Tuijin Jishu/Journal of Propulsion Technology
ISSN: 1001-4055
Vol. 45 No. 2 (2024)

Intelligent Driver Drowsiness Vigilance Monitoring Using Machine Learning

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Abstract--Driver drowsiness is a significant contributing factor to road accidents, posing risks to both life and property. This research presents a novel approach to mitigate these risks through the development of a machine learning-based drowsiness detection system. Leveraging datasets such as the MRL Eye dataset, our system employs real-time monitoring of driver eye movements and facial expressions to identify early signs of drowsiness. Importantly, we incorporate temporal dynamics analysis, focusing on subtle variations in pupil diameter, gaze position, and eyelid conditions over time, to enhance the system's accuracy in predicting drowsiness. Upon detection of drowsiness indicators, the system triggers proactive alerts in the form of sound and vibration, prompting the driver to take corrective action.

Index Terms-- Drowsiness Detection model, Intelligent Vehicle Safety model, Driver safety, Driver drowsiness, ,Intelligent Drowsiness Vigilance Monitoring.

I. Introduction

Worldwide surveys indicate that the primary factor contributing to traffic accidents is driver's inattention. Each year, over 1.34 million individuals lose their lives, and ten of millions suffer injuries or disabilities due to road accidents. Shockingly, the death rate is three times higher in low-income countries compared to high-income ones. Ensuring road safety lies significantly in the hands of drivers, who must maintain a high level of attention while driving to protect both themselves and their passengers. This attentional state encompasses physical, physiological, and behavioral parameters.

Various factors contribute to a low attentional state, including distracted activities such as texting or talking on a cell phone, wandering thoughts leading to eye glances away from the road, and fatigue caused by insufficient rest, prolonged mental activity, stress, or anxiety. Research indicates that drowsiness, and distraction significantly impede a driver's ability to focus on the road, resulting in a high number of road traffic accidents.

While a previous technique utilizing highly sensitive electrodes for accurate monitoring was proposed, it is deemed unrealistic due to its intrusive nature attaching electrodes directly to the driver's body could be annoying and distracting. A more practical approach is suggested through the implementation of an "Intelligent Driver Drowsing Vigilance Monitoring" system. This advanced system aims to effectively monitor and address drowsiness and attention lapses in drivers by gauging physical modifications, such as open/closed eyes indicative of drowsiness.

This non-intrusive technique is ideal for real-world driving scenarios, utilizing a video camera to detect changes in driver behavior. Our system specifically targets microsleeps, brief periods of sleep lasting 2 to 3 seconds, as a reliable indicator of the drowsy state. By continuously monitoring the driver's eyes and incorporating temporal dynamics analysis, including variations in pupil diameter, gaze position, and eyelid conditions over time, our system enables timely detection of drowsiness. This proactive approach allows for the issuance of alarms, such as sound and vibration alerts, to mitigate potential risks and enhance overall driving efficiency.

Ii. Research Gap Identification

Despite significant advancements in machine learning techniques for driver drowsiness detection, several critical gaps remain in the existing literature. This section identifies key research gaps that necessitate further investigation and innovation in the domain of driver drowsiness.

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Temporal Dynamics: While numerous studies have explored the application of machine learning models, particularly Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) in detecting driver drowsiness based on features such as eye ratio and yawning, there is a notable lack of research addressing the temporal dynamics and contextual nuances of drowsiness manifestation. Existing approaches often overlook the evolving nature of drowsiness symptoms over prolonged driving durations and varying environmental conditions, limiting the robustness and generalization capability of detection

Multi-Modal Fusion: Current research predominantly focuses on utilizing individual features, such as facial expressions or steering behaviors, in isolation for drowsiness detection. However, there is a pressing need to explore the fusion of multiple modalities, including but not limited to eye ratio and yawning, to improve detection accuracy and reliability. Furthermore, imbalanced datasets pose a significant challenge, where instances of drowsy driving are substantially fewer than instances of alert driving, necessitating effective data augmentation and balancing techniques to enhance model performance.

Real-time Implementation: While CNNs have demonstrated promising results in offline experiments, their real-time implementation in resource-constrained environments, such as embedded systems within vehicles, remains an underexplored area. Optimizing model architectures for computational efficiency without compromising detection accuracy is crucial for practical deployment and adoption of intelligent drowsiness monitoring systems.

Iii. Proposed Work Plan

3.1 Flow Chart

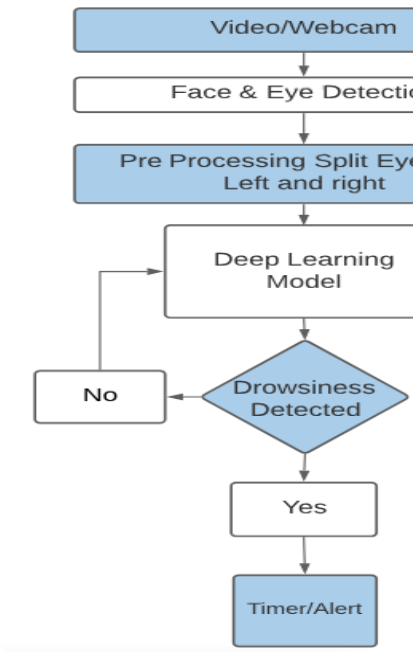

Fig. 1 Drowsiness Tracking system

This flow chart depicts the idea about the overall working of Intelligent Drowsiness vigilance monitoring system from detection eyes to alarming modules.

3.2 Description of Various modules of the system

The webcam captures and integrates real-time video streams, which are then preprocessed to identify and separate the left and right eyes within each frame. In this phase, the system utilizes advanced image processing techniques to prepare the data for subsequent analysis, taking into account temporal dynamics.

Following preprocessing, facial landmarks detection is employed to pinpoint the locations of the eyes. Utilizing these landmarks as reference points, the system accurately separates the left and right eyes within the frame. This process incorporates temporal dynamics, capturing subtle changes in eye movement patterns over time.

Once the eye regions are isolated, the system employs a multi-modal fusion approach, integrating features such as eye aspect ratio and deep learning-based models like OpenCV. Leveraging these techniques, the system continuously monitors and analyzes facial and eye regions in real-time, considering temporal dynamics to detect evolving drowsiness patterns.

Furthermore, a pre-trained deep learning model specifically designed to identify closed eyes is integrated into the system. By analyzing facial and eye features extracted from the real-time video feed and considering temporal dynamics, the model accurately detects prolonged eyelid closure, a key indicator of drowsiness. Upon detection, the system triggers a timer or alarming alert mechanism, enhancing road safety by ensuring that the user is not driving while drowsy.

Overall, the proposed model incorporates a combination of advanced image processing techniques, deep learning models, and real-time alert systems, with a focus on temporal dynamics and multi-modal fusion, to provide an effective solution for monitoring driver drowsiness and enhancing road safety.

3.3 Algorithm of main complement of System

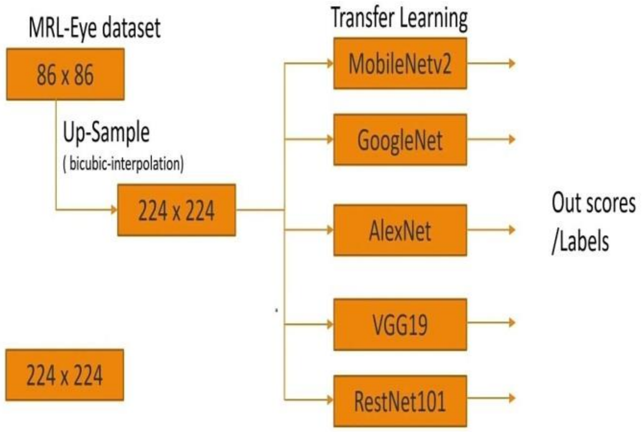

Fig. 2 MobileNet Algorithm

To begin, the data undergoes preprocessing, involving resizing the images to the appropriate dimensions (e.g., 224x224 for MobileNet) and normalizing the pixel values. Next, the pre-trained MobileNet model is loaded from TensorFlow's model zoo. The model is then tailored for binary classification by removing its top layers, leaving only the convolutional layers responsible for feature extraction. Additional dense layers are added on top to adapt the model to the binary classification task, typically including activation functions and a final dense layer with a sigmoid activation function.

The modified model is fine-tuned using a labeled dataset, adjusting hyperparameters such as learning rate and epochs to optimize performance. Evaluation is conducted using a separate test dataset to assess the model's effectiveness. Once fine-tuned and evaluated, the model is seamlessly integrated into the monitoring system.

To continuously monitor the driver's eyes and incorporate temporal dynamics analysis, equations such as the Eye Aspect Ratio (EAR) and temporal differencing are employed. The EAR equation calculates the openness of the eyes based on facial landmarks, while temporal differencing analyzes variations in pupil diameter, gaze position, and eyelid conditions over time.

The EAR equation is represented as:

$$EAR = \frac{||p_2 - p_6|| + ||p_3 - p_5||}{2 \cdot ||p_1 - p_4||}$$

Where p_1 to p_6 represent the coordinates of six facial landmarks corresponding to the left and right eyes.

Temporal differencing for analyzing variations in pupil diameter over time can be expressed as:

$$\Delta_{\text{pupil}} = \text{pupil}_{\text{current}} - \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} \text{pupil}_{\text{previous}_i}$$

Through this process, the MobileNet transfer learning algorithm serves as the main complement to the system, enabling intelligent drowsiness vigilance monitoring. By combining preprocessing, model modification, fine-tuning, and integration with advanced algorithms for temporal dynamics analysis, our system can effectively detect drowsiness in real-time videos and provide timely feedback or interventions to enhance road safety.

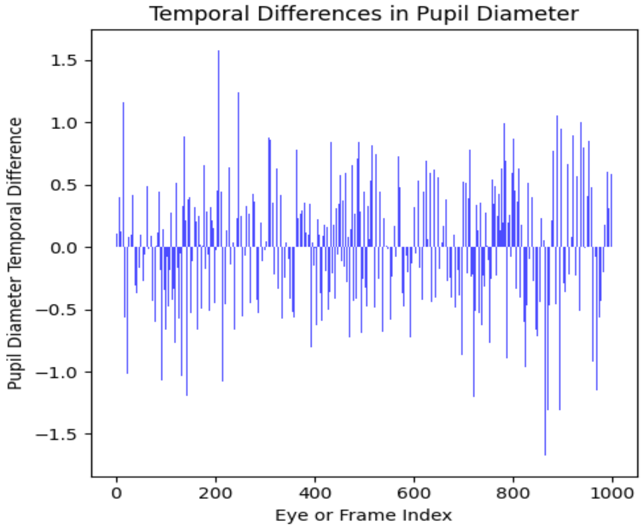

Fig. 3 Temporal Differences

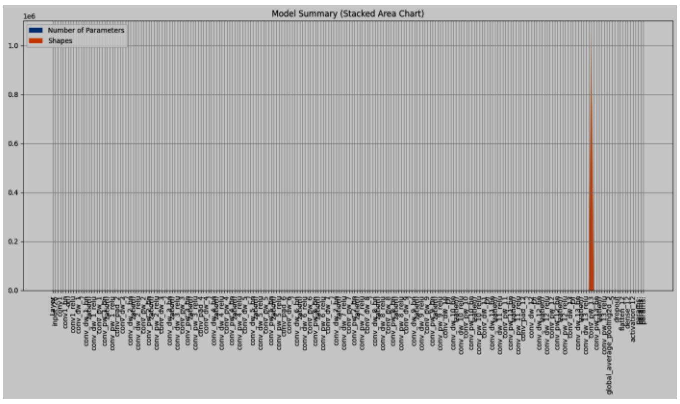

Fig. 4 Model Summary

.In summary, the integration of MobileNet transfer learning, accompanied by sophisticated temporal dynamics analysis techniques, constitutes the backbone of our intelligent drowsiness vigilance monitoring system. This comprehensive approach encompasses preprocessing, model customization, fine-tuning, and integration, enabling the system to accurately detect drowsiness indicators in real-time video streams. By continuously monitoring the driver's eyes and analyzing temporal variations in eye movement patterns, our system ensures timely interventions, thus enhancing road safety.

Iv. Experimental Result Analysis

4.1 Description of dataset used

In this model we use the Mrl Eye dataset and yawn dataset for training our model.The MRL eye dataset is a dataset for analyzing human eye movement during the process of reading. This dataset includes various details such as pupil diameter, position of the gaze, eyelid conditions, and head movements..

The eye dataset contains a set of data for 24 participants. Each participant has multiple records for different conditions like text font, text size, and sentence structure. The dataset includes various factors that affect reading comprehension and efficiency.

Some of the important features of the dataset are pixels, pupil sizes,head movements and Eye Coordinates.This dataset can be used by researchers, data scientists, and engineers for various purposes. Some of the potential applications include.

Studying the effects of text presentation factors on reading comprehension,Investigating the influence of head movements on reading performance.

Analyzing the impact of pupil size and gaze point dynamics on reading efficiency and developing eye-tracking based systems for improved accessibility and usability of reading materials.

Fig. 5 Open and Close eyes

4.2 Efficiency and Accuracy of the Model

The efficiency and accuracy of the proposed drowsiness vigilance monitoring model, centered around MobileNet and temporal dynamics analysis, play pivotal roles in its practical applicability and effectiveness in real-world scenarios.

Efficiency is a critical factor, particularly in resource-constrained environments such as mobile devices. MobileNet's lightweight architecture and optimization for mobile platforms contribute to its efficiency, enabling faster training speeds and lower computational costs. This efficiency not only enhances the model's responsiveness but also reduces energy consumption, making it suitable for prolonged monitoring tasks without excessive battery drain or device overheating.

Accuracy is paramount for ensuring reliable detection of drowsiness-related cues in drivers. By incorporating temporal dynamics analysis, including variations in pupil diameter, gaze position, and eyelid conditions over time, the model gains a deeper understanding of evolving drowsiness patterns. This nuanced approach improves the accuracy of drowsiness detection, enabling timely interventions to prevent potential accidents.

Evaluation of the model's accuracy involves rigorous testing against established datasets such as the MADE dataset, specifically designed for driver monitoring tasks. Comparing the performance of MobileNet with other models on these datasets provides valuable insights into its effectiveness in accurately detecting and monitoring drowsiness in real-time driving scenarios.

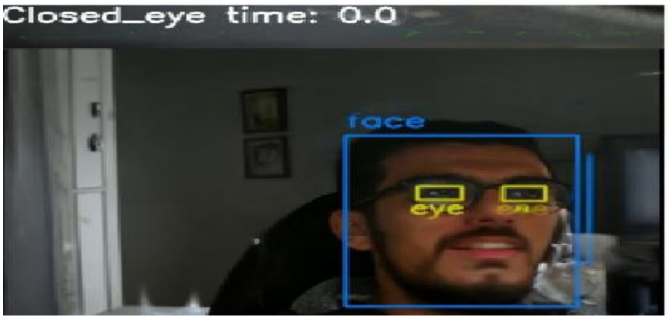

Fig. 6 Open eyes

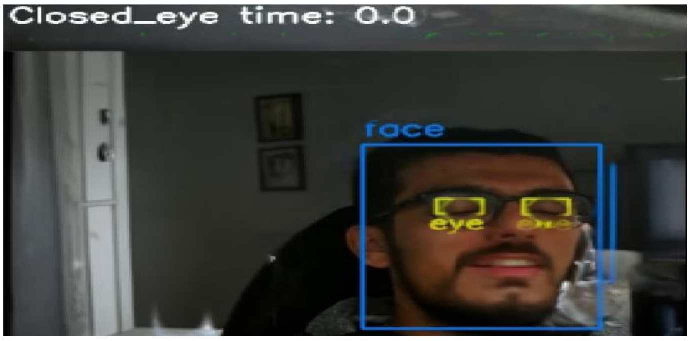

Fig. 7 Close eyes

In summary, the efficiency and accuracy of the proposed model are key factors in its ability to provide effective drowsiness vigilance monitoring. By leveraging MobileNet's efficiency and incorporating temporal dynamics analysis, the model demonstrates promising potential for enhancing road safety through timely detection and intervention in cases of driver drowsiness.

V. Conclusions

The proposed model presents a novel approach to enhancing vigilance monitoring, leveraging intelligent algorithms to mitigate drowsiness incidents in real-time. MobileNet, a transfer learning algorithm, serves as the cornerstone of the model, reducing network parameters and optimizing it for resource-constrained devices, such as mobile phones. By incorporating temporal dynamics analysis, including variations in pupil diameter and eyelid conditions over time, the model enhances accuracy in detecting drowsiness episodes.

Training the model on datasets like the MRL Eye dataset and Yawn dataset provides a robust foundation, comprising eye images and drowsiness detection annotations. Through rigorous testing, the model has demonstrated significant accuracy in detecting drowsiness, resulting in a more efficient vigilance monitoring system.

The implementation of this intelligent model holds promise for improving the safety and efficiency of transportation systems. Beyond transportation, its potential application extends to sectors such as

manufacturing and healthcare, where vigilance monitoring is crucial for safety and productivity.

In conclusion, the Intelligence Driver Drowsiness Vigilance monitoring model offers a transformative approach to ensuring the safety and well-being of individuals in demanding environments. With advanced machine learning algorithms and comprehensive datasets, this model has the potential to revolutionize vigilance monitoring systems and enhance safety across various domains in the foreseeable future.

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