Drive Sense: An Integrated System for Driver Safety

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Abstract. In this paper, we proposed a system which integrates advanced computer vision techniques for enhanced driver safety by emotion recognition and drowsiness recognition. The Global status report on road safety 2023 shows that the number of annual road traffic deaths has fallen slightly to 1.19 million globally. Eye tracking technology monitors blink rate and duration to detect signs of drowsiness. Not only accidents are prone to sleepiness of driver but there may me many ways that the driver is having some mental stress so that there may be chance of happening of accidents. So, our system integrates both physical behaviour and eye status of driver by checking these two parameters we will telling the driving about their state through audio sounds. Deep learning models analye facial expressions to recognize emotions like stress or anger. Personalized things, such as playing soothing music, are used for lowering of stress and enhance the driver's mental state. In proposed system we are using convolutional neural network for emotion recognition as well as drowsy state of driver. By using OpenCV, which is an open-source computer vision concept we are able to capture driver face through live camera and analyses whether driver is in good mental state and also checks drowsiness. If driver is drowsy and having disturbed mindset our system alerts them with sound and by providing some music to enhance their mood and also sends messages to their family. This approach aims to prevent accidents and improve safe journey.

Keywords: Rectified Linear Unit (ReLU), Convolutional, Neural Network (CNN), Open source Computer Vision (OpenCV), Recurrent Neural Network (RNN), Electroencephalogram (EEG), Electrocardiogram (ECG), Electromyography (EMG).

1 Introduction

Nowadays, computer vision and image processing technology can solve many problems related to accidents by detecting the eye movement and also Emotion recognition. In this study we are going to recognise both emotion and as well as eye status and mainly we check the eye count and we will find the emotion status. If the eye count is greater than 4 and if emotion is negative state, we are providing some audio sounds in

K. R. Madhavi et al. (eds.), *Proceedings of the International Conference on Computational Innovations and Emerging Trends (ICCIET 2024)*, Advances in Computer Science Research 112,
https://doi.org/10.2991/978-94-6463-471-6_78

order to enhance the driver mood to positive way. 24% of drivers are being in drowsy state in a month and mainly this drowsy state causes to accidents. our system counts the PERcentage of eyelid CLOSure (PERCLOS) is employed as the ground truth of driver drowsiness.We train our models which are emotion recognition and eye status using Deep Learning which is a Convolutional neural network. By integrating the both models after training we integrate these by OpenCV so that we will be getting a great extent of accuracy and minute loss.

For emotion Recognition we trained using Convolutional neural network, Keras. By looking at driver physical behaviour out model predicts the emotion percentage, mainly we are providing 7 types of emotions are Angry, Disgust, Fear, Sad, Happy, Neutral, Surprise. coming to negative emotion like Sad, Fear, Angry, Disgust. we are providing some music so that there is a possibility to enhance their physical mood and can reduce the percentage of accidents and rate of death. To model this we are using a cnn model which is having of 7 classes which are input, output layer, 3 are of hidden layer, 2 fully connected layer,1 flatten layer. And used activation fuctions are relu, softmax, here, the normalization used is batch normalization and optimizer used is adam, loss metric is set to categorical crossentrophy. In this way we trian our model to get great results of 98% accuracy.

For checking of eye status we are using the same methodology which used in emotion status but changing the alternatives of functions like activation functions as well as normalization. The eye status may be checked by training our model using CNN model to develop this we need to import the relevant libraries and load the dataset related to eyes and next step is to preprocess the data using normalization and should increase the dimensions, we need to divide the dataset into testing and training which is of 80% for training and 20% for testing. so that we start our model to train and after completion by using test dataset we must check the accuracy which results in 99% which is very effective when compared with others.

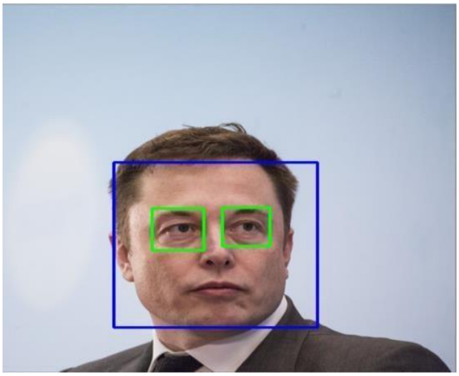

Fig.1. outlines for Eyes and Face for emotion and eye status detection

By Integrating the above two model into a single system without executing the above two models we can acquire the both emotion and eye status in the screen when the camera is capturing in live so that it is effective when compared with other system and we are providing a communication through text messages to their belonging persons so that there may be chance to low the rate of accidents and providing alert while drowsy state and also playing audio songs to enhance their mood.

2 Literature Review

Y. Wu et al. [7] According to the literature, accidents are happening due to these three categories based on biological based, vehicle-based, and image-based systems. But by considering these there may be false results and the accuracy may be low and give false alerts while travelling.

Y. Xu et al. [8] This study investigates the use of pupil dilation features combined with support vector machines (SVMs) for driver drowsiness detection. Pupil dilation data is processed and used as input to an SVM classifier trained to distinguish between alert and drowsy states.

W. Liu et al. [9] this paper uses EEG and ECG signals as physiological indicators of drowsiness so by using these they detect the drowsiness and for this system it uses more hardware support but the accuracy is 85% and results are accurate.

W. Zhang et al. [10] this paper captures the images based on climatic conditions by using machine learning techniques they calculate that the driver is in drowsy state or not but sometimes it may fail because of changing climatic conditions in the surroundings so that they use good thermal cameras so the results may not be mor accurate.

H. Zhao et al. [11] this paper uses many algorithms in machine learning which are classified into supervised, unsupervised and ensemble learning. In supervised learning they may use SVM, Random Forest, neural networks. The accuracy depends upon size and quality of dataset and also the algorithms we choose.

Xu, Z., et al. [12] EEG signals provide the results related to brain activity and alertness levels, ECG signals checks heart rate differentiation, and EMG signals track muscle activity by checking at these they calculate the drowsiness of the driver and all these EEG,ECG,EMG come under the physiological behaviour and here the main important thing is to check the eye status and here is a disadvantage int this system that it takes more time to calculate all the values by there may chance of getting chance of inaccurate results.

Wang, Y., et al. [13] In this paper they use CNN and RNN for classification of eye status of the driver whether is in drowsy state or not they train the model using CNN because it is a neural network which has multiple layers they are input layer, many hidden layers which are used to send the features from one layer to another and some pooling layer and finally the output layer. so that there may be chance of getting accurate results which is around 90%.

Chen, J., et al. [14] In this paper, they used some sensor type gadget which should be put on the eyes by the driver. It detects the heart rate and eye conditions and also the skin condition by checking all these values it is going to conclude that the driver is safe enough to drive the vehicle. By putting on these glasses which contains sensors there

may be possibility for inconvenience for the driver who is not habituated with those and the driver may get some hesitation so there may be cause of accident.
Ali, S., et al. [15] In this paper they uses LSTM which is a part of RNN by using these type of algorithms they may check the eye status and also the facial status of the driver so that thee model can depict that the driver is in drowsy state or not if the driver is drowsy then there may be possibility of accidents and to address this there is a mechanism to give an alert audio to make driver in awake state.so by using this system there may be some low rate of death and also they will have a safe journey.
Zhang, L., et al. [16] this paper depicts that by checking the mental behaviour of the driver the system checks the status of driver here they use CNN for emotion detection. If the driver is having negative behaviour like sad, anger they there may me little chance of getting diversion of mind so this system enhances the driver by playing the songs so that there may be possibility to have safe journey.
Zheng, H., et al. [17] This system used a RGB camera which is fixed in the car itself so that it can captures the facial expressions like eyes, ears, mouth. RGB camera refers for capturing images in red, green, and blue colour channels. By combining these with computer vision concept we can get high effectiveness when compared with others.
Li, S., et al. [18] this model uses computer vision concept to identify the frame through the camera and tracks the image from the video so that these are send to the Machine learning model which are trained by using CNN and keras so that it identifies the features present which are emotion detection and also eye status. They used some machine learning models like SVM, Random forest which gives upto 70% of accuracy.
Chen, H., et al. [19] This paper mainly focuses on some metrics like eye openness, mouth openness, eyebrow position, head pose, and changes in facial muscle tension which helps the algorithm to identify the whether the driver is having any drowsy state or any dizziness which results the illness to cause any accident or deaths to the passengers so that our system helps to enhance their drowsy state.
R. Kumar et al. [20] In this paper they used fuzzy model for designing the drowsiness detection algorithm so that fuzzy logic allows handling uncertain information and making it suitable for complex systems like driver drowsiness detection. The model likely incorporates fuzzy rules, membership functions, and inference mechanisms.
Z. Chen et al. [21] This system designed to detect driver drowsiness by using an Adaptive Neuro-Fuzzy Inference System (ANFIS) in which these models are capable of learning from data and easily adjusting their inference rules based on inputoutput relationships. So that the results can be accurately shown for alertness.

3 Methodology

Step 1: Data Collection:

This dataset is collected from kaggle which is FER2013 (Facial Expression Recognition 2013) dataset contains images along with categories describing the emotion of the person in it. By training this dataset using CNN and Keras our system can get the accurate results of 98%. The dataset contains 48×48pixel grayscale images with 7 different emotions such as Angry, Disgust, Fear, Happy, Sad, Surprise, and Neutral.

Eyes dataset consists of open eyes and closed eyes which is taken from Kaggle and divided this dataset into 80% training and 20% validation. By using CNN algorithm. we train this model and test using training data. The above figure shows that the combination of close eyes and opened eyes. If eyes closed then alert sound starts that to if the eyes close count is set to 5 or 6 seconds. We collected a dataset with 4000 images in which 2000 are closed eye and 2000 are opened eye.

Emotion	Validation	Training
Angry	960	3993
Disgust	111	436
Fear	1018	4103
Happy	1825	7164
Neutral	1216	4982
Sad	1139	4938
Surprise	797	3205

Fig.2. Emotion Dataset

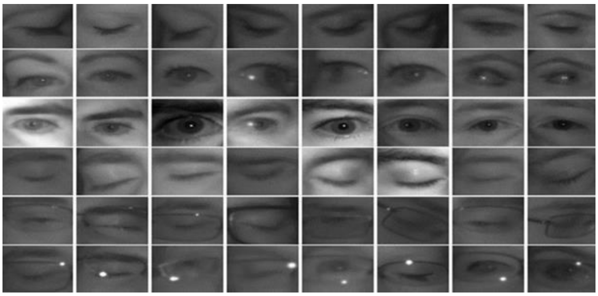

Fig.3. Eyes Dataset

Step 2: Preprocessing :

The data preprocessing for an eye state classification task. It first loads images, resizes them to 64x64 pixels, and normalizes pixel values to the range [0,1]. The images are then split into training and testing sets. For model input, a convolutional neural network (CNN) architecture is used, consisting of convolutional layers followed by batch normalization, max pooling, and dropout for regularization. The last layers include fully connected layers with ReLU activation and batch normalization, culminating in a sigmoid output for binary classification of open and closed eyes.

In order to properly prepare face image data for emotion recognition in driver drowsiness systems, preprocessing entails multiple important processes. In order to standardize orientation, this process starts with taking pictures of the driver's face, which are then processed by face detection and alignment. The process of facial landmark detection helps to accurately extract features by identifying important areas such as the mouth and eyes. For analysis, uniform image quality and size are ensured through normalization and scaling. Relevant facial traits, including musculature or texture patterns, are extracted by feature extraction. Augmenting data could improve diversity and avoid overfitting. Images are labeled with emotions by labeling, and model evaluation is made easier by data splitting. By optimizing face picture data for precise emotion identification, these preprocessing techniques together make driving situations safer.

Step 3: Implementation:

Our system is mainly an integration of two models using computer vision concept called OpenCv. For that we are providing live camera which captures the video which is the collection of frames. After capturing frames and it captures 3 frames for 1 sec so there may chance of getting more accurate results. After capturing the images our system works with these images in background using CNN model and Keras for emotion detection and CNN for drowsiness of the driver. Here, we used so in-built algorithms for capturing the face and drawing the boarders for eyes and face so these algorithms are open source computer vision algorithms which are in-built named as Haar cascade frontal face, lefteye, righteye algorithms. These algorithms help to draw a box around left eye, right eye and overall face. The emotion detection system is trained using CNN.

There are many stages after the frame is captured each frame must be normalised and increase the dimensions if needed the steps are shown below. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) are crucial components of a driver drowsiness detection system as they enable emotion detection. CNNs are particularly effective in processing visual data, such as facial expressions, because they have the ability to automatically learn hierarchical features from raw images. When it comes to emotion detection, CNNs analyse various facial features, including eyebrow positions, mouth shapes, and eye movements, to determine the emotional state of the driver. This process involves multiple layers of convolutions, activations, pooling, and fully connected layers to extract and interpret meaningful patterns in facial expressions.

The CNN architecture typically begins with input layers that process facial images, followed by convolutional layers that detect features like facial landmarks and expressions. Batch normalization is used to stabilize training by normalizing inputs, while ReLU activation introduces non-linearity, capturing complex facial expressions. Max pooling is employed to reduce dimensions while attaining essential information. Dropout layers are utilized to prevent overfitting by randomly deactivating neurons during training, thereby enhancing the model's generalization capabilities.

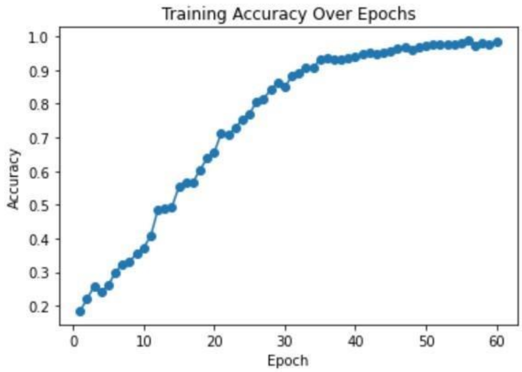

Fig.4. Accuracy graph of Emotion detection

4 Results

The below Figure shows the home page of integrated system which is combination of Eye detection and also emotion detection.

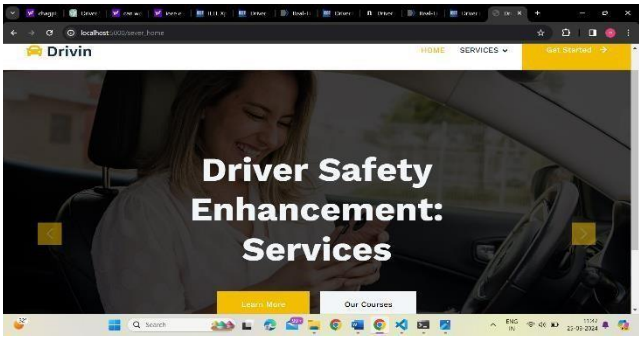

Fig.5. Home Page

Fig.6. shows that the results of eye status after training the model using CNN the results which our system gives upto 99%. So there will be good results when compared with other systems. And our system provides very low loss of 5.6030e-04 so that this system can handle any type of noisy data.

```
model.evaluate(x_test, y_test)

42/42 [==============================] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 8.0218e-04 - accuracy: 0.9992
[0.0008021793328225613, 0.9992424249649048]

from keras.models import load_model
best_model = load_model('/kaggle/working/bestModel.h5')
best_model.evaluate(x_test, y_test)

42/42 [==============================] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 5.6030e-04 - accuracy: 1.0000
[0.0005603027530014515, 1.0]
```

Fig.6. Results of Eye status accuracy

The Transformer and CNN models (Fig.7) exhibit different performance characteristics when compared in terms of accuracy. Transformers show dominance in collecting dependencies that are long-term and sequence modelling tasks, whereas neural networks using convolution (CNNs) are excellent at capturing spatial characteristics and are well-suited for picture classification tasks (Fig.8). As such, Transformers frequently outperform CNNs in the processing of natural languages (NLP) situations where sequences are critical. CNNs, however, typically show superior accuracy in tasks that primarily rely on location data, such picture categorization.

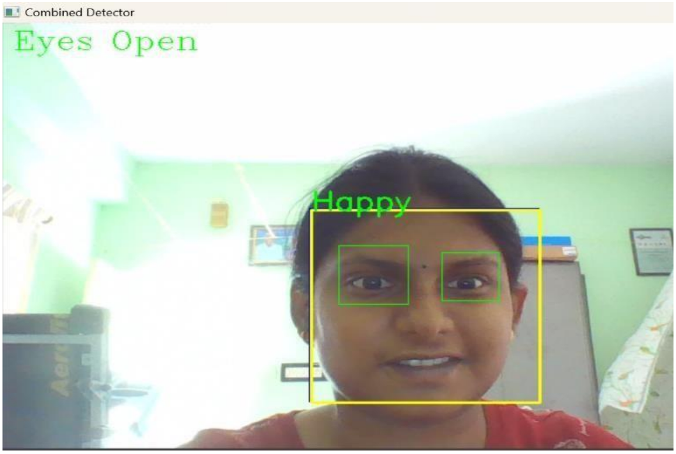

Fig.7. Eye status and emotion detected as Happy

The above picture is captured through a live camera where it can find the eye status and also emotion of the person. The eye status is open and emotion detected is happy.

Fig.8. Eyes closed and sad emotion detected and alert sound starts

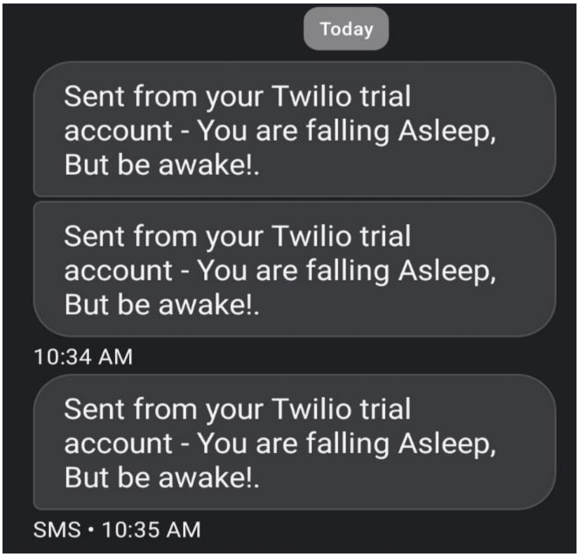

Fig.9. Alert message

In the above picture the alert sound gets on and also message will be sent to the belonging people. There is a possibility to provide some information to their family member.

5 Conclusion and Future work

In conclusion, we had developed through this project is to provide safety to the driver and also passengers so that there may be decrease in rate of accidents and also deaths. The methodology used here is to integrate emotion detection and also emotion status of the driver. Which uses CNN and Keras for emotion detection and used data set is FER2013 to train and as well as for validation. And the dataset used for eye status is taken from Kaggle. By integrating this system using computer vision algorithms which is of open source. We can use those algorithms like Haar cascade left eye, Haar cascade right eye, Haar cascade frontal face algorithms which helps in creating boarders around the face, eyes. After capturing the image there will be a process in background which detects the emotion and eye statues and the accuracy of emotion is 98% and eye status is 99%. The main thing is using an integrated system for getting accurate results and also the main thing for causing of accidents is drowsiness of driver so by using the eye status we can define whether the driver is in drowsy state or not. Potential advancements could involve the use of infrared sensors for improved eye tracking, the integration of machine learning models for emotion recognition, and proactive safety measures through integration with autonomous driving technology.

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