



e-ISSN: 2319-8753 | p-ISSN: 2347-6710

# IJRSET

International Journal of Innovative Research in  
**SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY**



# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

IN SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY

Volume 13, Issue 4, April 2024

**ISSN** INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD  
SERIAL  
NUMBER  
INDIA

Impact Factor: 8.423

9940 572 462

6381 907 438

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# Machine Learning Framework for Real-Time Student Stress Monitoring System using Facial and Vocal Expression

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**ABSTRACT:** In today's educational landscape, the well-being of students is a critical concern. The increasing prevalence of stress among students underscores the need for innovative and real-time monitoring mechanisms to assess and mitigate stress levels. This paper presents a comprehensive framework leveraging facial and vocal expression analysis for the real-time monitoring of student stress. The proposed framework integrates multi-modal data processing techniques capture facial expressions and audio sensors to analyze vocal cues. Leveraging edge computing capabilities in the fog layer, initial data preprocessing and feature extraction are performed, optimizing the utilization of computational resources and reducing latency. Facial expression analysis employs deep learning models such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) to extract emotional features from facial images captured through cameras. Simultaneously, vocal expression analysis utilizes machine learning algorithms, including Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, to recognize stress-related patterns in voice data obtained from microphones. The extracted facial and vocal features are then fused and transmitted to the cloud infrastructure for further analysis, correlation, and stress level estimation. A machine learning-based stress classification model is deployed in the cloud, integrating the fused data to dynamically assess the stress levels of students in real time.

**KEYWORDS:** Student stress monitoring, Facial expression analysis, Vocal expression analysis, Real-time monitoring, Deep learning, Machine learning, Edge computing.

## I. INTRODUCTION

In today's fast-paced educational landscape, understanding and addressing students' mental well-being is paramount for fostering effective learning environments. Stress among students can significantly impact their academic performance, emotional health, and overall well-being. Cloud Computing, there exists a unique opportunity to develop innovative solutions for real-time monitoring of student stress. This research introduces a novel framework leveraging facial and vocal expression analysis to monitor and assess students' stress levels in real-time.

The proposed framework aims to bridge the gap between technology and mental health by utilizing non-intrusive methods to monitor stress. Facial expression recognition techniques coupled with vocal analysis offer a comprehensive approach to deciphering emotional states accurately and unobtrusively. This infrastructure serves as the data collection mechanism, utilizing sensors embedded in classrooms or learning environments to capture facial expressions and vocal cues of students. These data are then transmitted to the Fog layer, where initial processing and analysis occur to reduce latency and ensure real-time responsiveness. Subsequently, the processed information is forwarded to the Cloud for further in-depth analysis, leveraging advanced machine learning and artificial intelligence algorithms.

The importance of this framework lies not only in its ability to detect stress but also in its adaptability and scalability across various educational settings. By providing real-time insights into students' stress levels, educators and mental health professionals can intervene promptly, offering timely support and interventions to mitigate stress and enhance students' overall well-being. Furthermore, ethical considerations regarding data privacy and consent are integral to this framework's design. Ensuring the confidentiality and anonymity of student data remains a top priority, adhering to established guidelines and regulations. This research presents a pioneering approach to real-time student stress monitoring, utilizing facial and vocal expression analysis. The framework holds immense promise in revolutionizing how educators and institutions address mental health concerns, fostering a supportive and conducive learning environment for students.

### Motivation:

The motivation behind creating a facial and vocal expression-based comprehensive framework for real-time student stress monitoring from the growing recognition of the importance of mental health in educational settings and the advancement of technology that enables real-time monitoring and analysis. The motivation behind creating a facial and vocal expression-based comprehensive framework for real-time student stress monitoring environment revolves around prioritizing student mental health, utilizing advanced technology for proactive interventions, and fostering a supportive and aware educational ecosystem.

## II. LITERATURE SURVEY

**Mohsen Mozafari et al.:** In this paper, The detection of stress levels is important for healthcare. Being under stress for a long time can lead to acute diseases. There are several recommendation systems to decrease the amount of stress. Nonetheless, we need to know the stress level of the subject to give a proper recommendation.

**Sujata Nanasah Tayade et al.:** In this work, Digitalization brings innovation, ease of working, new job opportunities and growth in the economy. It helps to bring transparency in the system and more transparent are the flow of funds in the economy less is the problem of tax evasion, parallel economy etc. By this we can reach on a conclusion that the new technology needs to be harnessed well and for this it is not only the availability but also the knowledge to use it and get benefits from it. It is a vision to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy.

**Janja Komljenovic et al.:** This article focused on the political economy of edtech. Others have analysed particular implications of digital platforms in education, such as robot pedagogy (Zeide 2019), datafication of teaching and education subjects (Williamson, Bayne, and Shay 2020), and increased surveillance of students and staff (Hope 2016). There is also emerging work on the intersection of technology and marketisation, including for-profit motives of tech companies (Castañeda and Selwyn 2018), their aims and imaginaries (Yu and Couldry 2020), and market-making strategies of particular actors, such as Pearson (Williamson 2020).

**Bram Bruggeman et al.:** This is a PDF file of an article that has undergone enhancements after acceptance, such as the addition of a cover page and metadata, and formatting for readability, but it is not yet the definitive version of record. This version will undergo additional copyediting, typesetting and review before it is published in its final form, but we are providing this version to give early visibility of the article. Please note that, during the production process, errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

**Rasheed Abubakar Rasheed et al.:** This study presents a systematic literature review revealing the current challenges in the online component of blended learning from students, teachers and institutional perspectives. In spite of our research foundation being rich, it is very difficult to identify all the challenges due to the rapid advancements of technological innovations and the complex nature of human behavior. We discussed the concept of blended learning, the advantages of blended learning instructional approach over other related instructional approaches.

**Melissa Bond et al.:** This article reviewed 107 publications on the flipped learning approach within K-12 and, in particular, focused on which indicators of student engagement and disengagement were affected, leading to a revised bioecological model of student engagement. This review identified that at least one dimension of positive engagement was found in an overwhelming majority of studies, with peer collaborative learning and teaching, enhanced enjoyment of learning, and positive peer and student-teacher relationships particularly positively affected, and linked to the use of collaborative tools such as Google Docs and social LMS (e.g. Google Classroom and Edmodo).

**Antonio-José Moreno-Guerrero et al.:** In this paper, CSE teachers have appropriate training to develop good teaching practice regarding the use of flipped learning in teaching and learning processes. In addition, several factors are seen to influence the development of good practice in staff, such as age, the use of ICTs in the education sector, the number of available devices, ICT usage time and teaching experience. Likewise, a linear relationship was observed between IS, TSE, TB and TS for the development of good practice in flipped learning in CSE teaching staff, which is why they are considered to be conditioning factors for its didactic application.

**Gaolei Li et al.:** In this paper, we propose DeSVig, a Decentralized Swift Vigilance framework to identify adversarial attacks in an industrial artificial intelligence systems (IAISs), which enables IAISs to correct the mistake in a few seconds. DeSVig is highly decentralized, which improves the effectiveness of recognizing abnormal inputs. We try to



overcome the challenges on ultra-low latency caused by dynamics in industries using peculiarly-designated mobile edge computing and generative adversarial networks (GANs).

**KoesoemoRatih et al.:** In this paper, Emergency remote teaching resulted from Covid19 pandemic is a learning condition that changes drastically and suddenly. Whilst educational practitioners commenced implementing online and blended learning with various platforms before this pandemic appeared, this current situation has highlighted the urgency of roles for parents as teachers in the home. Parents do not only play roles to support learning process, but also become the main actors in learning. The most important role is to build values in the online world where children do not interact directly with their friends, teachers, and school community.

**Natalia Struk et al.:** In this work, the research was conducted on the methods of analysis and synthesis (to analyze the management of business processes of organizations and compare the features of functioning using traditional approaches and innovative digital technologies), system analysis, induction, and deduction (to determine the directions of business process management based on digitalization technologies), comparison and grouping of data, qualitative and quantitative analysis, graphical method (for the illustrated presentation of research results), abstract-logical, abstraction and concretization, systematic approach.

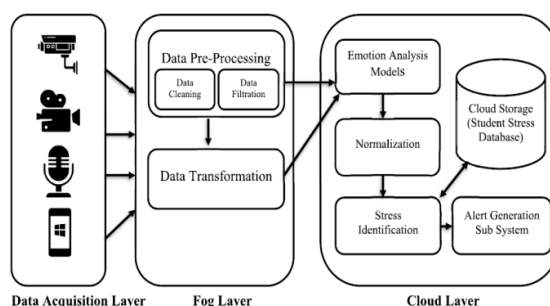
**Existing System:**

The existing systems for stress monitoring might rely on traditional methods like surveys, self-reported data, or physiological sensors. These methods may lack real-time data collection, accuracy, and the ability to capture nuanced stress indicators. As of now, research in emotion recognition, cloud computing, and edge computing is ongoing, and various academic and industrial initiatives might be working on similar frameworks. It's essential to check the latest academic journals, conferences, or research repositories for any recent developments or systems related to real-time stress monitoring in educational environments post-2022.

**Proposed System:**

The proposed system integrates facial and vocal expression analysis and Cloud technologies to enable real-time student stress monitoring. It employs computer vision and audio processing algorithms to detect and analyze facial expressions and vocal tones for stress identification. This system, while potentially beneficial for identifying and addressing student stress, requires careful implementation, considering ethical implications, privacy concerns, and the need for accurate interpretation of facial and vocal cues to effectively monitor stress levels in real-time.

**III. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE**



**Components:**

1. Cameras for capturing facial expressions and vocal cues.
2. Pre-processing and initial analysis of data closer to the source for reduced latency.
3. Processing and storage of extensive data for in-depth analysis and long-term trends.

**Workflow:**

1. Data Acquisition: Device capture facial expressions and vocal data.
2. Pre-Processing: Initial data filtering, noise reduction, and feature extraction.
3. Analysis: Facial expression recognition and vocal tone analysis using machine learning models.



4. Stress Identification: Algorithms classify stress levels based on analyzed data.
5. Visualization/Alerts: Visual representation of stress levels or real-time alerts for intervention.

**Algorithm:**

**CNN Algorithm**

The structure of CNN algorithm includes two layers. First is the extraction layer of features in which each neuron's input is directly connected to its previous layer's local receptive fields and local features are extracted. The spatial relationship between it and other features will be shown once those local features are extracted. The other layer is feature\_map layer; Every feature map in this layer is a plane, the weight of the neurons in one plane are same. The feature plane's structure make use of the function called sigmoid. This function known as activation function of the CNN, which makes the feature map have shift invariance. In the CNN each convolution layer is come after a computing layer and it's usage is to find the local average as well as the second extract; this extraction of two feature is unique structure which decreases the resolution.

- Step1:** Select the dataset.
- Step2:** Perform feature selection using information gain and ranking
- Step3:** Apply Classification algorithm CNN
- Step4:** Calculate each Feature fx value of input layer
- Step5:** Calculate bias class of each feature
- Step6:** The feature map is produced and it goes to forward pass input layer
- Step7:** Calculate the convolution cores in a feature pattern
- Step8:** Produce sub sample layer and feature value.
- Step9:** Input deviation of the kth neuron in output layer is Back propagated.
- Step10:** Finally give the selected feature and classification results.

**IV. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS**

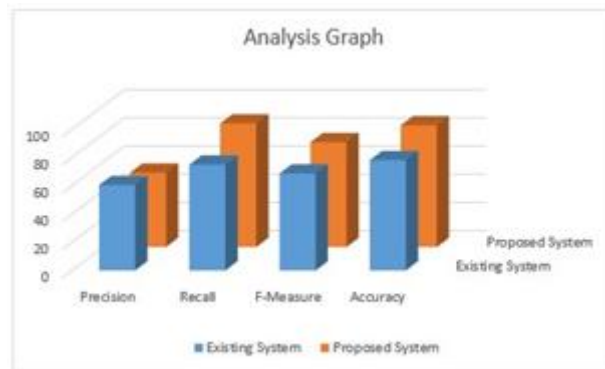


Fig. 2. CNN Classification Accuracy Graph

Table No 1. Method Comparison

	Existing System	Proposed System(CNN)
Precision	60.6	52.70
Recall	75.1	87.64
F-Measure	68.8	74.31
Accuracy	78.29	86.26



## V. CONCLUSION

The integration of facial and vocal expression analysis presents a promising approach for real-time student stress monitoring. This system enables continuous, non-intrusive monitoring, providing insights for timely interventions and support mechanisms. By leveraging advanced technologies like for data collection, Fog computing for rapid pre-processing, and Cloud for robust analysis and storage, this framework offers an efficient and scalable solution for stress monitoring in educational settings. This comprehensive approach acknowledges the importance of real-time monitoring in understanding student stress, facilitating timely interventions, and promoting mental well-being in academic environments. This framework's effectiveness could be further enhanced by refining algorithms, ensuring data privacy, and validating its accuracy through extensive testing in real-world educational settings.

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