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A survey on drowsiness detection system with advanced face tracking

Shiva Kumar Kamble [1], Rahul Jena [2], Uttej Reddy Orra [2,*] and Mohammad Haseeb Khan [2]

[1] *Assistant Professor, Department of CSE (Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning), ACE Engineering College, Hyderabad, Telangana, India.*
[2] *IV B. Tech students Department of CSE (Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning), ACE Engineering College, Hyderabad, Telangana, India.*

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Abstract

To address the increasing dangers associated with driver and worker fatigue, this project introduces an advanced Drowsiness Detection System featuring state-of-the-art face-tracking capabilities. The pressing need for fatigue detection is evident in the alarming figures of 800 annual fatalities and 50,000 injuries resulting from drowsy driving incidents. This research expands the application of the technology to industrial workplaces, where the consequences of drowsiness are equally severe. Our comprehensive approach involves real-time monitoring of facial features, with a focus on eye movements and eyelid patterns. This system goes beyond traditional boundaries, covering drivers and industrial workers operating heavy machinery. By incorporating facial landmarks and introducing the innovative Eyes Aspect Ratio parameter, our technology offers a precise assessment of weariness in individuals within the current frame. This approach enhances safety measures in smart transportation systems and industrial settings. Integrating facial landmarks allows for a nuanced understanding of fatigue, recognizing subtle changes in facial expressions and movements indicative of drowsiness. The Eyes Aspect Ratio parameter, a novel addition, improves weariness assessment precision by considering factors such as eye closure duration, blink frequency, and gaze direction. These outcomes signify a significant contribution to road safety and broader workplace security. By mitigating inherent risks associated with drowsiness among industrial workers, our technology aims to reduce accidents, prevent injuries, and save lives across various occupational settings. The potential impact extends beyond individuals, influencing organizational safety protocols and contributing to the overall well-being of workers in high-risk environments.

Keywords: Drowsiness Detection System; Face tracking capabilities; Real-time monitoring; Eye movements; Facial landmarks; Eyes Aspect Ratio parameter.

1. Introduction

In an era marked by the persistent risks of driver and worker fatigue, our project stands out as an innovative initiative, pushing the boundaries of fatigue detection through advanced technological integration. The need for intervention is highlighted by the substantial annual toll of 800 deaths and 50,000 injuries attributed to drowsy-driving incidents. Beyond the immediate concern for road safety, our mission addresses the parallel risks faced by industrial workers operating heavy machinery, thus mitigating potential hazards in transportation and industry. This project introduces a groundbreaking Drowsiness Detection System that incorporates cutting-edge face tracking technologies, real-time facial feature monitoring, and the revolutionary Eyes Aspect Ratio (EAR) parameter. Utilizing computer vision techniques, our system employs facial landmark detection algorithms to precisely identify key facial points, enabling a detailed analysis of eye movements, eyelid patterns, and other facial expressions indicative of weariness. The EAR parameter, a groundbreaking addition, quantifies the ratio of eye-related features, offering a quantitative metric for fatigue assessment. The real-time monitoring aspect ensures continuous vigilance, allowing instant recognition of

* Corresponding author: Orra Uttej Reddy

changes in facial dynamics. Through machine learning algorithms, the system adapts and refines its fatigue detection capabilities over time, improving accuracy and reliability. This dynamic approach enables customized weariness assessment based on individual characteristics and environmental factors. Beyond its technical intricacies, this project embodies a holistic commitment to safety in smart transportation systems and industrial settings. The integration of our technology not only promises enhanced road safety but also introduces a transformative paradigm for workplace security. By addressing the intricate challenges of drowsiness with advanced computer vision, machine learning, and real-time monitoring, our system aims to redefine the landscape of occupational safety. Furthermore, our initiative envisions a future where technology serves as a vigilant guardian against the silent threat of fatigue. By fostering collaboration between industries, regulatory bodies, and technology developers, we strive to establish a standardized framework for the implementation of fatigue detection systems, ensuring widespread adoption and maximizing the potential impact on lives saved and injuries prevented across diverse occupational settings.

2. Literature review

The research cantered on a thorough investigation into the effectiveness of various methodologies within the domain. By scrutinizing pertinent research papers, the aim was to assess a multitude of approaches and techniques employed in these areas. This process sought to reveal the nuanced intricacies and advancements within the field.

Yaman Albadawi et al.[1] This research examines the development and utilization of driver drowsiness detection systems over the last decade. As computing technology and artificial intelligence improve, scientists conduct tests to obtain legitimate data on driver sleepiness. Integrated artificial intelligence algorithms and feature combinations are the key to real time performance. Depending on the information used to detect sleepiness, the study categorizes each system into four types: image-based, biologically-derived, vehicle-related, or hybridized. Each system is classified accordingly in the research. According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), driving while asleep is a significant concern, as acknowledged by the study. There are several methods available to detect sleep, such as image-based detection, biological testing, vehicle tests, and hybrid testing. It adds to the literature by looking at newer systems published within three years. It also outlines trends in drowsiness detection systems, taking into account future developments such as smartphones, edge computing and the Internet of Things (IoT).

Adil Ali Saleem et al.[2] The research makes a speciality of the improvement and implementation of motive force drowsiness detection systems inside the remaining decade. moreover, With the arrival of computing era and synthetic intelligence, scientists have performed experiments to reap legitimate facts on driving force sleepiness. real-time overall performance improvement is the remaining aim thru the usage of artificial intelligence algorithms and characteristic mixtures. The look at categorizes each system into 4 sorts, which are based totally at the facts used for detecting drowsiness: image-primarily based, organic-derived, vehicle-related, or hybrid-orientated. The countrywide dual carriageway site visitors safety administration (NHTSA) recognizes the importance of tiredness even as driving of their examine. Researchers have investigated exclusive strategies of detecting drowsiness, which include image-based and biological-derived strategies; vehicle particular and hybrid-orientated ones. It provides to the literature with the aid of looking at newer systems posted inside 3 years. future tendencies in drowsiness detection systems are defined, which recall emerging technologies like smartphones, area computing, and the net of things (IoT).

Ismail Nasri et al.[3] This literature overview explores driving force drowsiness detection systems, focusing at the function of physiological indicators, facial functions, and using patterns in enhancing street safety. the american national highway traffic safety management (NHTSA) reviews that drowsy using incidents are significantly higher than said, emphasizing the need for effective detection mechanisms. Drowsiness is related to physiological and behavioral signs and symptoms, consisting of slow response, inattention, blinking, stiff neck, common yawning, and micro-sleep episodes. The evaluate categorizes drowsiness detection strategies into three predominant classes: physiological indicators analysis, facial functions analysis, and driving styles evaluation. The overview significantly evaluates and compares those strategies for accuracy, reliability, hardware necessities, and intrusiveness. The evaluation advocates for the improvement of hybrid structures that amalgamate more than one strategies for increased efficiency, robustness, and real-time applicability. The assessment highlights studies gaps in current methodologies and emphasizes the want for persevered research to refine and increase drowsiness detection structures.

Khubab Ahmad et al.[4] This review critically evaluates machine learning techniques used in driver drowsiness detection, focusing on recent advances and methods that combine machine learning with deep learning algorithms. It reviews the current state of the art in driver drowsiness detection, evaluates the effectiveness of each method in terms of accuracy and reliability, and identifies potential avenues for future research and improvement. The paper highlights the seriousness of the problem by highlighting the dangers of driver sleep deprivation for road safety and the risk of accidents and injuries. Machine learning-based approaches promise to improve the accuracy and reliability of driver

sleep detection systems. However, the paper recognizes the inherent limitations of this approach, such as data volume requirements, feature extraction complexity, and model structure considerations. The review divided methods for detecting driver drowsiness into image-based, biological-based, vehicle-based, and hybrid-based measures, highlighting the importance of identifying early signs of drowsiness to prevent potential incidents.

T. P. Nguyen et al.[5] This article presents an eyelid algorithm that uses the Viola Jones algorithm and Percent Eyelid Closure (PERCLOS) to detect drowsy drivers. Driving fatigue is a major factor in car accidents, so monitoring fatigue is important. The system uses facial analysis to measure fatigue by focusing on visual cues such as blinking, yawning, eye movements, facial expressions and head movements. The combination of Viola-Jones technology and the PERCLOS method is particularly effective, with an eye detection rate of 99% and an eye detection rate of 97.8%. The system consists of a dash-mounted camera, an alarm clock, and a software-enabled processor. The webcam and processor are connected via Hi-Speed USB 2.0, and the alarm uses the PIC 16F887 microcontroller starter kit. Algorithms and software work include adjusting image brightness and contrast, using high-end models for face detection, and using Viola-Jones technology to detect fast and good sales.

Liang Chen et al.[6] The paper presents a multi-attribute fatigue detection method for rail vehicle dispatchers with a focus on operational safety. This method combines facial features, eye movements and behavioral conditions to improve accuracy. It calculates the percentage of blinking, blinking and shaking frequencies and analyzes fatigue-related behaviors such as yawning, nodding and lying down. The system uses advanced techniques such as the Viola-Jones algorithm and the percentage of closed lids (PERCLOS) to detect eyes. The system control panel includes built-in cameras, alarm boards, and advanced processors and software. Real-time processing calculates the level of fatigue based on the closed eye frame, triggering an alarm when the sleep index exceeds a predetermined threshold. The system also uses algorithms and software to adjust image brightness and contrast, identify facial areas, and use the Viola-Jones method for effective eye tracking. System performance analysis includes result time, normalized mean error, and classification accuracy. The proposed multi-attribute integration approach shows promising results, contributing to the safety and reliability of railway operations due to dispatcher fatigue.

Amina Turki et al.[7] This study examines driver sleep problems as a major contributor to road accidents. The proposed Driver Drowsiness Detection (DDD) system is a real-time hybrid approach using eye closure and mouth opening ratio, camera and deep learning techniques. The system distinguishes between true and false detection of insomnia, increasing reliability. The research methodology includes offline and online phases, increasing the accuracy of the Chebyshev range. The system's reported accuracies, including 97% for the VGG16 model, 96% for VGG19, and 98% for ResNet50, demonstrate its effectiveness in accurately calculating driver dynamics. The comprehensive structure of the paper, including detailed methodology, experimental tests, and comparative analysis, is an important contribution to the field and serves as a resource for researchers, policy makers, and automakers.

S. Masood et al.[8] This article discusses the increasing problem of impaired driving, which leads to many accidents and deaths worldwide. The authors proposed a new method using machine learning models based on convolutional neural networks (CNN). They use dash cameras to identify distracted drivers and investigate why they are distracted. CNNs can learn features of different images and perform further analysis using neural networks. Experimental results show that CNN can identify relevant drivers with 99% accuracy. This study emphasizes the importance of early diagnosis in preventing preventable accidents. It also addresses the risks associated with multitasking and recommends that automakers use intelligent systems to detect and warn drivers of distractions. The authors also explored ways to reduce CNN training time by pre-training weights on the ImageNet dataset.

3. Open cv for drowsiness detection

In recent years, advances in computer vision technology have paved the way for new applications in many areas, including driver safety. This application develops a sleep detection system using OpenCV, a popular open-source computer vision tool. Combining facial detection technology with advanced systems, these systems can monitor driver fatigue in real time, potentially preventing accidents and saving lives. With its wide range of functions, OpenCV provides a powerful platform for implementing dynamic search engines. A toolset for photo and video processing. Thanks to its extensive library of pre-learning models and algorithms, developers can perform tasks such as face detection and face localization, which are the basis of sleep search. In addition, OpenCV's support for many programming languages, including Python and C++, makes it available to many developers, allowing collaboration to improve security.

One of the main components of fatigue detection is facial tracking, which involves continuous monitoring and analysis of facial expressions and expressions. Advanced face detection algorithms, such as Kanade-Lucas-Tomasi (KLT) feature tracking or optical flow tracking, allow accurate tracking of facial landmarks across frames, even under complex

conditions such as lighting changes and occlusions. Algorithms that accurately analyse the face are the basis for detecting sleep symptoms such as droopy eyelids or facial changes.

Table 1 Overview of Techniques and Methodologies for Drowsiness Detection in Drivers, highlighting the pros and cons of each approach**.**

Paper	**Year**	**Technique/ Methodology**	**Pros**	**Cons**
[1]	2021	Categorizes systems into image-based, biological-based, vehicle-based, and hybrid	Provides comprehensive overview, identifies future trends	Lacks specific details on individual systems
[2]	2020	Focuses on physiological signals like heart rate and brain activity	Offers in-depth analysis of physiological methods, emphasizes accuracy potential	Limited discussion on other detection methods
[3]	2022	Reviews image-based, physiological, and driving pattern techniques	Highlights advantages and limitations of each method, identifies research gaps	Does not cover recent advancements in machine learning
[4]	2019	Analyses machine learning techniques for drowsiness detection	Provides critical review of various machine learning approaches, identifies research challenges	Limited focus on practical implementation and real-time performance
[5]	2015	Uses eye tracking to monitor blinking and gaze	Real-time and non-intrusive, high accuracy for eye detection	Requires good lighting conditions, limited to eye features
[6]	2009	Analyses facial features and head movements	Relatively simple and low-cost, can detect multiple signs of drowsiness	Sensitive to head movements and lighting changes
[7]	2010	Combines multiple features like eye closure, head position, and steering wheel movements	Comprehensive approach, potentially high accuracy	Complex system, privacy concerns with camera use
[8]	2018	Uses CNNs to analyse driver images and detect distraction	High accuracy, potential for real-time applications	Limited to driver distraction, not specifically drowsiness

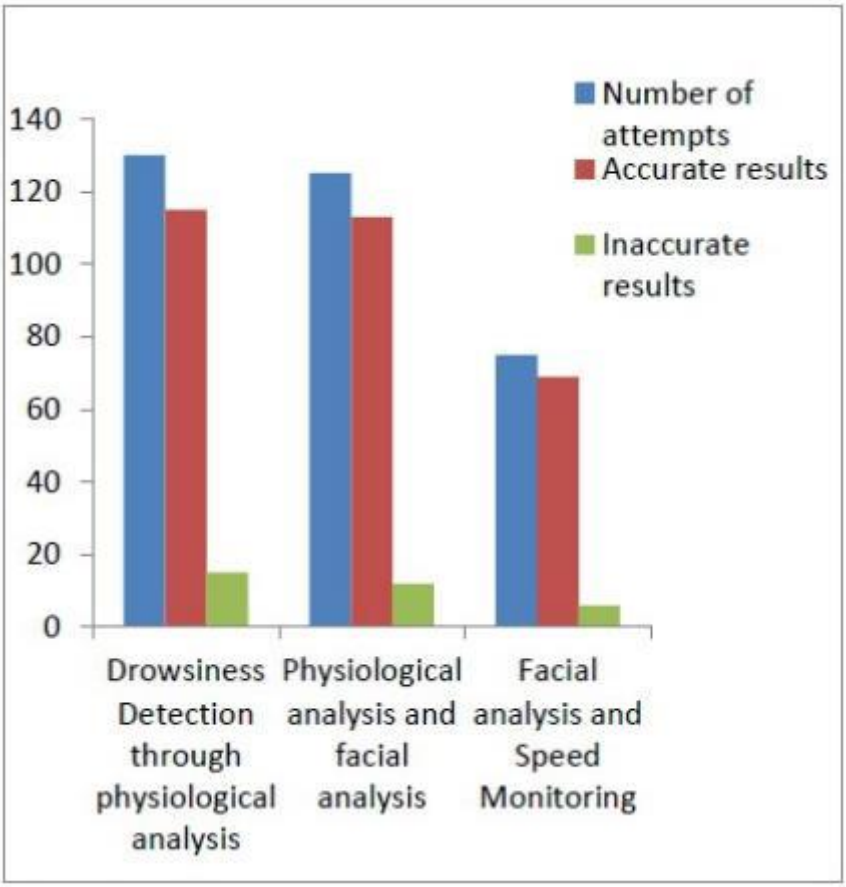

Figure 1 Accuracy Results for The Various Analysis

4. Conclusion

In conclusion, the survey and analysis of various driver drowsiness detection systems have shed light on the multifaceted nature of this critical road safety issue. The diverse methodologies and technologies explored in the sources highlight the ongoing efforts to address the challenges posed by drowsy driving. From physiological signal analysis to facial feature recognition and machine learning techniques, each approach contributes to the collective goal of developing effective and reliable detection systems. The prevalence of drowsy driving-related accidents, as highlighted in the literature, underscores the urgency of finding innovative solutions. Machine learning, with its ability to process large datasets and improve accuracy, emerges as a promising avenue for advancing detection capabilities. Combining physiological signals, facial analysis, and driving patterns in hybrid systems represents a holistic approach that holds potential for enhancing real-world applicability.

Compliance with ethical standards

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Disclosure of conflict of interest

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare. All co-authors have seen and agreed with the contents of the manuscript and there is no financial interest to report.

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