ECE 579 Intelligent Systems, Winter 2024

Technology Survey Report

**Project title: Facial Expression Recognition System (FERSys) for Personalized Vehicle Settings**.

**Students in the project group: Julio Murillo Amezcua and Luis Castaneda-Trejo.**

**Responsibilities of each student**:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | J. Murillo | L. Castaneda |
| 1 | Model creation | Model creation |
| 2 | Model validation | Model integration into PC/Embedded Target |
| 3 |  | SW development to add face emotion logic. |
| 4 |  | SW development to add CAN communication. |
| 5 |  | CANoe model creation to view messages. |
| 6 | System validation | System validation |

**Page limit 3 (not including references)**

1. Introduction
   * What problems do you intend to solve in your project (e.g. In this project, we will develop a computer vision algorithm for moving vehicle detection)

Driving is a complex activity that demands a high level of cognitive functioning and emotional regulation. When individuals are experiencing depression, anger, or excitement, their ability to effectively navigate the challenges of driving becomes severely compromised. Depression, for example, can lead to decreased motivation and energy levels, resulting in diminished concentration and slower reaction times. This may manifest as delayed responses to traffic signals, reduced awareness of surrounding vehicles, or an inability to anticipate and appropriately react to potential hazards. Similarly, anger can cloud judgment and lead to impulsive and aggressive driving behaviors such as tailgating, excessive speeding, or engaging in confrontations with other drivers. These behaviors not only increase the likelihood of accidents but also escalate tensions on the road, creating unsafe conditions for everyone involved.

Furthermore, the heightened emotional state associated with excitement can lead to a sense of invincibility and risk-taking behavior behind the wheel. Excited drivers may be more prone to engaging in distractions such as texting, talking on the phone, or fiddling with infotainment systems, all of which divert attention away from the task of driving. Additionally, excitement can manifest as overconfidence, leading drivers to underestimate the dangers of certain maneuvers or road conditions. This combination of diminished attention, impaired decision-making, and increased risk-taking significantly elevates the probability of accidents and poses a serious threat to the safety of all road users. Recognizing the potential dangers of driving under the influence of intense emotions underscores the importance of prioritizing mental and emotional well-being, as well as cultivating mindfulness and self-awareness while operating a vehicle.

Based on the above information, we will develop a Facial Recognition System mounted inside a vehicle that can evaluate the user’s emotions. Based on his/her expressions, the system will send a set of custom messages into the vehicle CAN bus and prevent it from exceeding a defined speed limit. The system will also notify a set of emergency contacts via SMS or email.

* + A summary of the technologies related to the problems you want to solve.

The applications of this system are very wide. We will use a

1. Description of technologies related to your project (e.g. technologies related to moving vehicle detection)
   * These technologies are broad, these technologies can be
     + Well known functions/algorithms developed by researchers to solve the same problems related to your project topic
     + found in research papers, commercial products, etc.
   * You may need to search beyond websites:
     + Recent development in knowledge discoveries, theories, algorithms published, research journals, conference proceedings, etc.
   * Pros and Cons of the investigated technologies
2. Conclusion section

References

* + Provide a list of references you used to produce the reports. Every reference you listed here should be cited inside your report.
  + All reference papers should be presented in the following format

(in the order of being referenced in the report)

Sample Format:

[1] A. A. Malikopoulos. “Supervisory Power Management Control Algorithms for Hybrid Electric Vehicles: A Survey”. IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems, PP (99):1–17, March 2014.

[2] A. Kahrobaeian, B. Asaei, and R. Amiri. “Comparative Investigation of Charge-Sustaining and Fuzzy Logic Control Strategies in Parallel Hybrid Electric Vehicles”. In IEEE Vehicle Power and Propulsion Conference, 2009. (VPPC 2009), pages 1632–1636, September 2009.

[3] S. G. Li, S. M. Sharkh, F. C. Walsh, and C. N. Zhang. “Energy and Battery Management of a Plug-In Series Hybrid Electric Vehicle Using Fuzzy Logic”. IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology, 60(8), October 2011.

[4] Eby, D.W., Molnar L.J., & St. Louis, R.M. *Perspectives and Strategies for* *Promoting Safe Transportation among Older Adults*. Cambridge, MA: Elsevier Inc. 2019

[5] J. Park, Z. Chen, L. Kiliaris, M. L. Kuang, M. A. Masrur, A. M. Phillips, and Y. L. Murphey. “Intelligent Vehicle Power Control Based on Machine Learning of Optimal Control Parameters and Prediction of Road Type and Traffic Congestion”. IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology, 58(9), November 2009.

[6] <https://www.nhtsa.gov/sites/nhtsa.dot.gov/files/100carmain.pdf>, Accessed by June 10, 2020