Administrator's Guide for
Face Recognition

Based on
Synology Surveillance Station 8.2.8
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Introduction

With its powerful AI Image Analysis, Synology Deep Video Analytics (DVA) can instantly calculate large amounts of object attributes, filter out environmental interferences, and deliver accurate detection results.

Among the supported algorithms, Face Recognition is designed to identify customers, employees, or suspicious persons to deliver better services and enhance security.

For you to achieve optimal precision, this guide aims to introduce the key factors of setting up Face Recognition tasks. For best results, please follow the listed points as closely as possible.

System Requirements

• Surveillance Station version 8.2.8 or later.
• Synology’s Face Recognition App (installed by default).

Note: No additional licenses required for Face Recognition App.
Camera Quick Installation

Step 1
Select Appropriate Camera

Stream Quality  1920x1080@20 FPS or above
Optical Zoom Lens  (Optional) Used to capture clearer facial images when pedestrians are far away

Step 2
Check Installation Environment

Minimum Illumination  300 lux
Installation Location/Direction  Directly face the flow of pedestrians through the indoor entrance/exit to capture front-facing images

Do’s and Don’ts

Reflective surfaces
Sufficient lighting
Backlight
Panoramic camera
Mounting Height and Angle

**Installation Height** 1.5 ~ 3 meters

**Camera Tilt Angle** Less than 15 degrees

**Face Resolution** At least 75 × 75 pixels (ideally 125 × 125 pixels)

*The values provided are for reference only; please adjust the installation height/angle using actual camera configurations that can provide a clear face resolution.

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**Do’s and Don’ts**

- **Clear facial features**
- **Overlarge tilt angle**
- **Tilted faces**
- **Partially covered face**
It is still possible that faces will not be detected or will be wrongly recognized even with thorough planning of the camera placement and environment. The following situations can affect detection and recognition by the AI:

- Light shining directly into the camera's lens may leave streaks in the images or cause overexposure, affecting the picture quality.
- The camera installed in areas where drastic changes in lighting can happen can lead to inconsistent picture quality.
- Overexposed or underexposed facial images can impede recognition by the AI.
- Backgrounds with yellowing lighting can impede recognition by the AI; white lighting is recommended.
- Pedestrians moving too fast might cause captured facial images to blur.
- Changes in the camera's field of view might affect the video analytic results (e.g., changes in focus or zoom level).
- Weather sometimes affects the clarity of outdoor cameras. Rain and snow, changes of shadows, or differences between day and night can have an impact on detection and recognition.
- An unstable network connection might lead to incomplete or corrupt images. Wired connections are highly recommended.
- Dust, insects, or other stains can block the lens. Keep the lenses clean so that a clear image can be taken.
Configure Software Settings

Once your cameras are mounted successfully, you can configure software settings for the Face Recognition App to suit your requirements. This chapter covers the essential settings for the Face Recognition algorithm.

It is recommended to create a face database first before setting up a face recognition task. However, if no previous database information is available, you can also set up a task and create a face database organically from the ground up.

Create Face Database

To identify and classify people into different types of events (Allowed, Blocked, VIP or Registered), you need to create user profiles and user groups in Face Database before adding a Face Recognition task. You can create user profiles one by one or import user data and photos by batches.

Go to: Surveillance Station > Face Recognition App > Face Database

The most efficient way to build a face database is to import user profiles in batches. When importing profiles in batches, the following options are available:

- Import using a customized profile list
- Import local DSM, domain, or LDAP users
The following specifications are required for the import file (for either of the above import options):

- Account - Each account must be unique, between 1 - 128 characters, and include only Unicode letters, numbers, or the following symbols: . - _ @ \\n- Photo File Name - Used to match the uploaded photo to the account.
- Do not modify any cell contents before Row 3. Only the original XLSX format is accepted.

Note: You can also directly import groups or only import new users from DSM, domain, or LDAP.

Define Groups

Users in the Face Database can be assigned to one or more groups. Groups can be created either manually in the Face Database or by importing local DSM, domain, or LDAP users. Once defined, groups can then be assigned to one of three events in a Face Recognition Task: allowed, blocked, VIP. This allows you to quickly filter out the identification outcomes you are looking for among face recognition results and when viewing videos in Live View. Face frame colors can be used to assigned to identify priority.

For example, if you want to check how many VIPs have appeared within a set period of time, you can filter the event VIP in the Recognition Results. Or if you are watching a video in Live View, VIPs will be framed a specific color for quick recognition.

Note: Each group can only be assigned to one event. If user profiles or groups have been assigned to multiple event lists, they will be marked in the order of Blocked > VIP > Allowed.
Improve Detection Accuracy

For best recognition results, a good profile photo should have the following:

- Make sure both the eyes and nose are visible and facing directly at the camera, not tilted up, down, or sideways.
- Use a photo taken within three months before creating the profile and update it regularly.
- Photo resolution should be at least 300 × 300 pixels. The width of the face should be at least 75 pixels.
- Facial features should be clearly visible and not overexposed or underexposed.
- Include the person’s shoulders and some space above the top of the head.
- Only PNG, JPG and BMP files formats are allowed.

Create Face Recognition Task

A face recognition task can be created after a face database has been set up (this is recommended but not a prerequisite). Only once a face recognition task has been created can Live View recognize and categorize people from a stream.

Note: One DVA face recognition task can at most simultaneously detect and compare up to 25 faces in real-time.

Select a Stream Profile

For optimal detection accuracy, select a resolution of at least 1920x1080@20FPS

Registered and Unknown Events

For easy identification, a face frame color and groups can be assigned to pre-determined events such as Allowed, Blocked, and VIP (for more information, please see Define Groups). If no group is assigned, and a person is identified from the face database, the system will categorize them as Registered. A frame color can similarly be assigned to Registered users so that you can quickly filter out the identification outcomes you are looking for among face recognition results and when viewing videos in Live View. Similarly, if faces are unrecognized, unclear, or taken at a bad angle of view, a frame color can also be assigned for easy filtering.
Ignore Unclear Faces and Undersized Faces

For the sake of efficiency, you can fine-tune the minimum on-screen face size to filter out false positives from unclear or undersized faces. In the **Events** tab, you can choose to enable **Ignore alerts that are triggered by unclear faces**; when detected faces are unclear or taken from a bad angle, an event alert will not be sent. Click the **Edit** button in the **Parameters** tab to adjust the blue object frame to define the minimum on-screen face size. (The percentage refers to the size of the face in relation to the camera image size.) Faces that are smaller than the defined object size will be filtered out.
In the **Recognition Results**, you can also enable the **Ignore Unclear Faces** option. Faces that are unclear or taken from a bad angle will be excluded from the results.

**Face Recognition Mechanism**

Face recognition works by comparing detected faces with the faces in the face database. A detected face will be positively identified from the face database if the similarity between the profile photo and the detected face exceeds the value specified in the **Similarity** parameter. By default, the **Similarity** parameter is set to 80%.

**Define the Detection Zone**

Face Recognition App allows usage of two types of zones: Inclusive and Exclusive. An Inclusive zone means that detection will occur within the defined zone. An Exclusive zone means that detection will occur outside the defined zone. Both are highly compatible with various scenarios, allowing you to cover the areas that truly matter.

Simply drag the nodes to adjust the position of the detection zone. You can left-click on the zone border to add nodes or right-click on the nodes to delete them. The detection zone should not be too thin or small; it should at least be two times the size of the face you want to identify. Up to three zones on one screen can be configured.
Search and Manage Recognition Results

Besides detailed configuration options, Face Recognition also offers two ways to view and manage recognition results, one through **Live View**, and the other through the App's **Recognition Results**.

**Monitor Recognition Results in Live View**

To be able to see recognition results in live view, a face recognition task must be set up, one or more face recognition events configured as alert triggers, and the task added to the layout as a source. (For more information on how to do this, please see **Monitor Live Views**.) Face recognition results can be viewed in the **Alert Panel**. The filter can be further used to focus on specific events, such as VIPs detected.

For example, you can choose to filter VIPs in the alert panel to see all instances where VIP accounts appear.

Right-clicking on a face that has been labeled by a face recognition task will display more options for that result (either identified or not). If the face is unidentified, the person can be registered to the database using that snapshot, and you can also choose to identify similar faces in unknown results as that person. If the face is identified (either as part of a group or simply as registered), you can view personal information for that person available in the face database, search by user profile or snapshot, correct the identification with another profile from the face database, or mark the identification as unknown.
Search Historical Recognition Results

Go to: Surveillance Station > Face Recognition App > Recognition results

Face Recognition App allows you to filter recognition results by tasks, events, dates, or you can search for a specific person among the results.

When searching for a specific person by profile information, you can search using the name, account, or description, or you can search using an uploaded face image. Results, if found, will show all the different times that a certain person has been detected by face recognition. Specific results can be locked (so that it will not be deleted automatically through archive retention policies) or downloaded for backup purposes. You can also correct the misidentified results by marking the result as unknown or correcting the identification to another user profile.
If a person is not registered in the face database, you can also do an image search by uploading a face image and searching for similar results using that image. Another option is to directly search in Recognition results using the Search by snapshot option. The level of similarity can be adjusted to broaden or narrow the search.

There might be situations where a face was not identified by the system, but there is still a possibility of error by the system. If you search by name, account name, or description among recognition results, you can compare the database photo of that person with recognition results using a different similarity level from the original task. Clicking on Compare Faces will bring you to Image Search where you can adjust the similarity level.

**Covered Face Detection**

Face Recognition can detect whether a face mask is in use or not. Results can be filtered to show all covered or uncovered faces, and an alert can be configured in Live View to notify you when a person with a covered or uncovered face is detected.

For example, if a person with a face mask enters a bank, an alert can be configured so that security personnel is notified to be vigilant.
Improve Recognition Results

Recognition results can be improved by using captured face images to do the following:

• Create a new profile (if no previous face database exists, a new database can be built this way).

• Update face database by manually correcting the recognition result and replacing the database photo of a recognized person with a captured face image.

• Correct recognition results by resetting the target as a stranger (mark as unknown) if face recognition has wrongly identified the target.