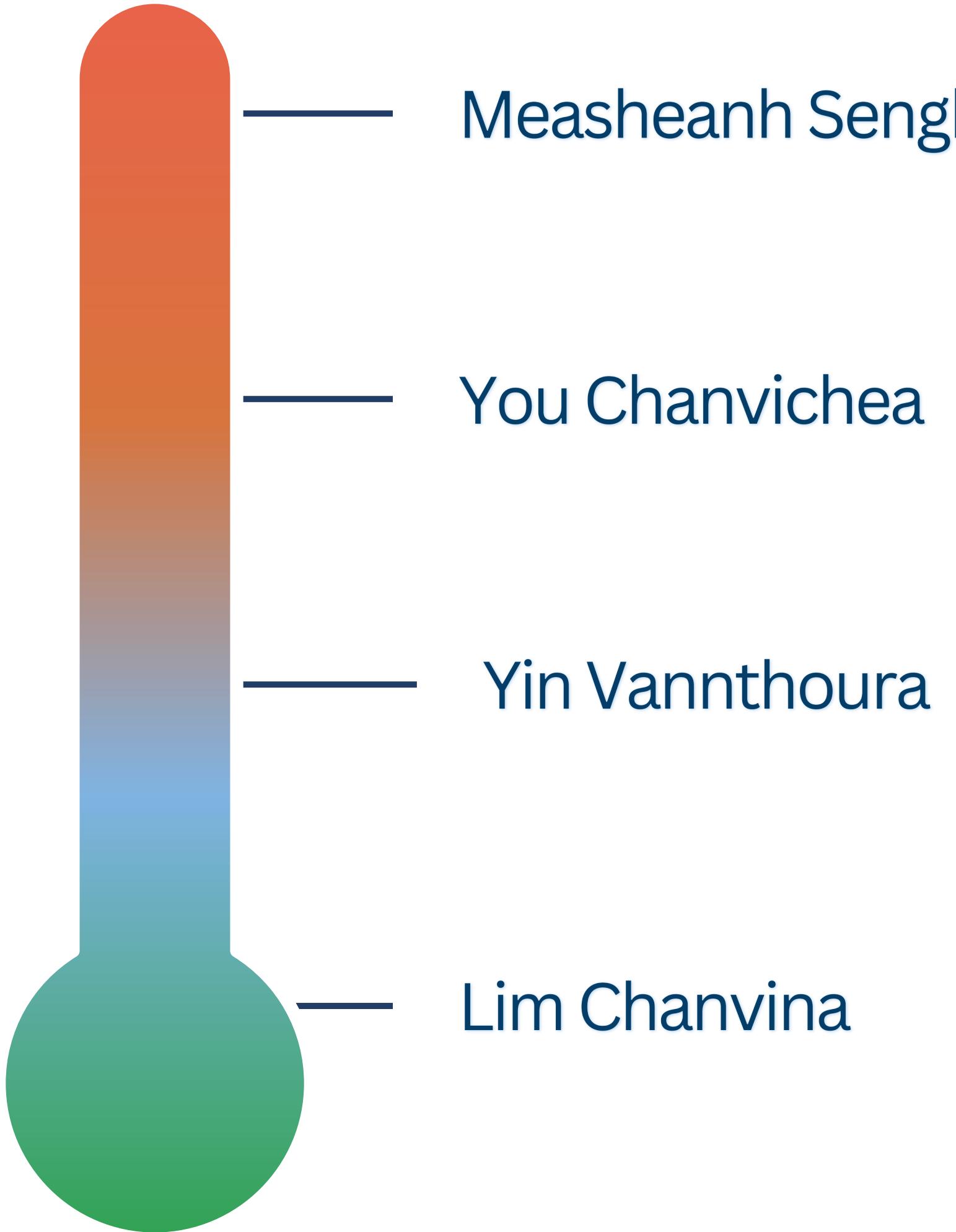


Real-Time Emotion Detection

Group 7





Members



Introduction

Emotional well-being of students play an important role in their **academic success**.

A **low amount of research papers** has studied this and addressed the emotional factors.

An **emotional detection** that can recognize **seven** types of expression through **images**



Problems

- **Pay little attention** to the impact of students' emotions on academic performance
- **Struggle to maintain** students' engagement and understanding with complex lessons and traditional classrooms
- **Cannot provide** enough care to all students due to the time and resource constraints.

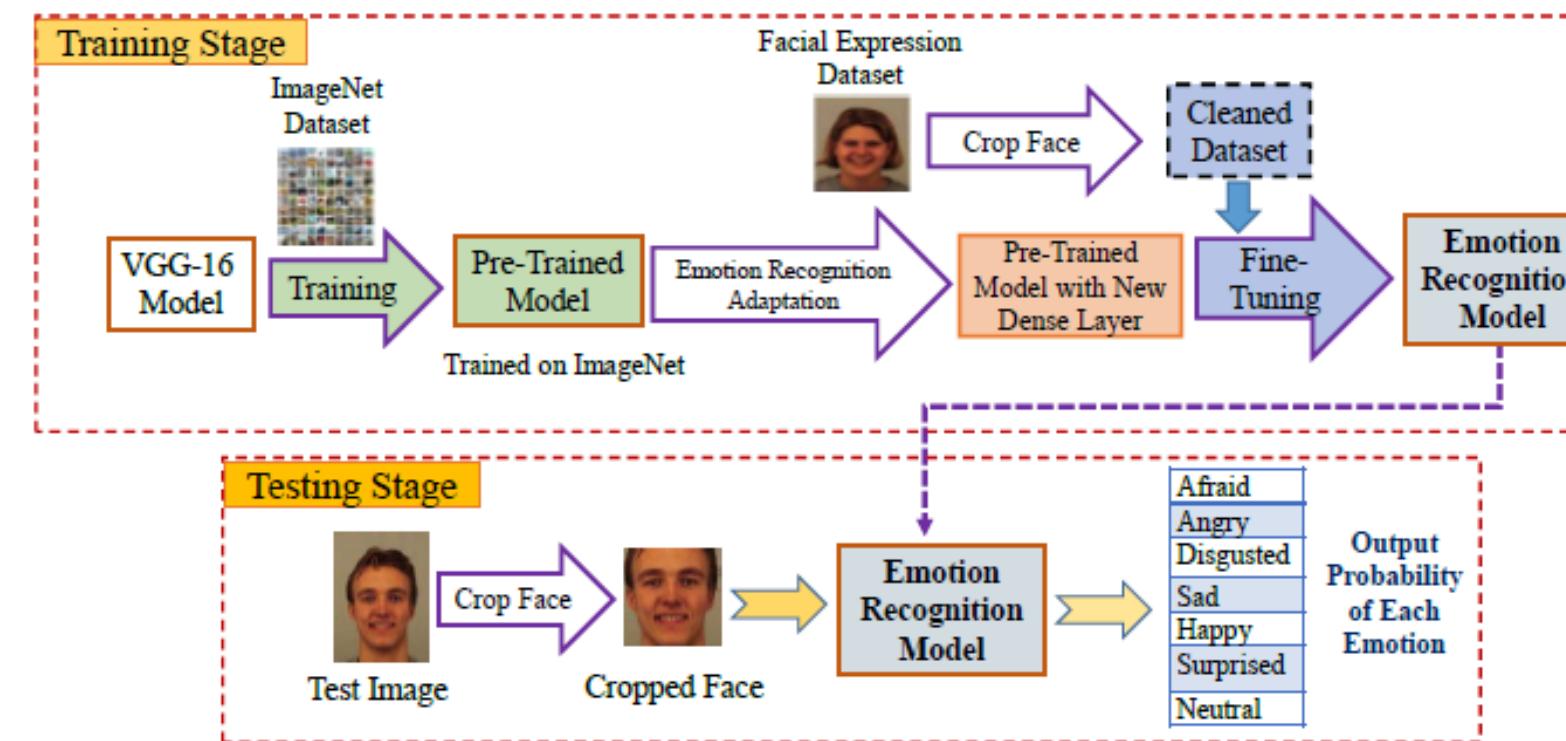
Objectives

- Monitor how **students' emotional states** influence their academic performance over time
- Improve engagement and comprehension by **adjusting content delivery and classroom settings** to promote a positive environment based on detected emotions
- Identify the **students who are at risk** of mental health problems.

Literature Review

DCNN

Akhand, Roy, Siddique, Kamal & Shimamura
(2021)

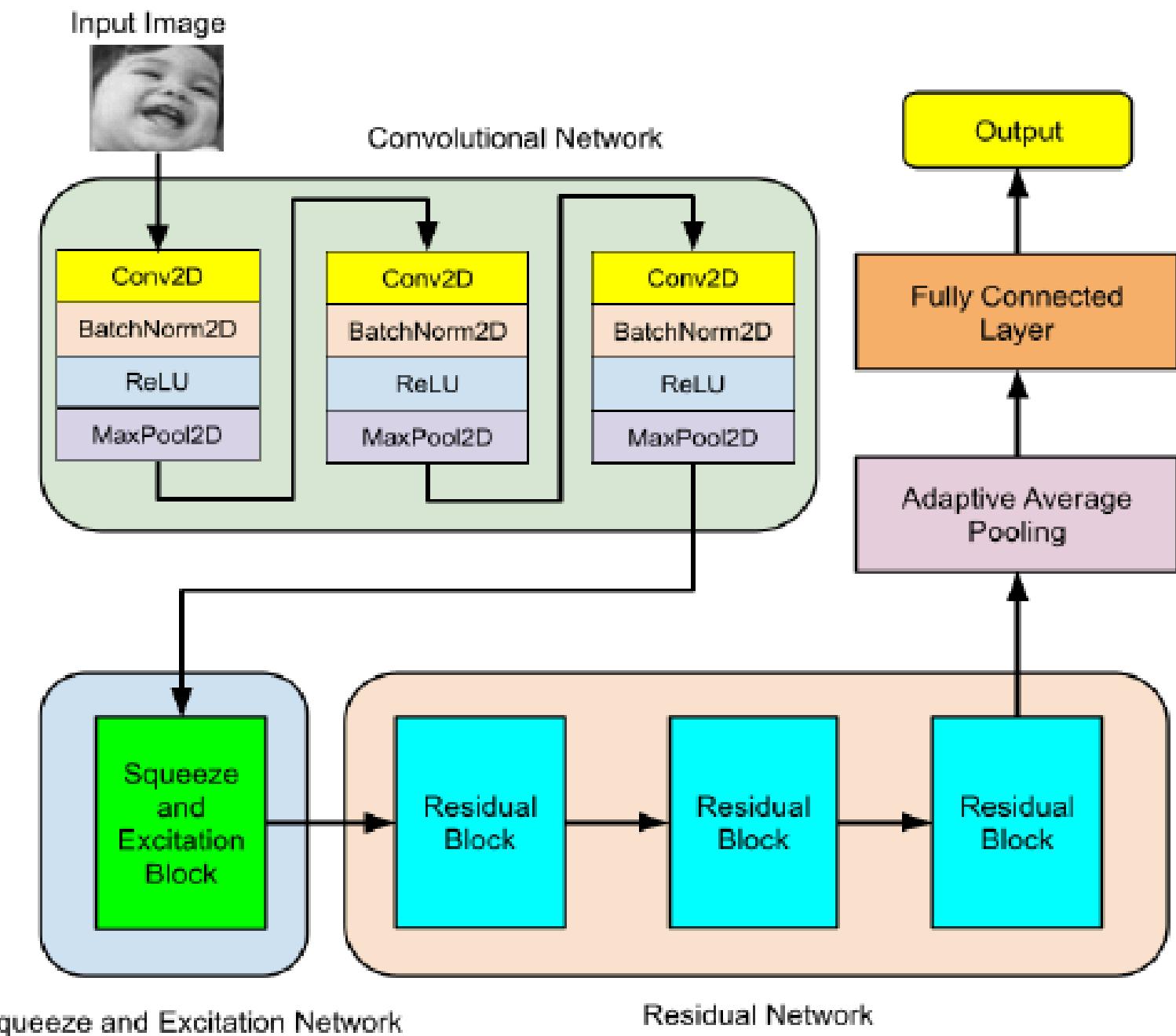


- **Pre-trained Models:** VGG-16, VGG-19, ResNet-18, ResNet-50, ResNet-152, Inception-v3 & DenseNet-161.
- **Datasets:** FER (Training) & KDEF & JAFFE (Testing).
- **Results:** DenseNet-161 -> 96.51% (KDEF) & 99.52% (JAFFE).

ResEmoteNet

Batch = 16
Epoch = 80

Roy, Kathania, Sharma, Dey & Ansari
(2024)



Dataset	FER2013	RAF-DB
Accuracy	79.79%	<u>94.76%</u>
Dataset	AffectNet-7	ExpW
Accuracy	72.93%	75.67%

Dataset

Classes: 7

- Happy
- Sad
- Neutral
- Angry
- Disgust
- Surprise.

Data Splitting

- Train: 60%
- Test: 20%
- Validation: 20%

FER2013

- Training: 24406
- Validation: 4303
- Testing: 7178

	Source	Size	Format
FER2013	Google	~35.9K	jpg / png



Angry

Disgust

Fear

Happy

Neutral

Sad

Surprise

Custom

- Testing: 173

	Source	Size	Format
Custom	Real + Social Media	~170	jpg



Angry



Disgust



Fear



Happy



Neutral



Sad

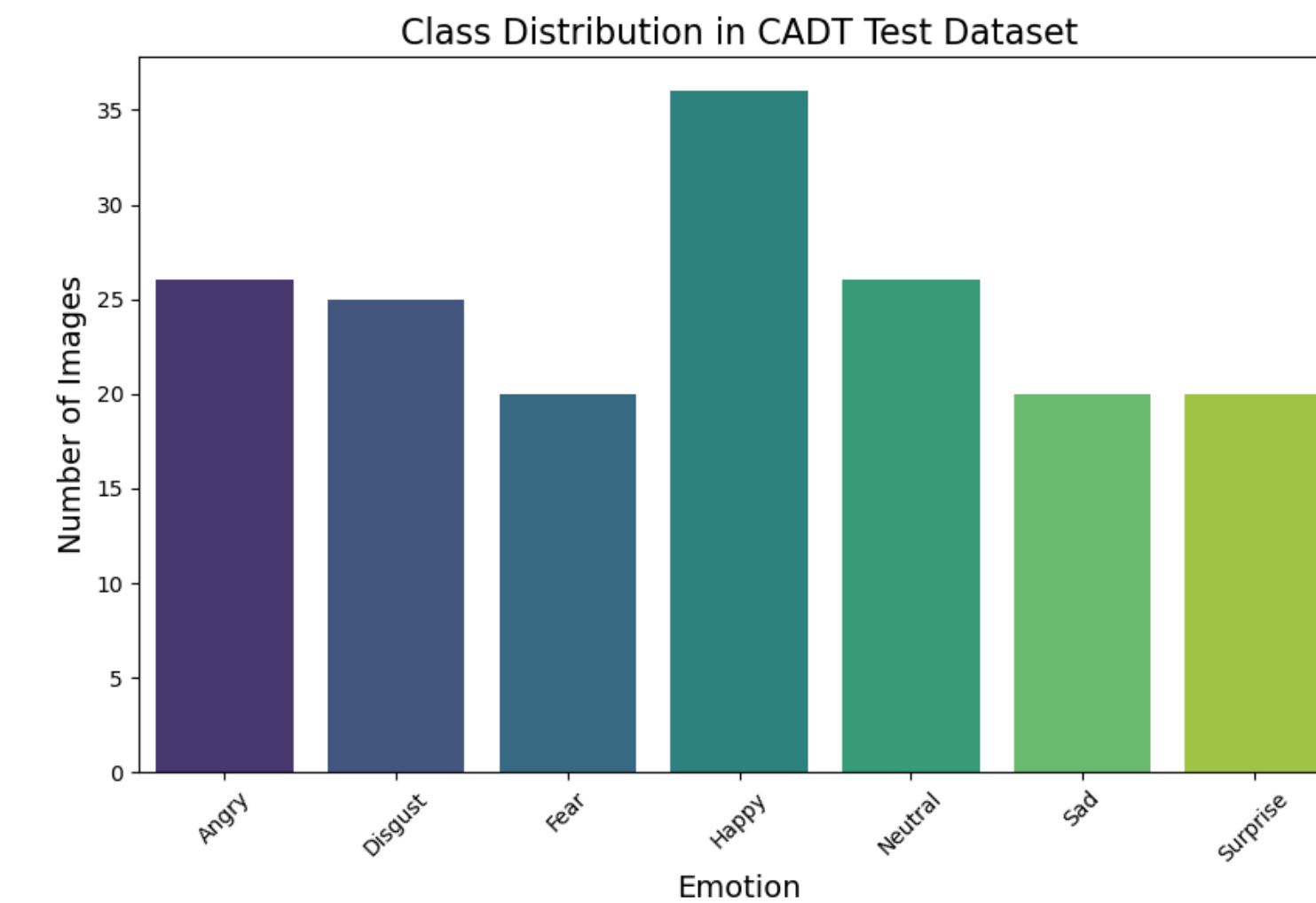
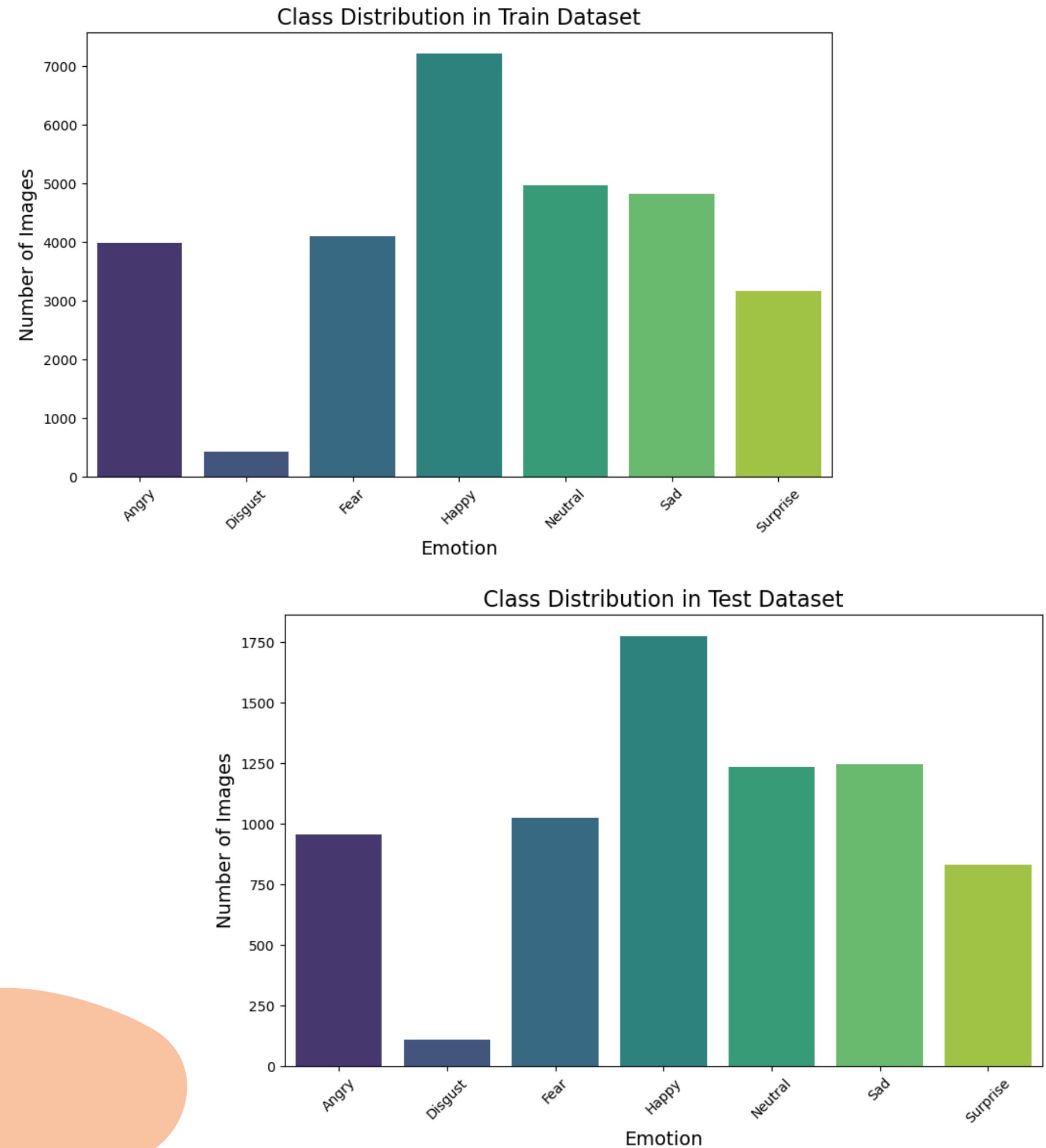


Surprise



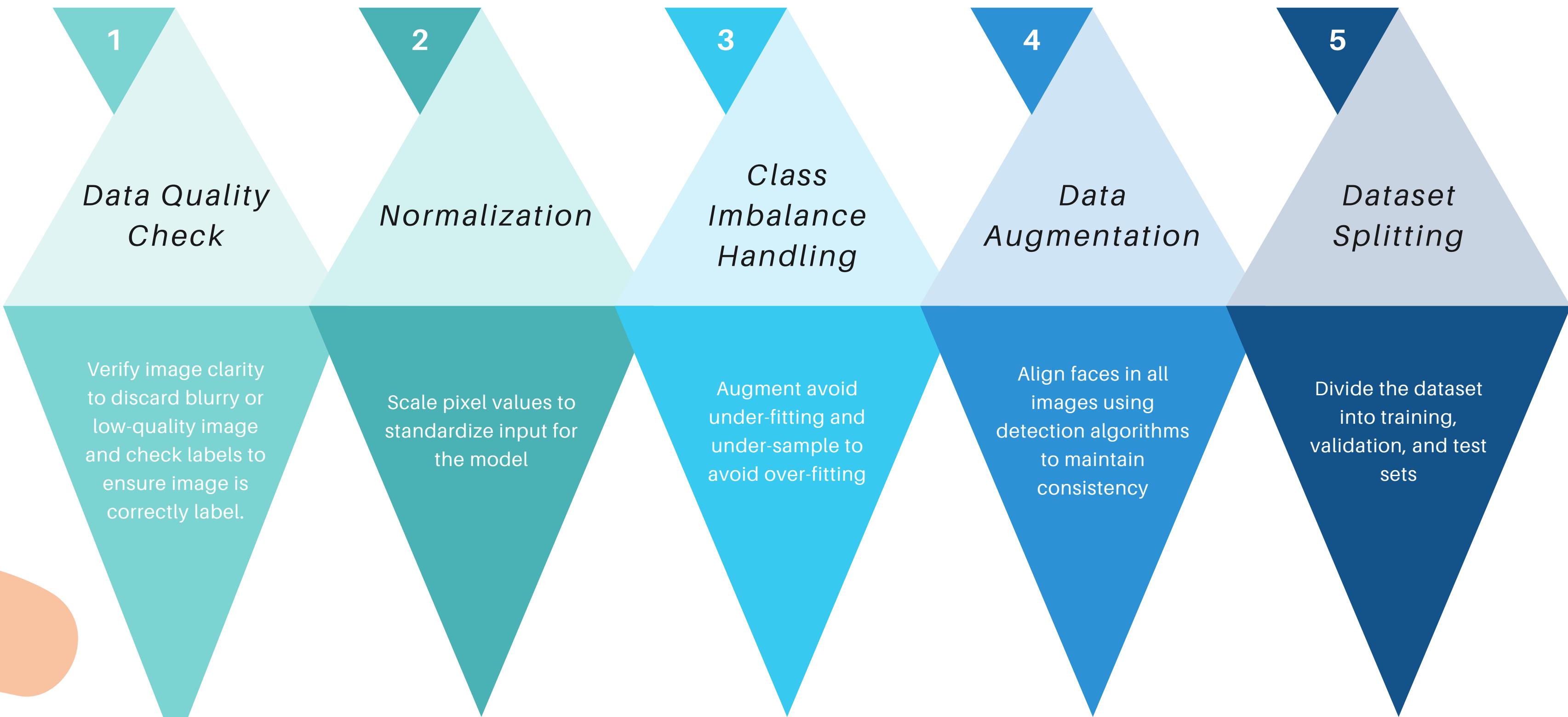
Pre-processing & EDA

EDA



Imbalance Data

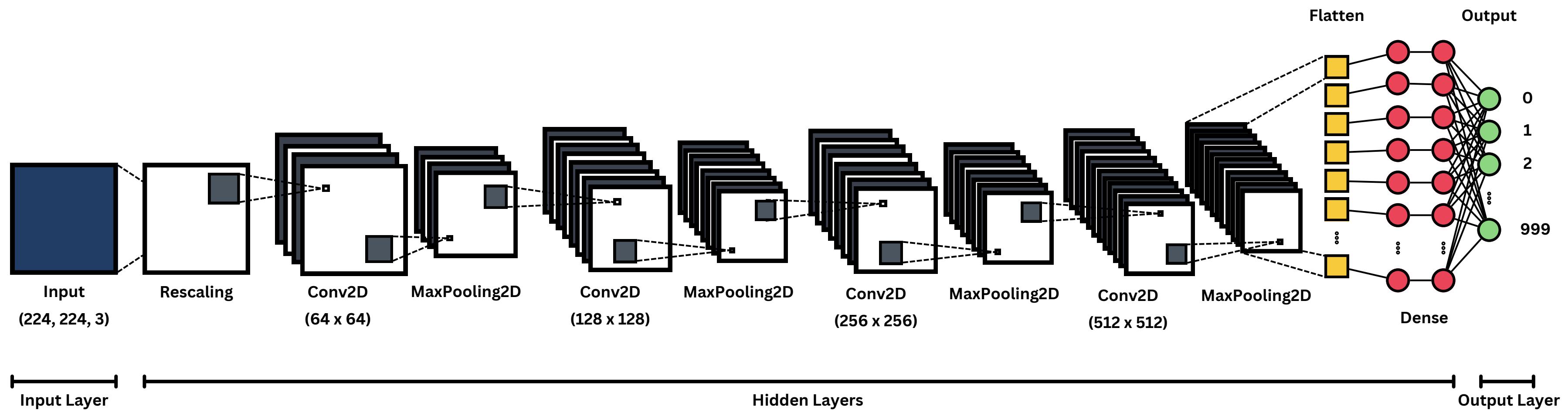
Pre-processing



Model Training

CNN

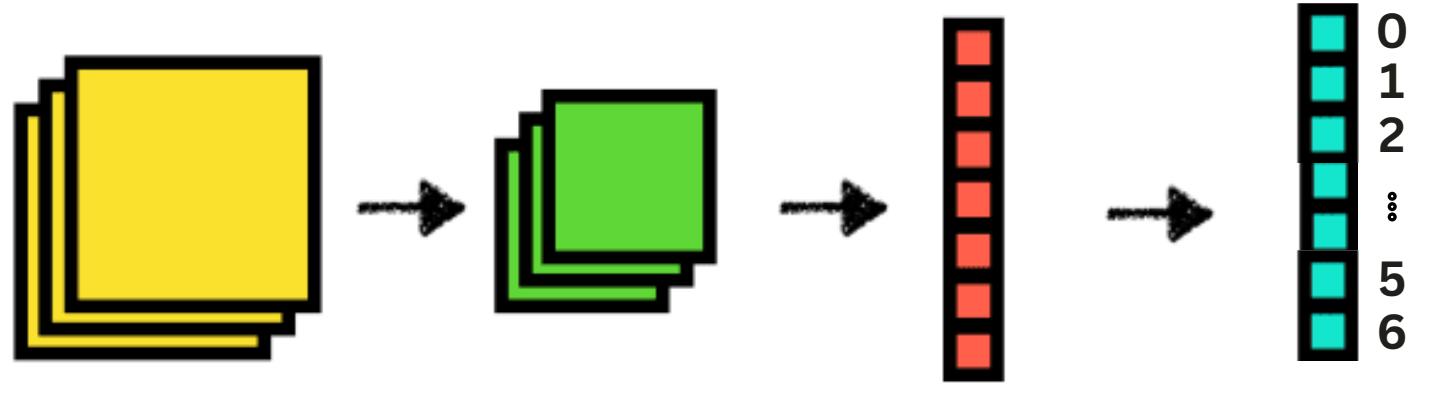
Architecture



VGG16

Fine-Tuning

```
VGG16(  
    include_top=False,  
    weights='imagenet'  
)
```



Convolution
Layer

Pooling
Layer

Dense
Layer

Output
Layer

- Dense (4096)
- Dense (1072)
- Dropout (0.3)

Parameters

- optimizer = **Adam**
- learning rate = **0.0001**
(ReduceLROnPlateau)
- kernel initializer = **HeNormal**
- batch size = **32**
- epoch = **25**

VGG16

Result

Evaluation Metrics

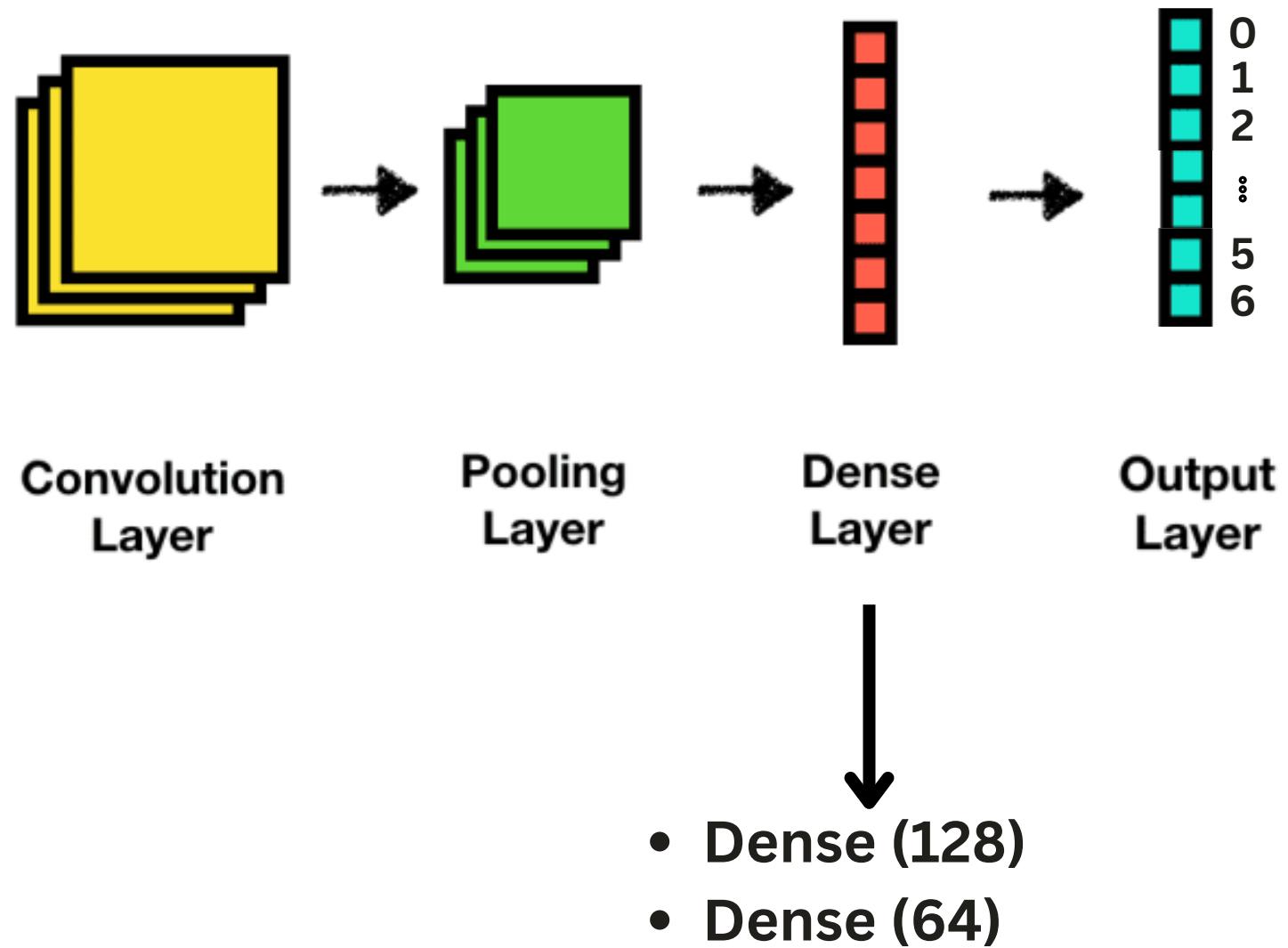
- loss = **Categorical crossentropy**
- evaluation = **Accuracy**

	Train	Validation	Test
VGG16	53.1%	46.7%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 14.25%• 11%

MobileNet

Fine-Tuning

MobileNetV2

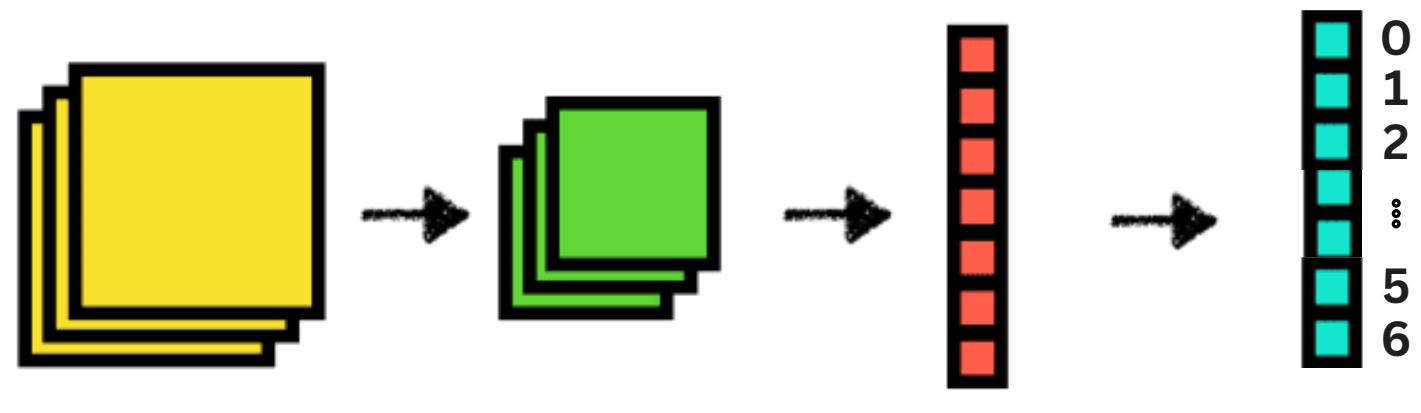


- optimizer = **Adam**
- learning rate = **0.001**
(ReduceLROnPlateau)
- batch size = **32, 64**
- epoch = 40

ResNet

Fine-Tuning

ResNet50



Convolution
Layer

Pooling
Layer

Dense
Layer

Output
Layer

- optimizer = **Adam**
- learning rate = **0.0001**
(ReduceLROnPlateau)
- batch size = **32, 64**
- epoch = **40**

- Dense (128)
- Dense (64)

Evaluation

+ 64 batch

Model	FER13 Test Set	Our dataset
MobileNetV2	0.69	0.33
ResNet50	0.67	0.35

+ 32 batch

Model	FER13 Test Set	Our dataset
MobileNetV2	0.67	0.31
ResNet50	0.67	0.33

Discussion

Model Low Accuracy:

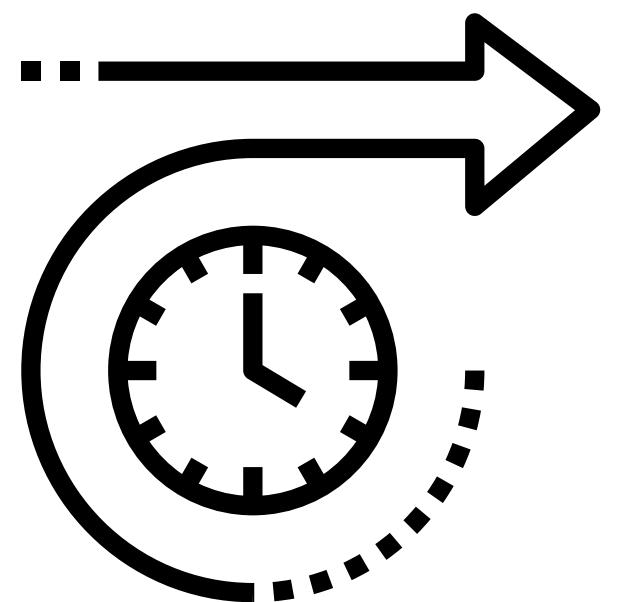
- Require large amount of
Training time resource

Data

Demo

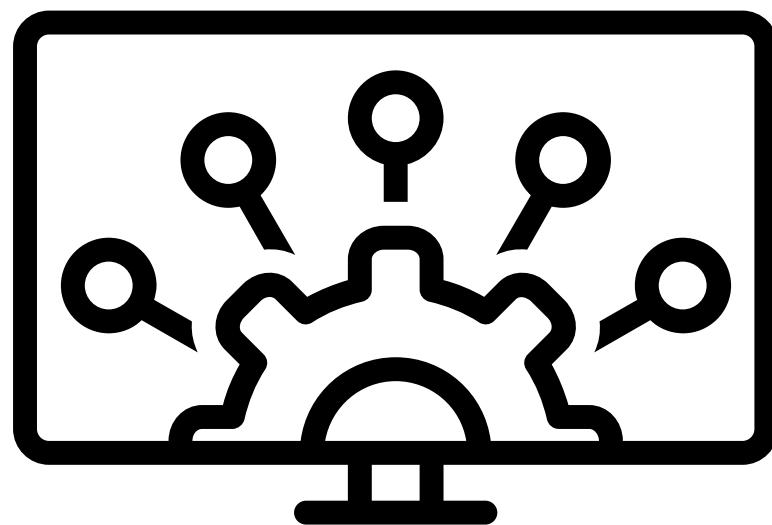
Conclusion

Challenges

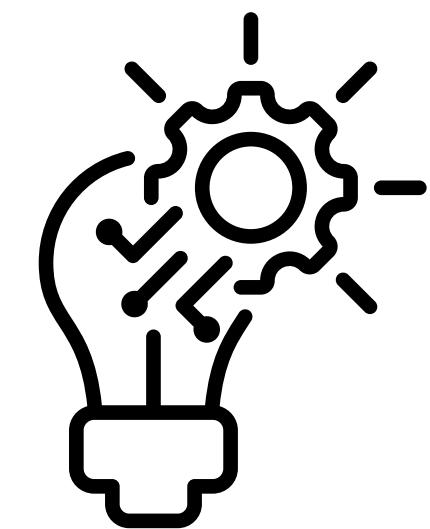


Time Constraint

Limited Computational
Resources



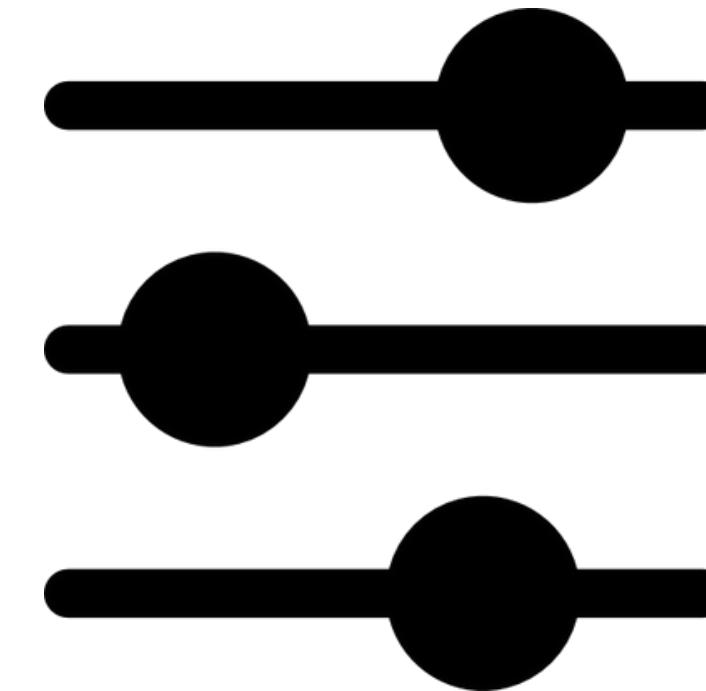
New Technology



Future Work



Capture Many People

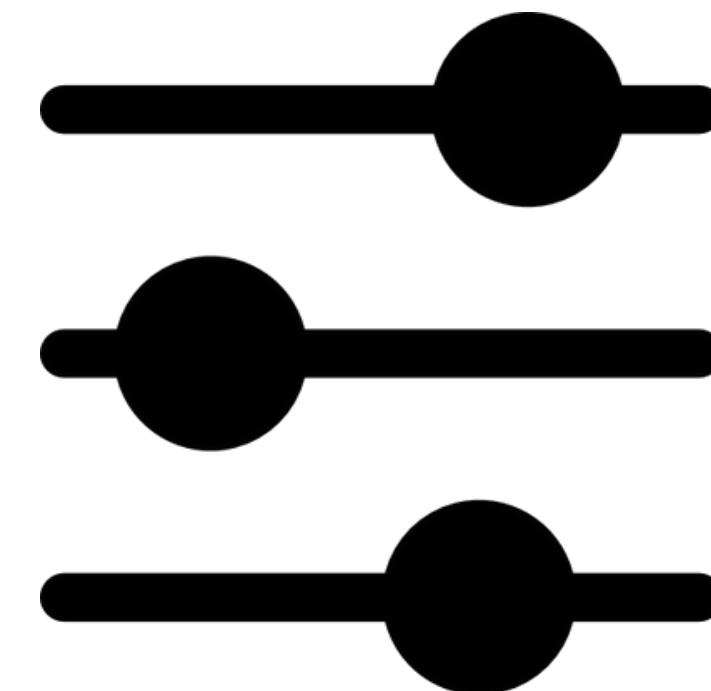


Train Different Parameters
more Architecture

Future Work



Different Preprocessing
technique



Train Different Parameters

Thank you!