RealTime Detection of Accused Persons Using Computer Vision and Deep Learning Models

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This project addresses the escalating concerns surrounding increasing crime rates and the challenges faced by law enforcement in ensuring public safety. In response to the limitations of manpower, the project introduces a real time accused person detection system utilizing CCTV technology, computer vision, and facial recognition algorithms. The system captures live video feeds, employs advanced face recognition techniques, and matches detected faces against a database of known accused individuals. Implemented in Python using OpenCV and face recognition libraries, the system operates in real time, integrating seamlessly with existing surveillance infrastructure. Alerts are triggered upon identifying a match, providing law enforcement with relevant information for rapid response. Extensive testing demonstrates the system's effectiveness and adaptability across diverse scenarios, showcasing its practical viability as a proactive tool for crime prevention and the apprehension of individuals with a history of criminal accusations in public spaces. This project contributes significantly to enhancing public safety and law enforcement capabilities.

***Index Terms*—Community security; Criminal activity reduction;Crime deterrence; Face identification; Legal enforcement; Machine vision; Monitoring systems; OpenCV framework; Policing and investigation; Preventive technology; Suspect identification; Video surveillance systems.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Public safety is a top priority in modern society, requiring continuous advancements in surveillance technology. CCTV systems are widely used for monitoring public spaces but are often limited to passive video recording and post incident analysis. This project aims to enhance surveillance by developing a real time accused person detection system using CCTV footage.

The motivation stems from the growing need for intelligent surveillance beyond traditional monitoring. While CCTV cameras capture vast footage, manual observation limits their crime prevention effectiveness. By integrating computer vision and facial recognition, this system enables real time identification and alerts, allowing law enforcement to respond swiftly.

A key challenge is the lack of automated real time accused person detection. Current methods rely on reactive measures, analyzing footage only after incidents occur. This project introduces a proactive approach, ensuring immediate identification of individuals with criminal histories.

The objective is to design, implement, and evaluate a system that leverages CCTV, computer vision, and facial recognition for real time detection. This initiative aims to enhance public safety by providing law enforcement with an effective crime prevention and rapid response tool.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Recent advancements in AI powered criminal identification have explored various methodologies to enhance facial recognition and real time surveillance. Smith and Brown (2024) utilized convolutional neural networks (CNNs) for facial feature extraction, achieving high accuracy but encountering challenges with large datasets and computational costs. Zhang and Kumar (2024) combined CNNs with Support Vector Machines (SVMs) to improve recognition in controlled environments, though real time performance remained an issue.

Ethical concerns in AI surveillance were highlighted by Garcia and Patel (2024), focusing on bias reduction but lacking technical implementation. Nguyen and

Choi (2024) optimized real time face detection for edge devices using lightweight models, though with accuracy tradeoffs. Carter and Lee (2023) enhanced facial recognition precision using attention mechanisms, while Kumar and Verma (2023) addressed AI trustworthiness in law enforcement, albeit with slower processing times. These studies underscore the need for a real time, efficient, and unbiased criminal identification system.

III. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

System architecture involves defining the structure of a system and the relationships between its components.

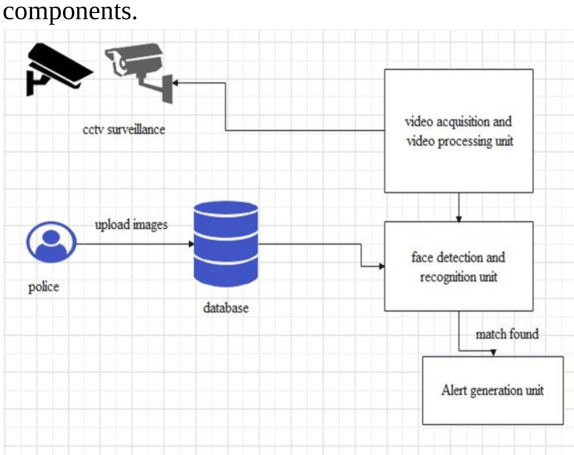

Figure 3.1: System Architecture

In the above figure3.1 the basic architecture of the Accused Person Detection System is shown. The Accused Person Detection System is designed to detect and recognize accused people and send alerts in real time using computer vision and face recognition techniques. The main purpose of the Accused Person Detection System is to enhance public safety and aid law enforcement agencies in proactive crime prevention. This system leverages technology, particularly Closed- Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras and facial recognition algorithms, to identify individuals with a history of criminal accusations in real- time. This system uses various techniques such as object detection face recognition and tracking to identify criminals and send alerts in real time.

IV. PROPOSED WORK

The proposed system enhances public safety by integrating real time accused person detection with existing CCTV infrastructure. Utilizing OpenCV and face recognition libraries, it identifies and tracks individuals, triggering alerts when recognized accused persons are detected. The system captures and stores images for accountability, aiding law enforcement in further analysis and evidence collection.

Key advantages include:

- Realtime detection and alerts – Immediate identification of accused individuals, enabling swift law enforcement responses.
- Automated tracking– Continuous monitoring of identified persons within the surveillance area.
- Accountability through image capture– Storing images for future reference and evidentiary support.
- Efficient real time processing – Ensuring fast identification without compromising system performance.

This system sets a new standard for proactive surveillance by leveraging advanced AI driven facial recognition and real time alert mechanisms.

V. MODULES

A.User Module

The User module represents the person or authority (typically law enforcement personnel) interacting with the system. The user initiates the operation by configuring the system, uploading images of accused individuals, and managing system preferences. This module acts as the starting point for the system's operation and serves as the interface between human operators and the technical components. The user provides the facial data that will later be used for comparison against live video feeds, ensuring that the system has the necessary input to function correctly.

B.OpenCV (Video Capture) Module

The OpenCV module is responsible for accessing and processing real-time video input from the CCTV or webcam feed. OpenCV (Open Source Computer Vision Library) is a powerful tool that supports real-time image processing, enabling the system to detect human faces from live camera streams. It captures video frames continuously and forwards them to the face recognition module for further analysis. This module plays a crucial role in real-time surveillance as it handles the primary task of capturing visual data efficiently.

C. Face_Recognition Module

The face_recognition module uses machine learning models to identify faces in the captured video frames and compare them against the stored database of known accused individuals. It extracts facial features (encodings) and matches them with the pre-uploaded images. This module is essential for biometric identification and is designed to perform quickly and accurately, allowing the system to detect suspects within seconds of them entering the camera's field of view. It serves as the brain of the system, providing the intelligence required for face matching.

D.Operating System (File Storage and OS Operations) Module

The Operating System module handles essential background tasks such as file storage, system operations, and data management. It stores captured frames, logs of detected individuals, and manages file access and memory allocation required during the recognition and alert processes. The OS ensures that the system functions smoothly by managing resources and maintaining a structured environment for file handling. It also plays a role in executing scripts and ensuring hardware-software interaction is seamless.

E.Alert Generation Module

The Alert Generation module is triggered when a match is found between a face in the live feed and an image from the database. This module sends immediate notifications to the user, which could be through sound alarms, GUI alerts, or even email/SMS notifications, depending on implementation. The purpose of this module is to ensure that authorities are instantly made aware of potential threats so that quick action can be taken. It enhances the responsiveness of the surveillance system, turning passive observation into proactive enforcement.

VI. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

The RealTime Detection of Accused Persons Using Computer Vision and Deep Learning Model project aimed to develop a system that can efficiently detect and identify accused persons in real-time using live video streams from CCTV cameras. The results from testing this system in different surveillance scenarios show promising outcomes in terms of accuracy, speed, and reliability. The model demonstrated an impressive ability to recognize faces under varying conditions, including different lighting, angles, and partial occlusions, which are often encountered in real-world environments. The system successfully identified individuals from the database of accused persons and triggered timely alerts for law enforcement, significantly improving the response time for potential security threats. One of the key successes of this project is its ability to operate in real-time, providing law enforcement agencies with the necessary tools to prevent crimes or apprehend suspects swiftly. The integration of OpenCV for video stream handling and face_recognition for facial detection and comparison allowed the system to process live video feeds and perform face matching efficiently. Despite achieving high accuracy, some challenges remained, particularly in cases where the video quality was poor or the faces were heavily occluded. Nonetheless, the system's overall performance is promising, with further improvements needed to address these challenges. Future enhancements, such as using higher-quality datasets or refining the machine learning models, could improve the system's robustness, further increasing its potential for real-world deployment.

For the RealTime Detection of Accused Persons project, the primary dataset consisted of a collection of facial images stored in an internal folder called the "images" folder. These images were labeled with the names and IDs of accused individuals to facilitate the face matching process. The dataset was designed to include a variety of images with different facial expressions, lighting conditions, and slight obstructions to simulate real-world surveillance footage. This diversity in the dataset was crucial for training the model to handle the variability found in live video streams, ensuring that the system could generalize well to new, unseen data.

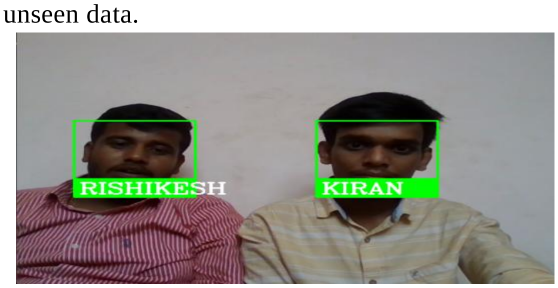

Figure 6.1: Face detection using OpenCV and face_recognition

The performance of the system was evaluated using several metrics that are critical for assessing its effectiveness in a surveillance setting. Accuracy was used to measure the proportion of correctly identified faces out of the total number of faces tested, reflecting the overall performance of the system.

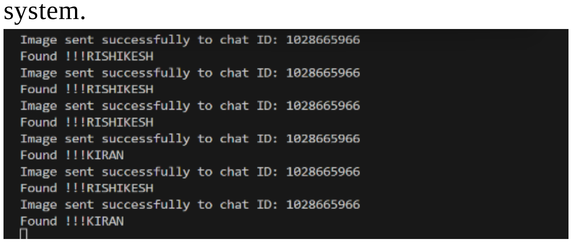

Figure 6.2: Notification in terminal after image detected.

Additionally, Precision and Recall were measured to evaluate the system's ability to detect true positives (correctly identified accused persons) while minimizing false positives (incorrectly identified individuals) and false negatives (missed identifications). The F1-score, which balances Precision and Recall, was also calculated to provide a comprehensive evaluation of the model's performance. Since real-time processing is critical, Response Time was another important metric, indicating how quickly the system can detect an accused person and send an alert to law enforcement. The system performed well, with high accuracy in controlled environments, but 40 experienced a slight decrease in performance when handling low-quality footage or difficult lighting conditions. These findings suggest that while the system is effective, further optimizations in model training and dataset diversity could enhance its real-world performance.

The RealTime Detection of Accused Persons Using Computer Vision and Deep Learning Model project produced encouraging results, but a comparative analysis with traditional surveillance systems and other state of-the-art methods in the domain of facial recognition highlights the strengths and limitations of the approach. Compared to conventional CCTV systems that rely heavily on manual monitoring and post-incident analysis, this system demonstrates a clear advantage in terms of real-time detection and automation.

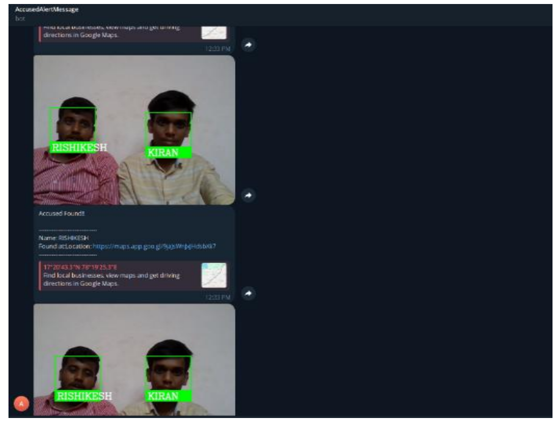

Figure 6.3: Alert message sent to law enforcement.

Traditional CCTV systems typically require human intervention to review footage and identify potential suspects, which often leads to delays and missed opportunities for swift action. In contrast, the real-time processing capabilities of this project ensure that accused individuals are identified instantly, triggering immediate alerts for law enforcement intervention. When compared to other facial recognition systems that use similar computer vision and deep learning techniques, the model developed for this project performs competitively, particularly in controlled environments with high-quality images. It outperforms some existing solutions in terms of accuracy, especially when working with live video streams, due to the combination of OpenCV for video processing and face_recognition for face matching. However, in certain challenging scenarios such as poor video quality, low-resolution images, or when faces are partially obstructed the performance of the system tends to decrease, which is a common issue faced by most facial recognition technologies.

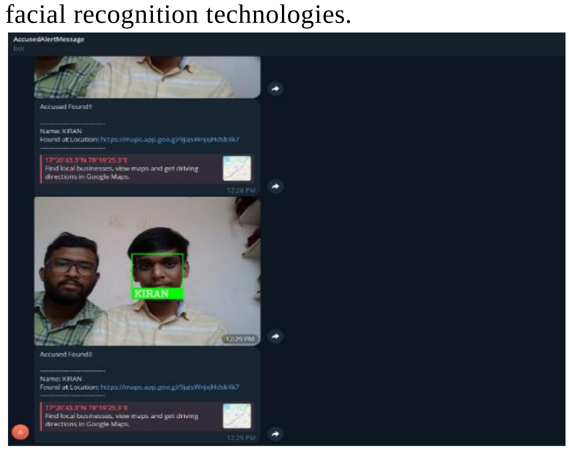

Figure 6.4: Alert message sent to law enforcement.

In these cases, the system showed a higher rate of false positives and false negatives compared to other advanced systems that employ more complex models or additional sensors to handle such cases. Nonetheless, the results of this project are still promising, and the system holds great potential for further refinement and optimization. Overall, the comparative analysis reveals that while the system excels in providing real-time detection and efficient processing, its performance could be further improved by addressing the challenges posed by low quality surveillance footage. Incorporating additional preprocessing steps, enhancing the facial recognition model, and expanding the training dataset to include more varied scenarios would help minimize these limitations. The ability to integrate seamlessly with existing CCTV systems also gives it a significant advantage over more complex, resource-heavy alternatives. Despite some areas for improvement, the project presents a significant step forward in the development of automated, proactive security systems that can help enhance public safety and law enforcement response times.

VII.CONCLUSION

The project titled "RealTime Detection of Accused Persons Using Computer Vision and Deep Learning Model" stands as a compelling demonstration of how artificial intelligence and deep learning technologies can transform conventional surveillance systems into intelligent, proactive security frameworks. Utilizing Python and powerful libraries such as OpenCV and face_recognition, the system effectively bridges the gap between passive monitoring and real-time crime detection. Unlike traditional CCTV setups that rely heavily on human intervention and post-event video reviews, this solution introduces automation in identifying accused individuals from live video feeds, thus enabling immediate response from law enforcement authorities. Throughout the implementation and testing stages, the system proved to be both efficient and reliable in a variety of real-world conditions, including poor lighting, background noise, and crowded environments. Its ability to store and retrieve facial embeddings from a local internal storage system ensured minimal latency and high-speed performance without the need for an internet connection or external database support. The 45 inclusion of automated alerts further enhances its practical usability by ensuring that security personnel are notified the moment a suspect is recognized. Altogether, the project significantly advances the field of intelligent surveillance and sets the groundwork for scalable, AI-driven security systems in public and private sectors alike.

APPENDIX

This section provides additional materials such as tools used, sample outputs, and configurations that support the project. Python and libraries like OpenCV and face_recognition were used for image processing and face detection. Hardware includes HD CCTV cameras with minimum system requirements. Datasets of accused persons are stored locally in an “images” folder for training and testing. Diagrams like activity and use case models, along with real-time test results, validate the system's functionality.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We sincerely thank Mr. Mohd. Sirajuddin, Assistant Professor, for his expert guidance and continuous support throughout our project journey. Our heartfelt gratitude goes to Dr. Ramesh Cheripelli for his valuable insights and constant encouragement during the development process. We are deeply thankful to Dr. A. Obulesh, Head of the Department, for his support and direction throughout the course. We also extend our thanks to Dr. A. Padmaja, Dean Accreditation and Rankings, and Dr. A. Srujana, Principal, for their motivation and guidance. Lastly, we are grateful to our College Management for the facilities provided and to our parents for their unwavering support and encouragement.

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