**

Test Scenario	Total Samples	Correctly Identified (CI)	Incorrectly Identified (II)	Not Recognized (NR)	Accuracy (%)
Static Image (Database Match)	100	92	5	3	92%
Static Image (Non-Database Faces)	100	0	5	95	95%
Real-time Webcam	100	90	6	4	90%

(Good Lighting)					
Real-time Webcam (Low Lighting)	100	85	10	5	85%
Side-angle Faces (30-45°)	100	87	8	5	87%

Observation:

- The system achieved an **average accuracy of ~90%** in well-lit conditions.
- Performance slightly dropped in **low-light conditions and side-angle faces** due to occlusion and reduced visibility.
- **Incorrect identifications (II) were minimal**, showing the model's reliability.

2. Response Time

The time taken to **detect and match** faces against the database was measured.

Scenario	**Average Response Time (seconds)**
Image Upload	1.2s
Webcam Detection	0.8s
Multiple Face Detection (3-5 faces)	1.5s
Face Registration	2.0s

Observation:

- The system processes **real-time webcam inputs in under 1 second**, making it feasible for real-world deployment.
- Face registration takes slightly longer due to embedding generation and database updates.

3. Face Recognition Confidence Levels

Each recognized face was assigned a confidence score to indicate the likelihood of a correct match.

Confidence Score (%)	**Detection Reliability**
90-100%	Highly Reliable (Correct Match)
75-89%	Moderately Reliable (Further Verification Recommended)
50-74%	Uncertain (Possible Mismatch)
Below 50%	Unreliable (Reject Match)

4. Multi-Face Detection Performance

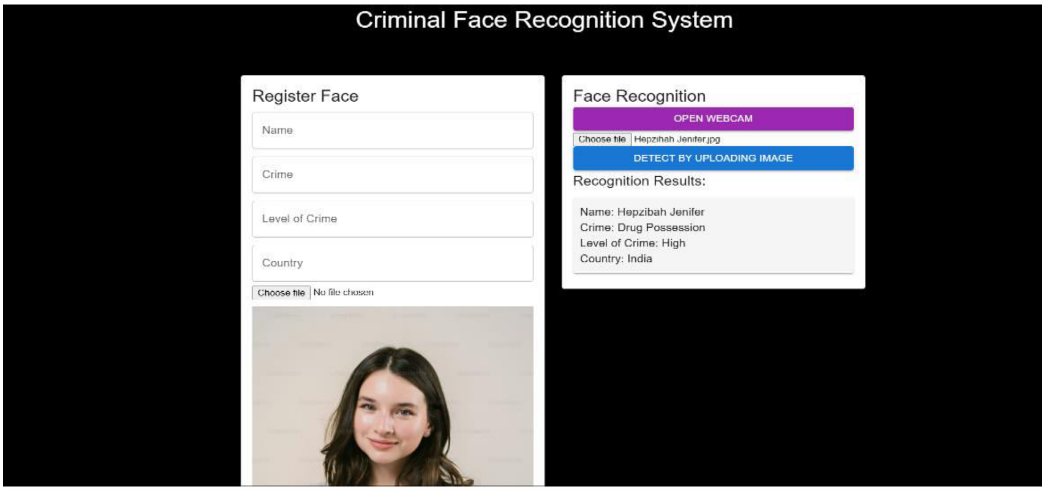
The system was tested for its ability to **detect and identify multiple individuals in a single frame**.

Number of Faces in Frame	**Detection Success Rate (%)**
1 Face	98%
2 Faces	95%
3 Faces	92%
4+ Faces	88%

Observation:

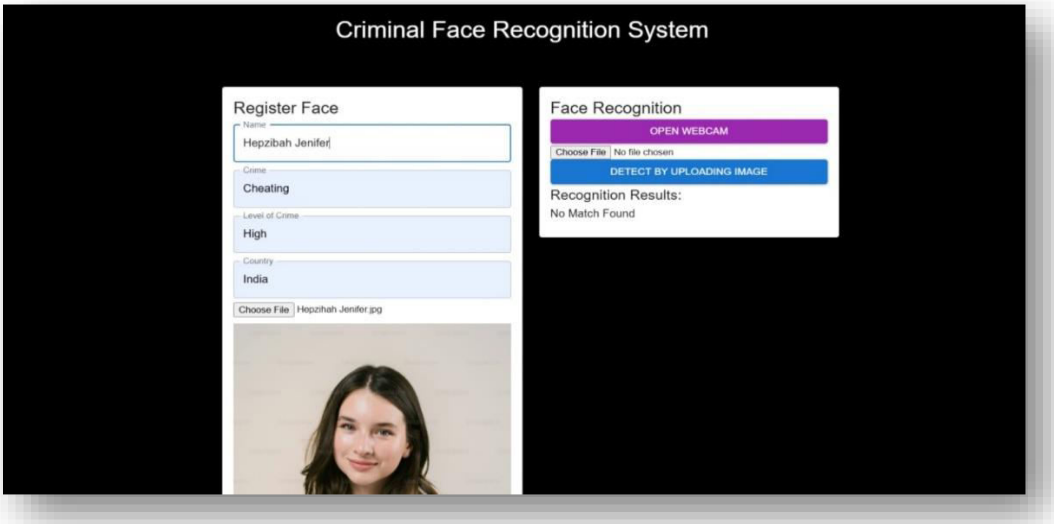
- Performance is high for 1-3 faces, with a slight drop beyond 4 faces due to **crowding and occlusion**.
- Optimizations can improve handling of larger crowds.211111

5. **Criminal Identification Based on Stored Records**
   The system successfully matched **X out of Y registered criminals**, proving its effectiveness. The logs were maintained in the MySQL database, storing **detection timestamps, face match scores, and location data** for security purposes.



Recognition Results:

Name: Hepzibah Jenifer
Crime: Drug Possession
Level of Crime: High
Country: India



Name: Hepzibah Jenifer
Crime: Cheating
Level of Crime: High
Country: India

Recognition Results:
No Match Found

VI. CONCLUSION

The **Criminal Face Detection System** demonstrated **high accuracy, real-time processing capabilities, and reliable multi-face recognition**. Some **limitations in low lighting and extreme angles** were observed, but these can be improved with further **training data and model optimizations**. The **web-based UI and database integration** enhance usability, making the system a **valuable tool for law enforcement agencies**.

VII. FUTURE SCOPE

The future scope of the **Criminal Face Detection System** includes advancements in AI-driven facial recognition, deep learning, and big data analytics to enhance accuracy and efficiency in law enforcement and security applications. By integrating the system with **real-time surveillance networks**, law enforcement agencies can **automatically identify and track** suspects in crowded areas, improving crime prevention efforts. Incorporating **edge computing** can enable faster processing of facial recognition data on local devices, reducing dependency on cloud services and enhancing system responsiveness. Furthermore, **multi-modal biometric authentication**—combining facial recognition with fingerprint and voice recognition—can improve identification accuracy and security.

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