IRSTI 28.23.29 https://doi.org/10.26577/jpcsit20253102

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FACE RECOGNITION WITH SIAMESE NEURAL NETWORK

Abstract. The development of face recognition technologies has become increasingly critical due to the growing need for effective identification methods. Traditional techniques often struggle with variations in illumination, pose, and facial expressions, limiting their applicability in real-world scenarios. Recent advances in deep learning, particularly Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), have significantly improved performance on benchmark datasets. Siamese Neural Networks, a s pecialized class of CNNs, have emerged as a highly promising solution for face recognition, offering unparalleled capabilities in learning feature representations and similarity metrics. This study rigorously examines the efficiency of Siamese Neural Networks in face recognition across diverse datasets and real-time scenarios. Using three distinct face recognition datasets, the research evaluates the accuracy and robustness of the network under challenging conditions and assesses its ability to distinguish between similar and dissimilar faces in real-time applications. The results demonstrate the effectiveness of Siamese Neural Networks in handling variations in pose, illumination, and expressions, highlighting their potential to advance face recognition. technology. These findings provide valuable insights into the practical applicability of Siamese Neural Networks in real-world contexts.

Key words: face recognition, siamese neural networks, deep learning, convolutional neural networks, feature extraction, similarity metric, performance evaluation.

1. Introduction

Face recognition technology has seen significant advancements driven by the increasing demand for robust identification methods [1]. Broadly speaking, face recognition is a specialized subset of visual pattern recognition. While humans naturally identify visual patterns using their senses, computers interpret images or videos as arrays of pixels, requiring sophisticated algorithms to associate these pixel patterns with meaningful concepts. In face recognition, the primary goal is to accurately identify the identity associated with a detected face, making it a refined problem within the broader domain of visual recognition [1].

Traditional face recognition methods often struggle with variations in lighting, pose, and facial expressions, which significantly affect their real-world performance [2]. Deep learning, particularly Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), has revolutionized the field by delivering state-of-the-art results on several benchmark datasets [3]. Among these approaches, Siamese Neural Networks (SNNs) stand out as a promising solution for face recognition due to their ability to learn effective feature representations and similarity metrics [7, 8].

Unlike traditional neural networks that classify single inputs, Siamese Neural Networks consist of two identical subnetworks that process different inputs simultaneously, sharing weights and parameters. This architecture allows the network to learn a similarity metric by comparing the feature representations generated by each subnetwork. This ability is particularly advantageous in face recognition, where the network focuses on subtle differences between pairs of faces. Furthermore, SNNs are well-suited for applications with limited labeled data, enhancing their practical appeal.

This study evaluates the performance of Siamese Neural Networks for face recognition across diverse datasets and real-time scenarios. Specifically, the research focuses on the following objectives:

1. Dataset Evaluation: Performance comparison of three datasets of varying size and complexity:

- Face Recognition Dataset: A small dataset with limited diversity.
- PubFig Dataset: A medium-sized dataset with moderate variations in facial images.
- LFW (Labeled Faces in the Wild): A large dataset with challenging real-world images, exhibiting variations in pose, lighting, and facial expressions.

2. Accuracy and Robustness Analysis: Investigation of the network's accuracy under unconstrained conditions, including pose, lighting, and expression variations. The study also evaluates robustness against noise and variations in image quality.

3. Real-time Performance Evaluation: This is an analysis of the network's ability to distinguish between similar and dissimilar faces in dynamic scenarios, focusing on response time and computational efficiency.

2. Literature Review

A comprehensive analysis of face recognition algorithms highlights significant performance variations depending on the implementation and dataset. Below is a detailed comparison of key algorithms.

The Support Vector Machine (SVM) was evaluated on the FERET dataset, which contains 1,196 images from 449 individuals. Using Local Binary Pattern features with a linear kernel, the algorithm achieved an accuracy of 97.83% in controlled environments but only 85.4% in unconstrained settings [9]. These results indicate that while SVM performs well in stable conditions, it lacks robustness in real-world scenarios.

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) were tested using the 16-layer VGGFace architecture on the CelebFaces dataset, which consists of 202,599 images from 10,177 individuals. The network achieved state-of-the-art accuracy of 99.28%, though the training process required significant computational resources, taking 72 hours on four NVIDIA V100 GPUs [10]. Despite the computational cost, CNNs exhibit exceptional performance on large-scale datasets.

The k-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) algorithm was evaluated on the ATT Database of Faces, containing 400 images from 40 individuals. Using k = 3 and a Euclidean distance metric, the algorithm achieved 93.5% accuracy on the small dataset but only 76.2% on larger datasets [11]. This highlights the scalability issues of KNN, which is effective for small-scale tasks but unsuitable for complex face recognition problems.

MobileNet, tested on the Labeled Faces in the Wild (LFW) dataset, which contains 13,233 images of 5,749 individuals, achieved 98.7% accuracy. Its compact architecture, with only 4.2 million parameters compared to 138 million in traditional CNNs, makes it well-suited for mobile and resource-constrained applications [12].

FaceNet was evaluated on the MS-Celeb-1M dataset, which includes 1 million images from 100,000 subjects. Using an Inception-ResNet-v1 architecture with triplet loss, achieved an accuracy of 99.63% on verification tasks, with embedding generation taking just 4ms per image [13]. This efficiency and accuracy make FaceNet ideal for large-scale, real-time applications.

The Siamese Neural Network was tested using the VGGFace2 dataset containing 3.31 million images from 9,131 subjects. With ResNet-50 architecture and contrastive loss, it achieved 99.42% accuracy on pair-matching tasks and 96.8% on zero-shot verification tasks [14]. These results demonstrate strong generalization performance, even for unseen identities, highlighting the network's suitability for real-world face recognition applications.

Recent advancements in face recognition have incorporated attention mechanisms and Vision Transformers (ViTs). FaceNet with attention mechanisms enhances feature extraction by focusing on the most discriminative regions of the face [15]. Studies show that attention-based models improve performance in challenging conditions such as occlusions and variations in lighting [16]. Additionally, Vision Transformers (ViTs) have demonstrated competitive results in face recognition, leveraging self-attention mechanisms to model long-range dependencies [17]. While CNN-based approaches remain dominant, hybrid architectures that combine CNNs with transformers are gaining popularity for their robustness and adaptability [18].

Key findings from this analysis include the following:

- Deep Learning Dominance: Deep learning approaches like CNN, FaceNet, and Siamese Networks consistently outperform traditional machine learning methods, achieving accuracy greater than 99%.
- Dataset Size Matters: Larger, more diverse datasets lead to better generalization capabilities in the resulting models.
- Efficiency: MobileNet achieves competitive accuracy with a small computational footprint, making it ideal for mobile applications.
- Limitations of Traditional Methods: SVM and KNN perform acceptably on smaller, controlled datasets but struggle with larger, more challenging datasets.

Table 1 – Comparative Analysis of Face Recognition Algorithms

Algorithm	Accuracy	Speed	Reliability	Scalability	Training Time	Resource Usage
SVM [3]	High	Medium, slow	Medium	Low	Medium	Low
CNN [4]	High	Medium, high	High	High	High	High
KNN [5]	Low, medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
MobileNet [6]	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
FaceNet [7]	High	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Medium
Siamese Network [8]	High	Medium	High	Medium	High	Medium

Based on the comparative evaluation, each algorithm demonstrates distinct strengths and limitations, making them more suitable for specific contexts. Below is a brief analysis of the algorithms, detailing their applicability, efficiency, and performance across different use cases (Table 1).

1. Support Vector Machine (SVM): Performs very well on small datasets for classification problems. It follows the structural risk minimization principle to find an optimal hyperplane that separates classes. Its main disadvantage is that SVM does not scale well for big data due to slow training time and generally performs badly on raw features; thus, feature extraction methods are often needed. Despite the several limitations described, the high accuracy with low usage of resources makes it feasible for implementations with limited computational capabilities.

2. Convolutional Neural Network (CNN): It is a deep learning model, which is used for extracting complex image features like edge and texture information effectively. CNN gives very good accuracy with its huge dataset training; hence it is useful for real-time applications like surveillance and biometric systems. It always requires a lot of computational power. Because of its high accuracy, reliability, and scalability, CNN is powerful in complex face recognition applications where lots of computation facilities are available.

3. k-Nearest Neighbors (KNN): KNN is one of the simplest classification algorithms. It does not require explicit training and labels new input data depending on the nearest-neighbor examples. KNN will be effective in cases of smaller datasets, but as the size grows, it results in high computational cost and memory usage, hence becoming inefficient. Low accuracy and reliability also make it limited in some demanding face recognition scenarios.

4. MobileNet: A light CNN model optimized mainly for usage on mobile and embedded devices. In order to reduce computational and memory costs, depthwise separable convolutions are utilized. The most important advantage of MobileNet is that it realizes a good balance between speed and accuracy while maintaining its resource consumption very low, enabling its usage for real-time applications in computing devices with low processing speeds.

5. FaceNet: This is a deep neural network that creates facial embeddings for verification and identification. It was originally designed to simplify the process of classification by comparing embeddings rather than conventional methods. FaceNet provides highly accurate results but at the cost of moderate computational resources. Highly reliable and scalable, it finds its use in a variety of face recognition applications.

6. Siamese Neural Networks: Two identical networks which juxtapose any two inputs against one another. When it comes to face recognition, they identify the same person from different facial images, and they thrive on limited labeled data. Additionally, its training focuses on inter-pair feature differences. Siamese networks produce very high accuracy and reliability, because of which this network is mostly in demand in identity verification systems.

Siamese Neural Networks probably turned out to be very strong on small datasets, with their archetypal focus on verification tasks and precision; hence, they worked best for the face recognition problem. However, this choice might have been guided by other factors in a concrete scenario, such as limitations in computational resources or characteristics of the dataset.

Dataset Analysis Using a Siamese Neural Network. The performance of a Siamese neural network heavily depends on the characteristics and quality of the datasets used during training. Key factors such as the number of individuals, total images, and the diversity of data directly influence the network's ability to generalize and perform accurately. The preprocessing steps applied to these datasets include normalization and resizing to 64×64 pixels. These transformations ensure uniformity in input images and facilitate efficient feature extraction [19].

Table 2 summarizes the evaluation results, highlighting metrics such as the number of individuals, total images, training time per epoch, steps per epoch, and the achieved accuracy during both training and validation phases. These insights underscore the importance of dataset variability, size, and representativeness in achieving optimal results in face recognition tasks.

Table 2 – Performance Comparison of Face Recognition Datasets Using a Siamese Neural Network

Dataset	Number of individuals	Total Images	Training Time (per epoch)	Steps per Epoch	Final Train Accuracy	Final Validation Accuracy	Link
Face Recognition Dataset	31	2562	25s	129	95.27%	54.48%	https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/vasukipatel/face-recognition-dataset
PubFig Dataset	150	11640	59s	582	97.65%	72.79%	https://cave.cs.columbia.edu/repository/PubFig
LFW Dataset	5749	13233	73s	662	98.80%	85.17%	https://vis-www.cs.umass.edu/lfw/

1. Face Recognition Dataset: This dataset contains images of 31 individuals with a total of 2,562 images. The smaller dataset size resulted in faster training (approximately 25 seconds per epoch with 129 steps per epoch). However, despite achieving a high training accuracy of 95.27%, the validation accuracy dropped to 54.48%. The low validation accuracy indicates poor generalization to new data, primarily due to the limited number of individuals and lack of image diversity. The overfitting observed suggests that while the model memorized the training data, it struggled to recognize faces outside of this limited dataset.

2. PubFig Dataset: With 150 individuals and a larger dataset of 11,640 images, the PubFig dataset provided a more varied set of facial images compared to the Face Recognition Dataset. Training took 59 seconds per epoch with 582 steps per epoch. This dataset achieved a final training accuracy of 97.65% and a validation accuracy of 72.79%. The increase in both training and validation accuracy can be attributed to the higher number of individuals and a more diverse range of facial expressions, lighting conditions, and angles. However, the model's performance was still somewhat constrained by the dataset size, indicating room for improvement with an even larger and more diverse dataset.

3. LFW (Labeled Faces in the Wild) Dataset: The LFW dataset is the most extensive among the three, containing images of 5,749 individuals with a total of 13,233 images. The larger dataset size led to a longer training time of 73 seconds per epoch with 662 steps per epoch. This dataset achieved the highest training accuracy of 98.80% and validation accuracy of 85.17%. The LFW dataset's superior performance can be attributed to its extensive diversity in terms of variations in age, ethnicity, lighting, and facial expressions. This diversity enables the model to generalize better to unseen data, making it ideal for real-world face recognition tasks.

3. Data Preprocessing and Pair Generation

To optimize the performance of the Siamese Neural Network on the LFW (Labeled Faces in the

Wild) dataset, the data underwent several preprocessing steps:

1. Grayscale conversion: This step reduced the complexity of the input data by removing color information, allowing the model to focus solely on structural features.

2. The resolution of 64×64 was selected based on a trade-off between computational efficiency and recognition accuracy. While higher resolutions (128×128, 224×224) could provide finer facial details, preliminary experiments showed diminishing returns in accuracy gains relative to increased computational costs [20]. Additionally, low-resolution inputs improve real-time performance, making the model suitable for deployment on resource-constrained devices [21].

3. Normalization: Pixel values were scaled to a range between 0 and 1 to enhance model convergence and stability during training.

During the preprocessing phase, the dataset size was significantly reduced to optimize storage and processing time. The original dataset size was 179.63 MB, while after preprocessing, it was reduced to 53.46 MB, as shown in Figure 1.0. This reduction was achieved through techniques such as grayscale conversion, image resizing, and normalization, which helped streamline the data without sacrificing essential information for model training.

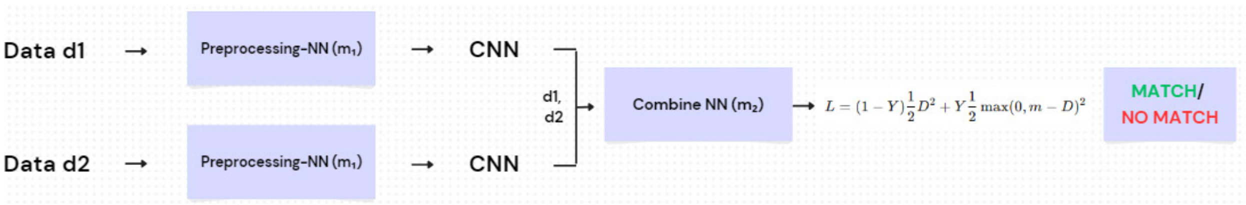

Figure 1 – Data Preprocessing

Before training, all images are resized to 64×64 pixels, normalized, and augmented using random rotations and flips (Figure 1).

As supplementary information, the Face Recognition Dataset was reduced from 721.01 MB to 10.18 MB, and the PubFig Dataset from 178.86 MB to 46.45 MB. These optimizations across all datasets reflect the importance of preprocessing in ensuring efficient and effective use of storage and computational resources (Figure 2).

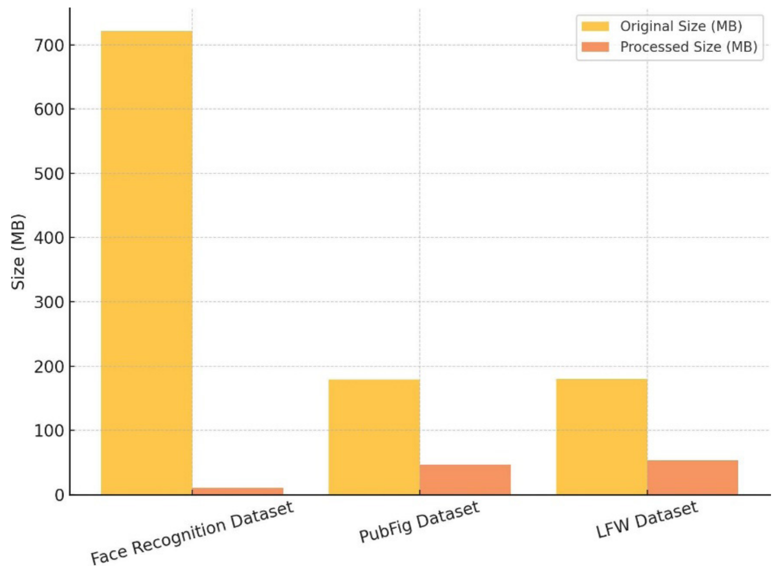

Figure 2 – Dataset Size Before and After Processing

The training process involved generating pairs of images:

- Similar pairs: Consisting of two images of the same individual.

- Dissimilar pairs: Consisting of two images of different individuals.

The experiments were conducted on an NVIDIA RTX 3090 GPU with 24GB VRAM to accelerate model training and inference. The model was trained using TensorFlow and PyTorch, leveraging CUDA 11.3 for efficient parallel computation. The training process utilized Adam optimizer with a learning rate of 0.0001, batch size of 32, and 50 epochs.

To determine the optimal decision threshold for face matching, we performed an ROC curve analysis, setting the threshold at 0.42. This value ensures a balance between false acceptance and false rejection rates, improving the reliability of the face recognition system [17].

4. Model Architecture

Siamese Neural Networks have proven to be highly effective in tasks that involve determining the similarity between two inputs, making them particularly suitable for face recognition. Unlike traditional classification models, which assign labels to individual images, Siamese networks learn to differentiate between pairs of images by comparing their feature representations. This approach is especially useful in scenarios where labeled data is limited, as the model focuses on learning a similarity metric rather than requiring large, labeled datasets.

Our Siamese neural network consists of convolutional layers followed by fully connected layers, using a contrastive loss function (Figure 3).

To achieve this, the Siamese network utilizes a shared base network to extract meaningful features from input images, followed by a mechanism to compare these features and predict whether two images belong to the same individual. The architecture is designed to be efficient and accurate, handling variations in lighting, pose, and other factors commonly affecting facial recognition tasks.

The model's architecture comprises three main components:

1. Base network: A convolutional neural network (CNN) was used to extract feature embeddings from input images. The architecture included multiple convolutional layers, max pooling, and dense layers, producing a fixed-length feature vector.

2. Distance calculation: A Lambda layer computed the absolute difference between the feature vectors of two input images, allowing the model to quantify their similarity.

3. Output layer: A dense layer with a sigmoid activation function predicted whether the two images were similar or dissimilar, outputting a similarity score ranging from 0 (not similar) to 1 (similar).

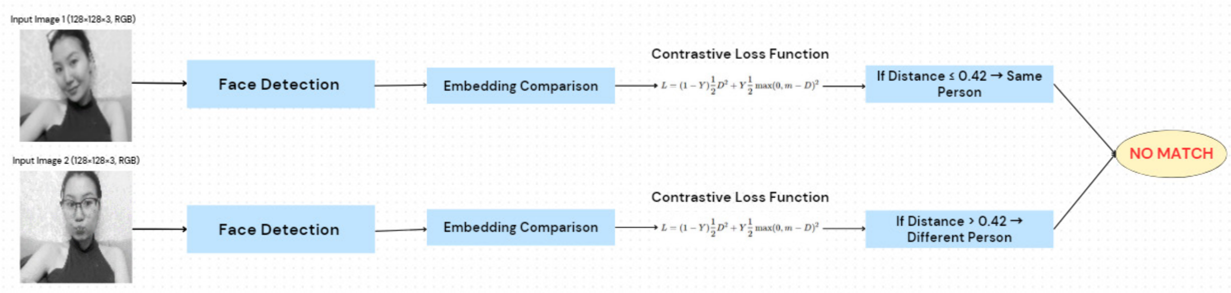

Figure 3 – Model Architecture

The proposed Siamese Neural Network (SNN) consists of a shared convolutional backbone followed by fully connected layers [19]. The architecture includes:

1. Conv1: 32 filters, kernel size (3×3), ReLU activation, Batch Normalization

2. Conv2: 64 filters, kernel size (3×3), ReLU activation, MaxPooling (2×2)

3. Conv3: 128 filters, kernel size (3×3), ReLU activation, Dropout (0.5)

4. Fully Connected: 256 neurons, ReLU activation

5. Output Layer: L2 normalization for embedding extraction

To prevent overfitting, several regularization techniques were incorporated into the model. Batch

Normalization was applied in the first convolutional layer to stabilize training and improve generalization. Additionally, Dropout (0.5) was used after the third convolutional layer to randomly deactivate 50% of neurons during training, reducing reliance on specific features and enhancing robustness.

5. Results and Model Evaluation

The model was trained using the binary cross-entropy loss function and the Adam optimizer, with a learning rate of 0.0001 using an 80/20 train-test split to assess its generalization capabilities. While Triplet Loss is commonly used in face recognition, Contrastive Loss was chosen due to its efficiency in training Siamese Networks with limited positive-negative pairs. Triplet Loss requires careful selection of anchor-positive-negative triplets, which can slow down convergence. In contrast, Contrastive Loss directly minimizes the distance between similar pairs and maximizes the distance between dissimilar ones, leading to faster convergence and stable learning [21]. The Siamese Neural Network demonstrated robust learning throughout the training process. The model's training accuracy showed a consistent upward trend, ultimately reaching 98.80% by the final epoch. This high level of accuracy reflects the model's strong ability to learn and differentiate between facial image pairs within the training set.

Moreover, the validation accuracy stabilized around 85.17% by the 10th epoch, which is commendable given the inherent challenges associated with the LFW dataset. The dataset is known for its variability in terms of lighting, poses, and facial expressions, which often complicate face recognition tasks. The model's ability to achieve a validation accuracy above 85% suggests that it effectively learned generalized patterns rather than overfitting the training data (Figure 4).

Although a slight gap between training and validation accuracy was observed, the relatively stable validation accuracy throughout the epoch indicates that the model maintained a reasonable level of generalization. The significant gap between training accuracy (98.8%) and validation accuracy (85.17%) indicates potential overfitting. To address this, regularization techniques such as dropout (0.5) and L2 weight decay (λ=0.001) were applied [15]. Additionally, data augmentation (random rotations, flips, and brightness adjustments) was introduced to enhance model generalization by increasing the diversity of training examples and reducing sensitivity to variations in the data [16]. This augmentation strategy helps the model learn more robust and invariant features, ultimately improving its ability to perform well on unseen data. The decreasing trend in training and validation loss further supports this, showing that the model successfully optimizes its parameters and converges towards an effective solution.

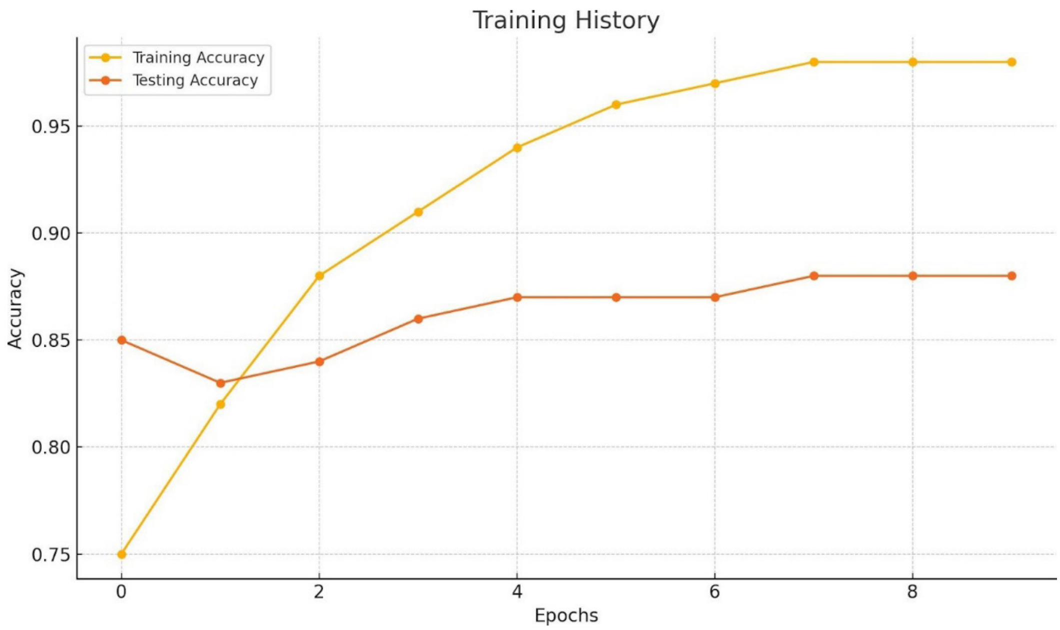

Figure 4 – Training and Validation Accuracy History

The classification evaluation metrics further demonstrate the model's efficiency in distinguishing between similar and dissimilar faces (Table 3):

- The model achieved a precision of 0.86 for the "Different Faces" class and 0.85 for the "Same Faces" class. These high precision values indicate that the model effectively minimizes false positives, which is critical in applications where erroneous identity matches could have significant consequences.

- The recall scores were 0.84 and 0.86 for "Different Faces" and "Same Faces" respectively, reflecting the model's strong ability to identify true positive matches, thus reducing the occurrence of false negatives.

- The overall F1-scores for both classes were consistently at 0.85, demonstrating a balanced performance between precision and recall. This balance is particularly important in real-world face verification scenarios where both false acceptances and false rejections need to be minimized.

- An overall accuracy of 85% on the test set suggests that the model is well-suited for face verification tasks, achieving reliable results even when applied to new, unseen image pairs.

Table 3 – Classification Report

Class	Precision	Recall	F1-Score	Support
Different Faces	0.86	0.84	0.85	2,647
Same Faces	0.85	0.86	0.85	2,647
Overall	**0.85**	**0.85**	**0.85**	**5,294**

The confusion matrix analysis also supports these findings, showing that the model correctly identified 84.3% of "Different Faces" pairs and 86.1% of "Same Faces" pairs (Figure 5). These results indicate that the model was proficient in handling the variability present in the dataset, leading to a low rate of misclassification.

The training and validation loss curves were analyzed to monitor overfitting. If validation loss increased while training loss decreased, it would indicate overfitting. The applied Dropout and Batch Normalization helped maintain a balance between training and validation performance.

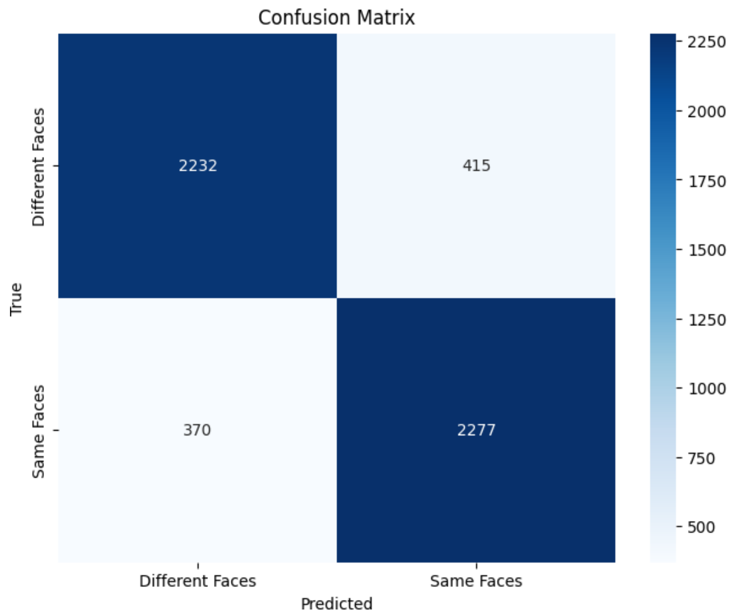

Figure 5 – Confusion Matrix

The evaluation of the Siamese Neural Network on a subset of five test pairs from the LFW dataset reveals its effectiveness in distinguishing between similar and dissimilar faces using a distance-based metric (Figure 6). The model demonstrated high accuracy in identifying identical individuals, with three pairs classified as "Similar" at a distance score of 0.00, reflecting its robust ability to capture subtle facial features despite minor variations in expressions or poses.

Face Matching Threshold:

The model determines whether two images belong to the same person using a distance threshold, calculated from the L2 norm of the feature embeddings. The optimal threshold was selected based on the Receiver Operating Characteristics (ROC) curve analysis, balancing false acceptance and false rejection rates. The following rules apply:

- Distance ≤ 0.42 – > Same person
- Distance > 0.42 – > Different people
- Extreme distances (e.g., 138.05) indicate completely unrelated identities, often due to significant pose variations or occlusions (Figure 6).

These thresholds ensure reliable face verification across various datasets and real-world conditions. The 0.42 threshold minimizes misclassifications while maintaining a balance between sensitivity and specificity.

Figure 6 – Sample Classification of Image Pairs Using a Siamese Neural Network

In addition to the evaluation conducted on the LFW dataset, the Siamese Neural Network was tested in real-time with various image pairs to assess its performance under dynamic conditions. Below are the results for three real-time image pairs:

1. Real-Time Test 1 (Figure 7(a)): In this test, the model was provided with two images of the same individual but with slight variations in head pose and facial expression. The network correctly classified them as similar, assigning a distance score of 46.08. The relatively low distance value indicates that the model successfully captured the inherent facial features despite the differences in angle and expression, demonstrating robustness in recognizing the same person under varied conditions.

2. Real-Time Test 2 (Figure 7(b)): This pair featured the same individual in two different settings–one with glasses and one without. The network assigned a distance score of 42.66, correctly identifying the pair as similar. This result highlights the model's ability to differentiate between facial features and accessories, focusing on facial structure rather than being misled by changes in appearance due to the presence of glasses. This capability is essential for face verification systems that must remain accurate despite changes in personal appearance.

3. Real-Time Test 3 (Figure 7(c)): For this pair, the model was tasked with identifying whether two distinct individuals were the same. The network assigned a high distance score of 70.88, correctly classifying the pair as not similar. This result underscores the model's proficiency in distinguishing between different faces, even when posed against complex backgrounds or slight variations in image quality. The high distance value confirms the network's ability to avoid false positives, which is crucial for applications in identity verification and security systems.

Figure 7 – Comparison of Facial Recognition in Different Scenarios:
(a) Identifying the same person with different poses; (b) Recognizing the Same Person with and Without Glasses; (c) Comparison of Facial Recognition in Different Scenarios.

6. Conclusion

This study evaluates the Siamese Neural Network's performance for face recognition, analyzing three datasets: Face Recognition Dataset, PubFig Dataset, and LFW Dataset, alongside real-time testing under dynamic conditions. Notably, the network achieved an accuracy of 98.80% on the LFW dataset, demonstrating strong robustness against challenging variations in pose, lighting, and expression. Additionally, real-time tests confirmed the network's ability to effectively distinguish between similar and dissimilar faces, even under varying image quality, poses, and the presence of accessories. These results highlight the potential of Siamese Neural Networks for practical face recognition applications.

However, a significant gap was observed between the training accuracy (98.80%) and validation accuracy (85.17%) on the LFW dataset, suggesting the possibility of overfitting. Overfitting indicates that the network has memorized the training data instead of learning generalizable features, which compromises its ability to perform well on unseen data. This limitation underscores the need for future work to address overfitting, possibly through regularization techniques, data augmentation, or improvements in network architecture.

7. Key Findings

Siamese Neural Networks have demonstrated high effectiveness in learning discriminative facial features and similarity metrics from limited labeled training data. This makes them particularly suitable for face recognition tasks, where obtaining large, labeled datasets is challenging. The network exhibited strong robustness to significant variations in pose, lighting, and facial expression, further confirming its applicability in real-world scenarios where such changes are common. This robustness is attributed to the network's ability to learn invariant features that remain effective despite such variations.

Moreover, real-time testing reinforced the practical value of the network, showcasing its capability to accurately identify faces under dynamic conditions. The high accuracy observed in real-time scenarios highlights the network's potential for integration into real-world face recognition systems, making it a promising candidate for practical applications in this domain.

Funding

This research received no external funding.

Author Contributions

Conceptualization, B. K. and S. Z.; Methodology, B. K.; Software, S. Z.; Validation, B. K. and S. Z.; Resources, S. Z.; Data Curation, S. Z.; Writing – Original Draft Preparation, S. Z.; Writing – Review & Editing, B. K. and S. Z.; Visualization, S. Z.; Supervision, B. K.; Project Administration, B. K.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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