International Journal of Scientific Research in Engineering and Management (IJSREM)
Volume: 09 Issue: 04 | April - 2025 SJIF Rating: 8.586 ISSN: 2582-3930

Inventrove with Real-Time Face Recognition Using AI

Yogita Chavan, Samiksha Jagtap, Amey Kadam, Om Kadam
Department of Computer Engineering
New Horizon Institute of Technology and Management, Thane
Email: {samikshajagtap212@nhitm.ac.in, ameykadam212@nhitm.ac.in, omkadam212@nhitm.ac.in}

***Abstract*—Efficient workforce management is crucial in industrial environments where precise monitoring of employee attendance directly impacts productivity and operational efficiency. This paper presents the design and implementation of an advanced attendance management system tailored for industrial applications, which integrates biometric authentication and facial recognition technologies. The system leverages real-time data processing capabilities to ensure accurate and automated tracking of employee attendance, eliminating traditional manual errors and enhancing security. The proposed solution utilizes deep learning algorithms for facial recognition, coupled with biometric verification, to provide a robust, scalable, and efficient attendance tracking mechanism. The system also ensures seamless data integration with enterprise resource planning (ERP) solutions, thus enhancing decision-making and workforce analytics. This study explores the architectural framework, implementation methodologies, and performance evaluation of the system in an industrial setting. The experimental results indicate a significant improvement in accuracy and efficiency compared to conventional attendance management approaches.**

***Index Terms*—Attendance management, facial recognition, biometric authentication, real-time data processing, industrial workforce tracking, deep learning, ERP integration.**

I. Introduction

Employee attendance management plays a vital role in industrial operations, where precision in workforce tracking directly impacts productivity and operational efficiency. Traditional methods such as manual registers, RFID card-based attendance, and fingerprint scanning systems suffer from various drawbacks, including data manipulation, fraudulent entries, and inefficiencies in data processing. The emergence of biometric authentication and facial recognition technologies has provided industries with more reliable and automated solutions for workforce tracking.

This paper presents a real-time database attendance system designed for industrial applications. The proposed system automates the attendance recording process by leveraging facial recognition and biometric authentication, ensuring accuracy and eliminating issues such as buddy punching and time theft. The system's cloud-based architecture allows managers to monitor real-time workforce attendance, shift schedules, and overtime, facilitating workforce optimization and payroll accuracy. Additionally, it enhances security by generating alerts in cases of unauthorized access, tardiness, or absenteeism.

II. Literature Survey

Face recognition-based attendance systems have evolved significantly, leveraging deep learning, traditional computer vision techniques, and hybrid approaches to improve accuracy and efficiency. This section reviews existing research that has influenced the development of our system.

A. Error Rates in Face Recognition

K. R and W. D. S. A. Dunn (2015) [1] analyzed error rates in automatic face recognition software, highlighting key challenges such as varying lighting conditions, pose variations, and occlusions. The study emphasized the importance of training models on diverse datasets to improve recognition robustness. Our system addresses these challenges by utilizing an optimized training pipeline and advanced preprocessing techniques, ensuring improved detection under real-world conditions. We incorporate a real-time adaptive threshold mechanism to reduce false positives and enhance reliability.

B. Deep Learning for Emotion Recognition

R. Gill and J. Singh (2022) [2] proposed a hybrid CNN-LSVM model for multimodal emotion recognition, demonstrating the potential of deep learning for facial feature extraction. Their research highlighted how CNNs effectively learn facial patterns, while SVMs improve classification accuracy. Our system adopts similar deep learning methodologies for face recognition, ensuring high precision in diverse environments. Unlike their approach, we use a fully convolutional architecture tailored for real-time recognition and optimized for low-power devices.

C. Hybrid Face Recognition Techniques

R. Gill, A. Moudgil, and P. Bajaj (2022) [3] introduced a hybrid approach using CNLSTM for emotion recognition in video expressions. Their study emphasized the role of recurrent layers in capturing temporal dependencies in facial expressions. While our system does not focus on emotions, we integrate feature extraction techniques from their research to improve recognition stability over consecutive frames. This enhances our system's robustness when dealing with rapid movements or slight occlusions.

D. Face Detection Methods

N. T and R. S. Deshpande (2017) [4] examined the Viola-Jones algorithm combined with PCA and ANN for face detection, showcasing improvements in efficiency and accuracy. Their study reinforced the importance of feature-based detection for real-time applications. Our system builds upon this research by integrating OpenCV's Haar Cascade classifier for initial face detection, followed by deep learning-based verification to enhance accuracy. We also apply data augmentation techniques to make the model resilient to environmental variations.

E. Average-Half-Face Recognition

J. and A. J. K. Harguess (2009) [5] proposed an average-half-face method for face recognition, focusing on reducing computational complexity while maintaining accuracy. The study showed that partial face recognition could be effective in constrained environments. Our approach, while primarily full-face-based, includes provisions for handling occlusions and partial face visibility, ensuring accurate identification even when a portion of the face is covered due to masks or accessories.

F. Optimization in Face Recognition

H. A. E. O. K. D. Justice Kwame Appati (2021) [6] explored various optimization techniques to improve facial recognition efficiency, including model compression and feature selection. Their work demonstrated the importance of balancing accuracy with computational speed for real-time applications. Our system incorporates similar optimization techniques by implementing quantization and pruning, allowing deployment on edge devices while maintaining high recognition accuracy.

G. Advanced Recognition Techniques

J. and A. J. K. Harguess (2009) [7] revisited traditional 2D and 3D face recognition techniques, proposing improvements in feature alignment and geometric transformations. Their study highlighted the significance of using depth information for better recognition. Although our system primarily relies on 2D recognition, we incorporate facial landmark detection to enhance alignment and improve identification accuracy.

H. Masked Face Recognition

J. G. J. A. X. Z. Z. and Z. S. Deng (2021) [8] addressed the challenges of recognizing masked faces and proposed a dataset tailored for such scenarios. Their study emphasized the need for training models specifically on masked and unmasked datasets to improve generalization. Our system integrates a masked face recognition component that ensures accurate detection even when lower facial features are obscured, enhancing attendance accuracy during pandemic-like situations.

I. Real-Time Facial Recognition

R. Gill and J. Singh (2021) [9] proposed a deep learning-based approach for real-time facial emotion recognition, leveraging CNNs for feature extraction. Their research demonstrated the potential of lightweight models for fast inference without compromising accuracy. Our project takes inspiration from their work by optimizing inference speed, ensuring real-time face recognition with minimal latency, making it suitable for attendance systems.

J. Masked Face Recognition Dataset

Z. Wang et al. (2020) [10] introduced a large-scale masked face recognition dataset, highlighting the dataset's impact on improving recognition in occluded scenarios. Their research emphasized the significance of diverse training data for improving model generalization. Our system incorporates similar training strategies, ensuring the model is exposed to various occlusion patterns for better adaptability.

K. Facial Landmark Identification

B. Johnston and P. Chazal (2018) [11] presented a comprehensive review of image-based automatic facial landmark identification techniques. Their study highlighted the significance of keypoint detection in improving facial recognition accuracy. By analyzing various approaches, including geometric and deep learning-based methods, they provided insights into reducing errors in landmark localization. Our system integrates facial landmark tracking to enhance recognition accuracy, particularly in cases where the face is partially obscured or captured from varying angles.

L. Emotion Recognition in the Wild

C. Fabian, R. Srinivasan, Q. Feng, Y. Wang, and A. M. Martinez (2017) [12] introduced the EmotioNet Challenge, which focuses on recognizing facial expressions in uncontrolled environments. Their research demonstrated the impact of real-world conditions such as lighting variations, occlusions, and diverse ethnic backgrounds on recognition accuracy. While our system does not focus on emotion recognition, we incorporate similar robustness techniques to improve facial detection performance in challenging environments.

M. Pose-Invariant Face Recognition

S. Gaoli, J. Li, and Q. Zhao (2016) [13] proposed an RGB-D-based approach for pose-invariant face recognition. Their work highlighted how depth information enhances recognition accuracy by mitigating the effects of pose variations. Although our system is primarily 2D-based, we apply similar feature alignment techniques to improve accuracy when dealing with non-frontal face images. This ensures better performance in real-world attendance applications.

N. Sentiment Analysis in Vision Systems

D. Srivastava and V. Kumar Soni (2022) [14] conducted a systematic review of sentiment analysis approaches using vision-based AI models. Their study emphasized how feature extraction and deep learning techniques enhance emotion classification. While our system does not incorporate sentiment analysis, the feature extraction methodologies discussed in their research have influenced our facial recognition pipeline, ensuring improved accuracy in complex scenarios.

O. Eye Motion and Recognition Systems

E. D. Mitra, S. Gupta, and D. Srivastava (2021) [15] reviewed algorithmic approaches toward eye motion analysis for computer vision applications. Their work explored how gaze tracking can be leveraged for improved biometric security and accessibility applications. Although our system focuses on full-face recognition, their insights into stable feature tracking have influenced our approach to facial feature extraction, particularly in cases where eye occlusions are present.

P. AI-Based Brain Tumor Detection

P. Sarkar and D. Srivastava (2022) [16] proposed a computational intelligence approach to enhance classification accuracy in brain tumor detection. Their research focused on optimizing deep learning models for medical imaging tasks. While our project is unrelated to medical diagnostics, the efficiency-driven deep learning principles they discussed align with our goal of improving recognition speed and accuracy in real-time attendance tracking.

Q. Emotion Recognition with Limited Data

R. Gill and J. Singh (2022) [17] developed a deep learning model tailored for emotion recognition on small datasets, emphasizing data augmentation and transfer learning. Their study demonstrated how limited training data can be effectively leveraged for robust recognition. Our system applies similar techniques to improve face detection accuracy, ensuring consistent performance even with a smaller dataset of enrolled users.

R. Machine Learning for Healthcare Applications

Yousif, H. Jabar, K. Zia, and D. Srivastava (2022) [18] explored AI-driven solutions for diabetes detection and healthcare analytics. Their research emphasized the importance of model optimization for real-time applications. While our system is focused on biometric attendance, their methodologies on improving AI model efficiency align with our approach to optimizing recognition accuracy and response time.

S. Deep Learning for Disease Detection

P. Dhiman, V. Kukreja, P. Manoharan, A. Kaur, M. M. Kamruzzaman, I. B. Dhaou, et al. (2022) [19] presented a deep learning model for detecting disease severity in citrus fruits, utilizing convolutional neural networks for classification. Although their research is unrelated to biometric attendance, their study on convolutional architectures has influenced our optimization strategy for facial feature extraction and classification.

T. AI-Driven Intrusion Detection

"A hybrid intrusion detection model using EGA-PSO and improved random forest method" (2022) [20] proposed a security-focused approach using evolutionary algorithms and AI-based classification to detect network intrusions. While our system does not focus on cybersecurity, the principles of anomaly detection and feature selection discussed in their study align with our efforts to enhance facial recognition robustness and prevent unauthorized access in attendance systems.

III. Problem Statement, Objectives, and Scope

A. Problem Statement

In the industrial sector, particularly in container manufacturing, effective workforce management is crucial for ensuring operational efficiency, productivity, and security. Traditional real-time database attendance systems used in industrial environments face multiple challenges that hinder their effectiveness. These challenges include high setup costs, privacy concerns, and reliability issues in diverse working conditions, such as warehouses, production floors, and outdoor storage areas.

B. Objectives

- Enhance Accuracy: Develop a more reliable attendance tracking system that minimizes errors in recording employee presence through improved biometric and face recognition technologies.
- Improve Data Security: Implement robust security measures to protect sensitive biometric data and ensure compliance with privacy regulations, thereby increasing user trust in the system.
- Ensure System Reliability: Design the system to function effectively across diverse environmental conditions, minimizing disruptions caused by lighting, dust, or physical obstructions.
- Enable Real-Time Data Processing: Ensure the system provides instantaneous updates on attendance data, allowing managers to monitor workforce dynamics and make informed decisions promptly.
- Facilitate Seamless Integration: Develop an adaptable architecture that allows for easy integration with existing HR, payroll, and enterprise resource planning (ERP) systems to streamline workforce management.

C. Scope

Employee Management

- Registration of employees with profile and image.
- Automated attendance using face recognition.
- Daily work log or worksheet for each employee to track tasks.

Inventory Management

- **Customer Management:** New customer and existing customer forms, material in/out management.
- **Vendor Management:** New vendor and existing vendor registration, material in/out tracking for vendors.
- **Subcontractor Management:** New subcontractor and existing subcontractor registration, project allocation, material in/out management.

Project Management

- **Project Registration:** Define and register projects with details.
- **Project Status:** Monitor and update the status of ongoing projects.

Facial Recognition

- Real-time face recognition for employee attendance using OpenCV and Haarcascade XML.
- Integration with attendance system to log entries and exits of employees.

Proposed System

Framework

FACIAL RECOGNITION

- The facial recognition component uses OpenCV and the Haarcascade classifier to detect faces.
- Faces are recognized using Local Binary Patterns Histogram (LBPH).

WORKFLOW

- **Employee Login:** Employees log in using facial recognition. The system captures the face, matches it with stored employee data, and records attendance automatically.
- **Attendance System:** Each employee's attendance is logged when their face is recognized. Time and date are stored in the database.
- **Inventory Management:** Admins can add new customers, vendors, and sub-contractors and track material in/out. The system maintains logs of all inventory transactions for better traceability.
- **Project Management:** Projects are registered and tracked. Admins can assign employees, update project statuses, and monitor progress in real-time.

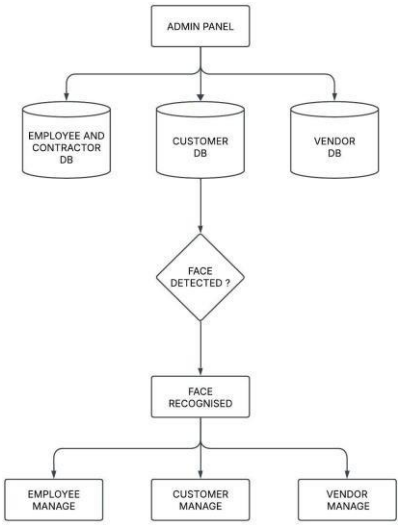

Fig. 1. Architecture

METHODOLOGY

- Requirement gathering through stakeholder surveys.
- System design with integration into HR and payroll tools.
- Security implementation and compliance.
- Prototype development and pilot testing.

EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

D. Hardware Requirements

- Intel Xeon processor, 16GB RAM, SSD storage
- High-definition camera for face recognition

E. Software Requirements

- Python, Flask, OpenCV for backend
- HTML, CSS, JavaScript, React for frontend
- Firebase for database

IV. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The development of the proposed attendance management system follows a systematic and iterative approach, ensuring accuracy and efficiency at every stage. It begins with research and requirement analysis, where existing attendance tracking methods are studied, and key objectives are defined. This helps in identifying limitations of conventional systems and leveraging biometric authentication and real-time data processing for improved accuracy.

Next, the system design phase involves structuring the user interface, database architecture, and facial recognition integration. This ensures smooth communication between the database, front-end, and biometric modules. The facial recognition implementation utilizes machine learning and OpenCV, incorporating feature extraction, deep learning-based face matching, and live video processing to enhance accuracy while preventing spoofing.

Following implementation, the system undergoes rigorous testing and optimization, evaluating various scenarios like

lighting conditions and facial angles to ensure robustness. Finally, the system is deployed in an industrial setting, enabling real-time attendance tracking, automated database updates, and alert mechanisms for seamless workforce management.

This iterative development model allows for continuous improvements, security enhancements, and future scalability based on feedback and evolving requirements.

V. RESULTS

Fig. 2. Results - Image 1

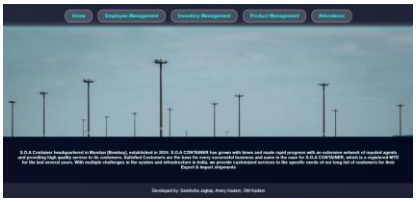

Fig. 3. Results - Image 2

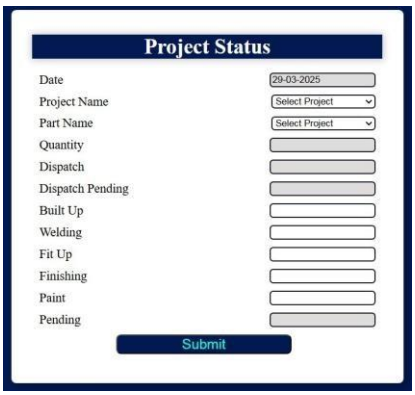

Fig. 4. Results - Image 3

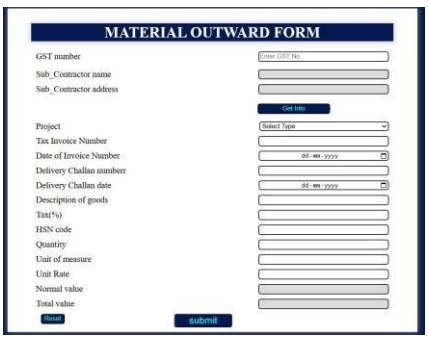

Fig. 5. Results - Image 4

Fig. 6. Results - Image 5

Fig. 7. Results - Image 6

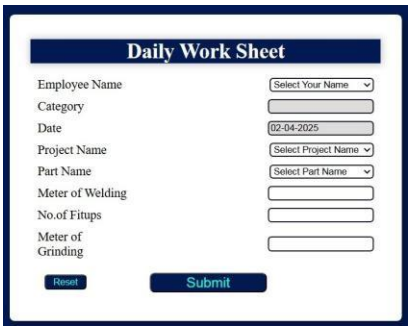

Fig. 8. Results - Image 7

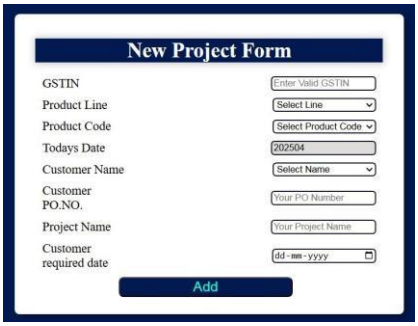

Fig. 9. Results - Image 8

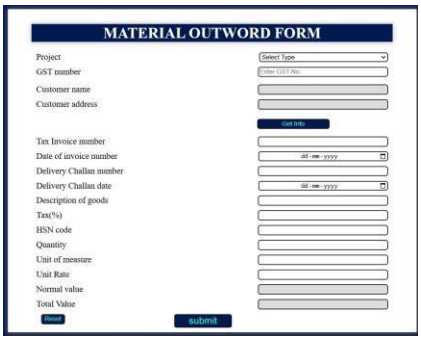

Fig. 10. Results - Image 9

Fig. 11. Results - Image 10

Fig. 12. Results - Image 11

Fig. 13. Results - Image 12

Fig. 14. Results - Image 13

Fig. 15. Results - Image 14

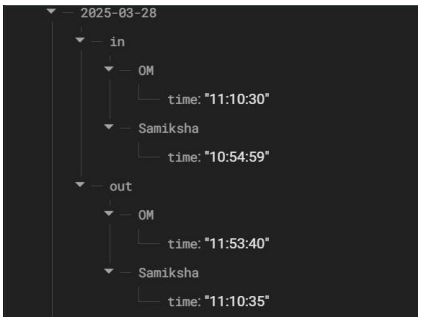

Fig. 16. Results - Image 15

The above visualizations illustrate the functionality and effectiveness of the real-time attendance management system designed for industrial applications. By leveraging biometric authentication and facial recognition technology, the system

automates employee attendance tracking, eliminating manual processes and reducing inaccuracies such as buddy punching and time fraud. The real-time database updates ensure that managers can monitor workforce attendance instantly, improving workplace security, compliance, and payroll accuracy.

VI. Conclusion

This project provides a scalable and secure solution for attendance management by addressing the shortcomings of traditional systems through real-time facial recognition. Conventional methods, such as manual registers and RFID cards, are prone to buddy punching and data manipulation, reducing accuracy and efficiency. To overcome these challenges, this system leverages biometric authentication for tamper-proof and automated attendance tracking.

By integrating machine learning algorithms and OpenCV-based image processing, the system ensures high accuracy even under varying conditions. Its cloud-based storage enables real-time access to attendance records, allowing seamless monitoring, automated reporting, and compliance with labor regulations.

Additionally, the system includes live video processing, automated alerts for unauthorized access, and payroll integration, improving workforce management and security. With a modular design, it remains adaptable for future upgrades, such as AI-driven analytics and multi-factor authentication, making it a future-ready attendance solution.

Acknowledgment

We express our sincere gratitude to our guide, Ms. Yogita Chavan, for her invaluable guidance, continuous encouragement, and insightful suggestions throughout the course of this research. Her expertise and support played a crucial role in shaping our work and ensuring its successful completion.

We would also like to extend our heartfelt appreciation to the esteemed faculty members of NHITM for their unwavering support, constructive feedback, and the knowledge imparted to us during our academic journey. Their mentorship has been instrumental in enhancing our understanding of the subject and refining our research methodology.

Lastly, we acknowledge the resources and infrastructure provided by NHITM, which greatly facilitated the execution of our project. Without their support, this research would not have been possible.

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