

# **Student Drowsiness Detection**

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# Preprocessing dataset

- First We have extracted images from the videos using [OpenCV](#) library.
- Images were mapped with the labels which were given in the dataset.
- We have also mapped the images in google drive dataset to alert and drowsy as per their labels.
- We have recognised the face and its features like eyes and mouth using [dlib](#) and [faceutils](#) libraries to mask off other pixels to take only eyes and mouth.
- We did this because on reviewing other papers we found that neural networks like CNN models gets overtrained on this dataset, as it gives more importance to background and content.
- In total we have extracted images from the [ultraLDD video dataset](#) apart from the images obtained by the [google drive dataset](#) which both combined to 57488 images.

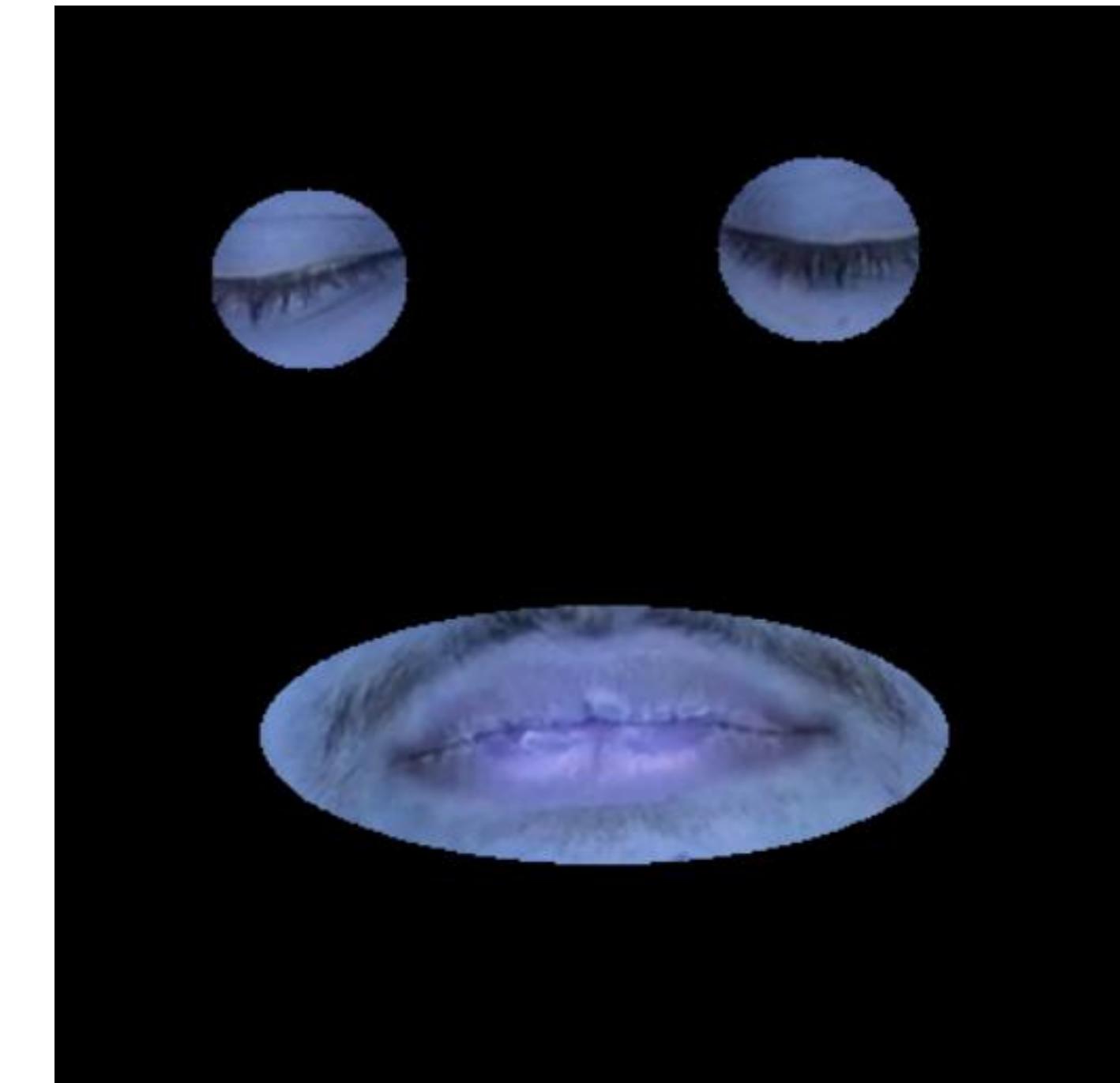
# Processed images



Alert

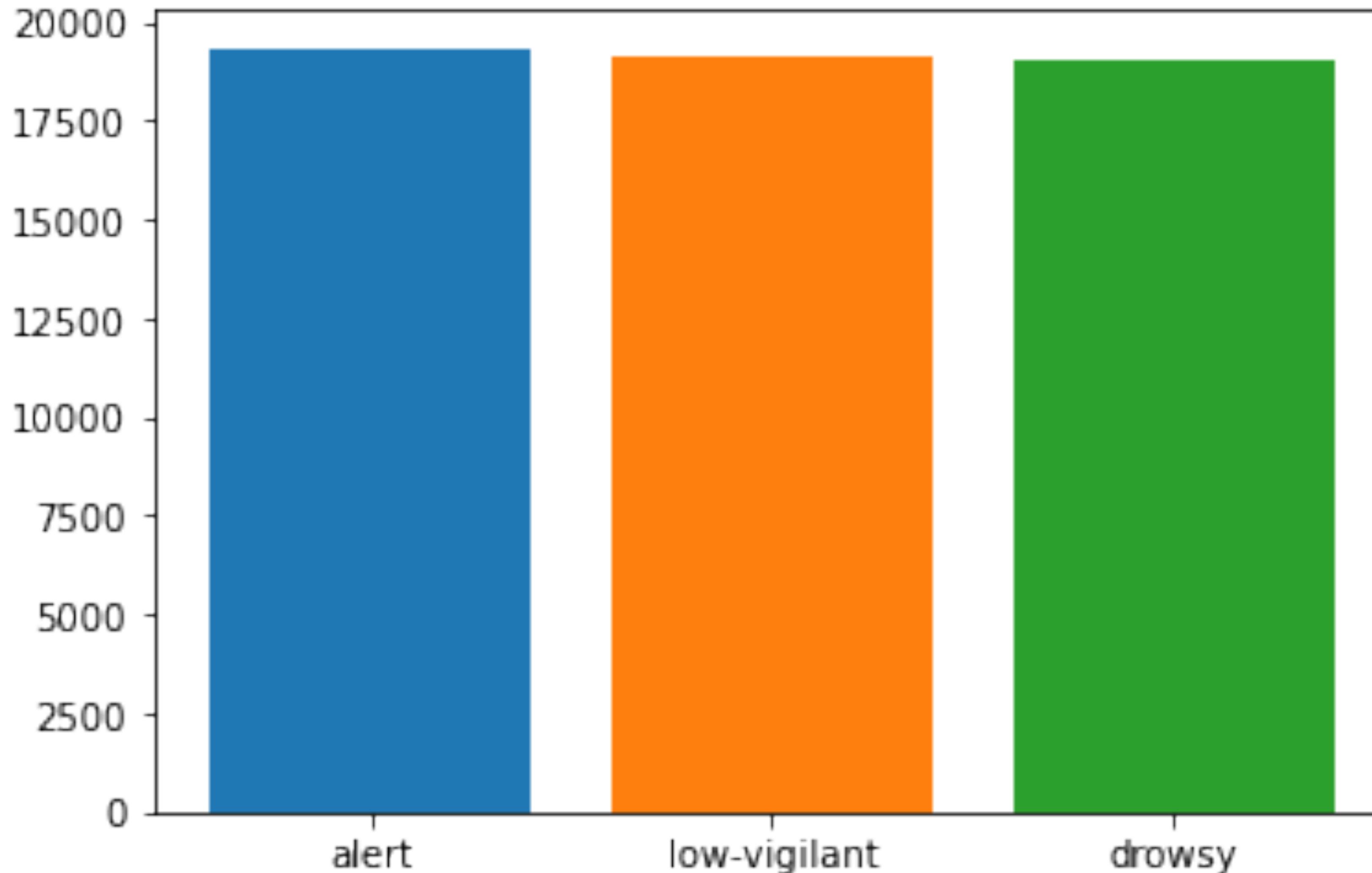


Low Vigilant



Drowsy

# Data distribution of frames



Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 510, 510, 32)	896
activation (Activation)	(None, 510, 510, 32)	0
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 255, 255, 32)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 253, 253, 32)	9248
activation_1 (Activation)	(None, 253, 253, 32)	0
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 126, 126, 32)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 124, 124, 64)	18496
activation_2 (Activation)	(None, 124, 124, 64)	0
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 62, 62, 64)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 246016)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 64)	15745088
activation_3 (Activation)	(None, 64)	0
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 64)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 3)	195
activation_4 (Activation)	(None, 3)	0

Total params: 15,773,923

Trainable params: 15,773,923

Non-trainable params: 0

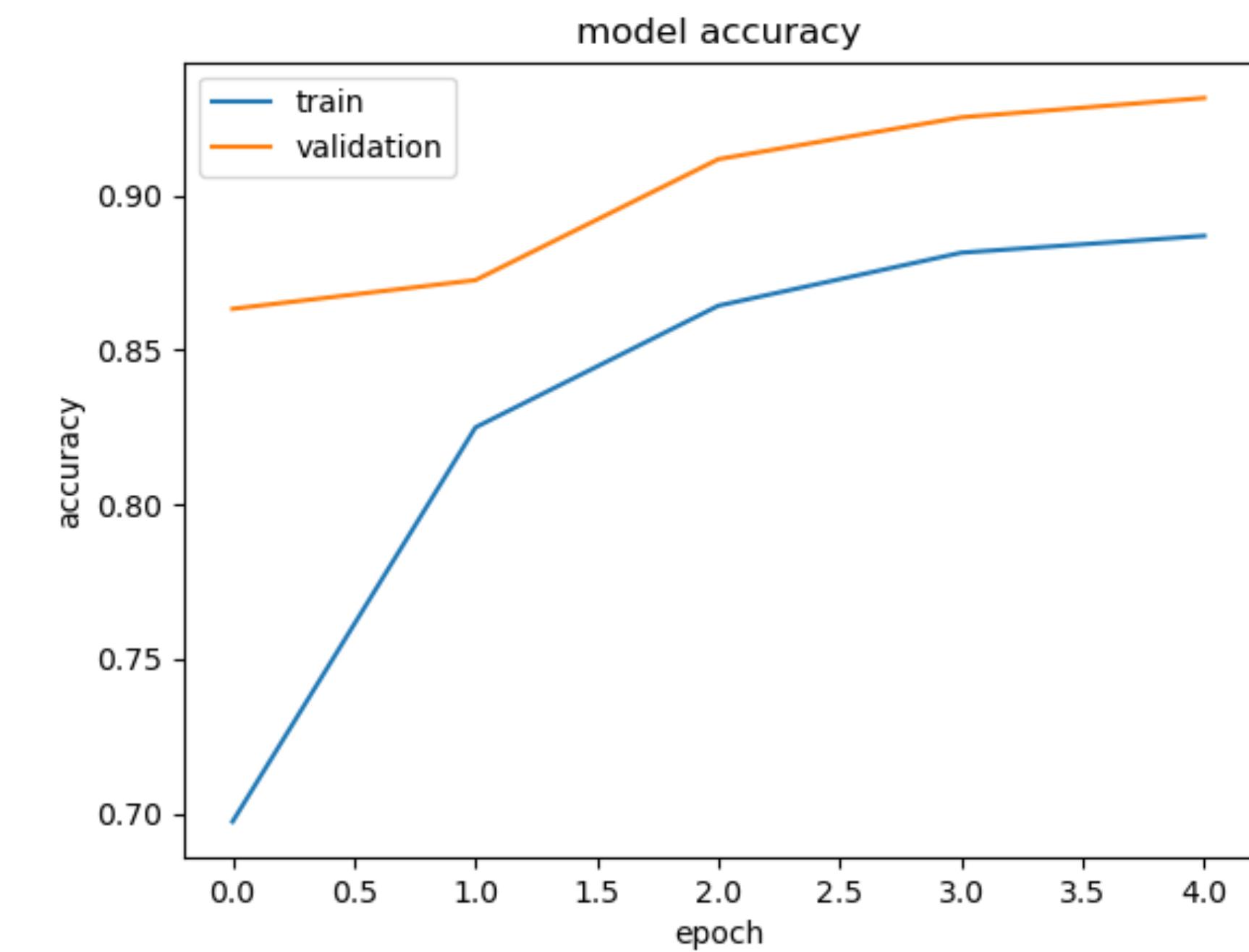
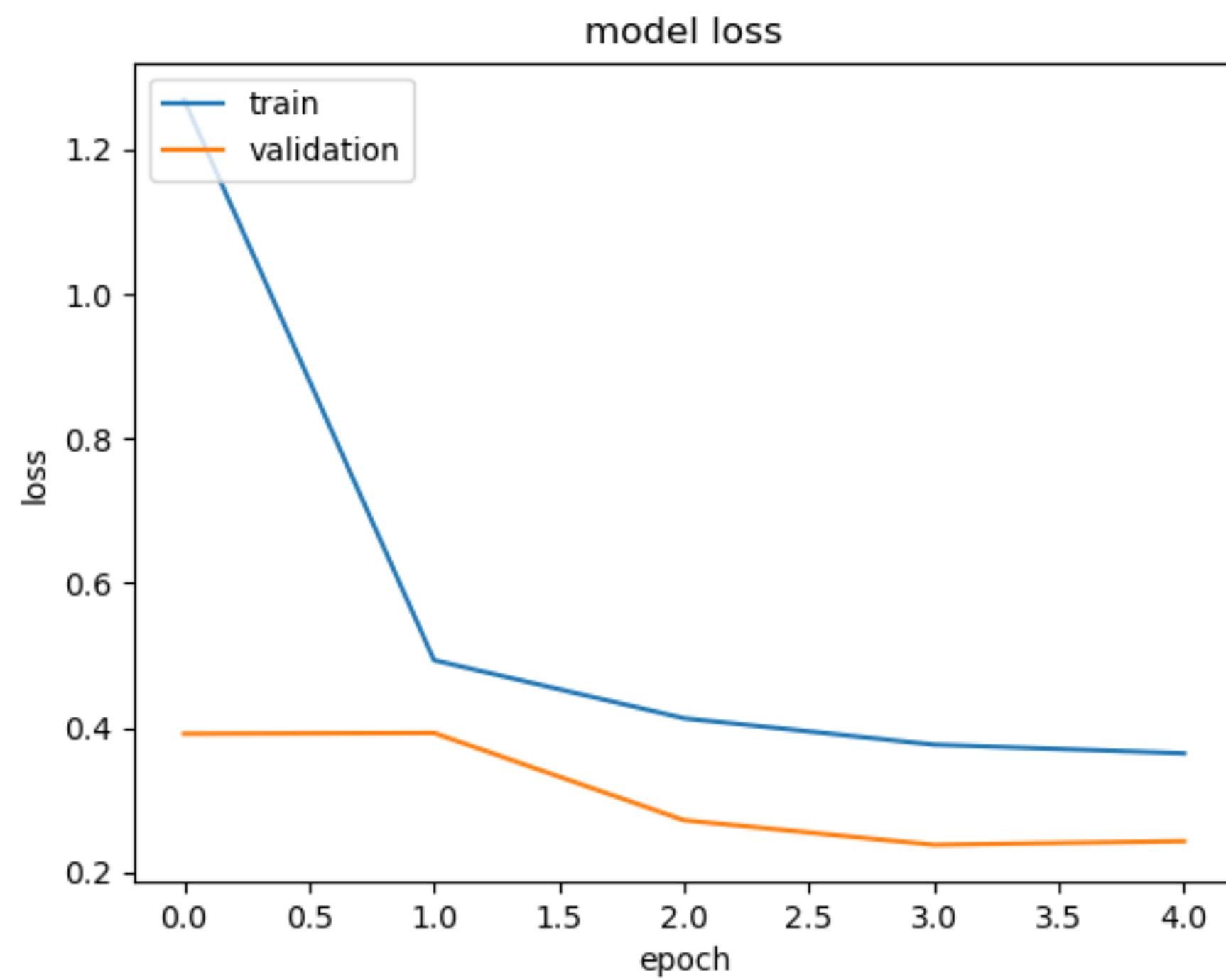
# Model

- We have tried to mimic the structure of the [VGG network](#), so that we can get good accuracy using less resources and time.
- We have defined our own [CNN model](#) with 3 convolution layers with Max pooling and 2 dense layers, here is the structure of the model.

# Training Pipeline

- Due to the large size of the dataset we were not able to load all the data into RAM at once.
- Therefore we tried [`keras' ImageDataGenerator`](#), which loads the images as and when required while training the model, but this approach was very slow.
- The alternative was to make a custom data dataset class using [`tensorflow.data`](#) library to load images into buffer as per the requirement.
- After making the dataset generator, we randomly split it into training and validation datasets(in 80:20 ratio).
- Our model was giving acceptable accuracy in 5 epochs only, as there was adequate amount of the samples available with us.

# Loss and Accuracy

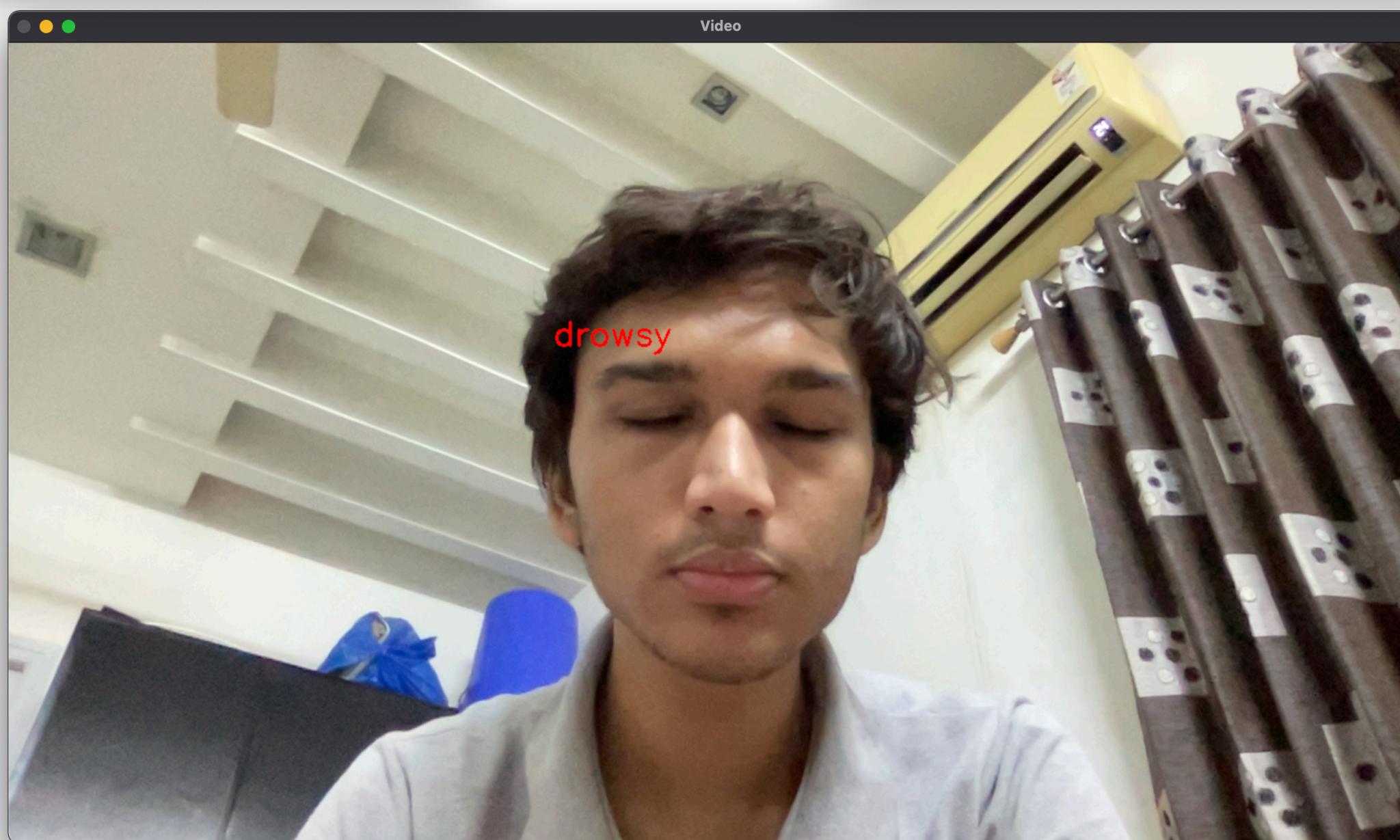
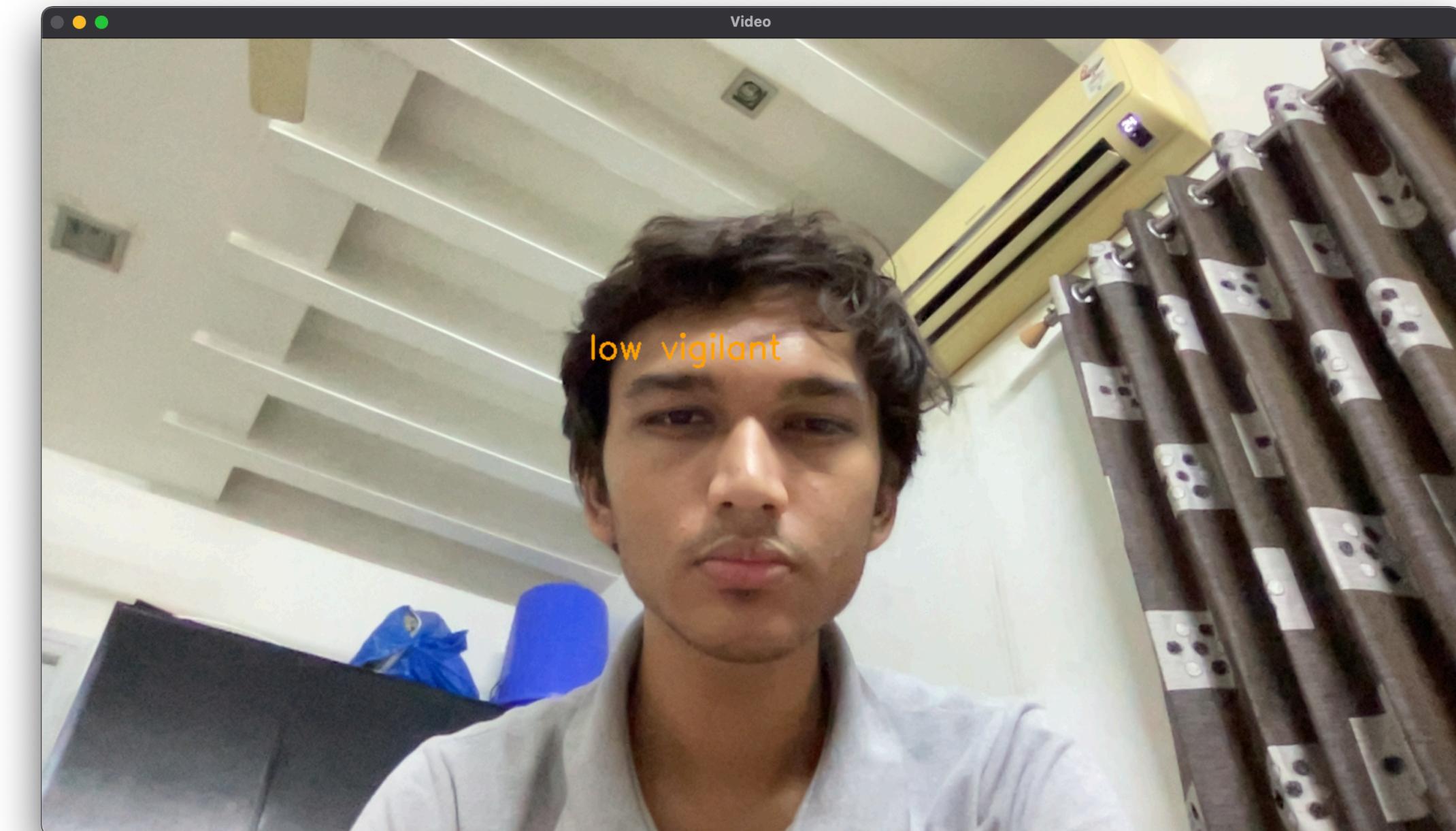


	Loss	Accuracy
<b>Training Dataset</b>	0.2562	92.59%
<b>Validation Dataset</b>	0.2447	93.01%

# Prediction Pipeline

- For prediction part, we have 2 options, one is to predict from live camera feed and other is from the saved videos.
- The prediction comes as an overlay in the display window.

# Predictions example



Thank you