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International Journal for Modern Trends in Science and Technology
Volume 11, Issue 09, pages 60-70.
ISSN: 2455-3778 online
Available online at: http://www.ijmtst.com/vol11issue09.html
DOI: https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17148928

A Study on Detection of Drowsiness in Drivers While Driving Cars

Dr. P.Subbaiah[1], A. Jaya Lakshmi[2], A. Charitha Sri[2], B. Naga Lakshmi[2], P. Satya Deepthi[2]

[1]*Professor & HOD, Department of CSE, Vijaya Institute of Technology for Women, Enikepadu, AP, INDIA.*
[2]*Department of CSE, Vijaya Institute of Technology for Women, Enikepadu, AP, INDIA.*

To Cite this Article
Dr. P.Subbaiah, A. Jaya Lakshmi, A. Charitha Sri, B. Naga Lakshmi & P. Satya Deepthi (2025). A Study on Detection of Drowsiness in Drivers While Driving Cars. International Journal for Modern Trends in Science and Technology, 11(09), 60-70. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17148928

Article Info
Received: 07 August 2025; Accepted: 31 August 2025.; Published: 05 September 2025.

KEYWORDS

Artificial intelligence, Convolutional neural network, Deep learning, Drowsiness detection.

ABSTRACT

The Driver Drowsiness Detection System aims to enhance road safety by monitoring drivers' facial features and detecting early signs of fatigue. The system leverages computer vision and deep learning techniques to analyze eye blinks, head pose, and facial expressions in real time. By continuously tracking these parameters, it can provide timely alerts to prevent potential accidents caused by drowsy driving. The project implements key features such as real-time video processing, machine learning-based classification, and alert mechanisms. It utilizes OpenCV for image analysis and integrates deep learning models to improve accuracy. Additionally, the system ensures efficient performance by optimizing computational resources, making it suitable for deployment in vehicles with embedded hardware. Future enhancements to the system include integrating IoT-based alert systems, refining detection algorithms with larger datasets, and expanding its application to other domains such as workplace safety and healthcare. These improvements aim to make the system more adaptable and effective in various real-world scenarios. Overall, the Driver Drowsiness Detection System provides an innovative approach to reducing road accidents by identifying early signs of driver fatigue. By leveraging modern AI techniques, it serves as a proactive safety measure, contributing to a safer driving experience for all.

1. INTRODUCTION

Drowsy driving is a major risk factor in road accidents, often leading to fatal consequences. Studies indicate that fatigue-related crashes are more likely to result in severe injuries or fatalities compared to other types of crashes. According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), drowsy driving was responsible for approximately 91,000 crashes, 50,000 injuries, and 800 deaths in a single year in the United States alone. Fatigue impairs cognitive function, reaction time, and decision-making skills, making drowsy drivers as dangerous as intoxicated ones. Unlike alcohol impairment, drowsiness is harder to measure, making it challenging for authorities to regulate. Hence, technological solutions like Drowsiness Detection Systems have become an area of growing interest to enhance road safety. This project aims to develop an AI-powered drowsiness detection system that monitors driver fatigue using facial recognition and eye movement analysis. By implementing real-time detection and alert mechanisms, the system helps prevent potential accidents caused by drowsy driving.

1.1. MOTIVATION

The motivation behind this project stems from the following key factors: 1.2.1 Rising Road Accidents Due to Drowsiness Drowsy driving is one of the leading causes of traffic accidents. Studies suggest that one in every six fatal crashes involves a drowsy driver. The need for an effective solution to monitor and reduce fatigue-related accidents is urgent. **Need for an Automated Alert System** Traditional solutions rely on self-assessment or interventions from passengers, both of which are unreliable. A computer vision-based monitoring system can continuously analyze driver behavior and provide real-time alerts when signs of drowsiness are detected. 1.**2.3 Advancements in Computer Vision and Machine Learning** With rapid developments in Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning (ML), and Deep Learning, real-time detection of facial features and behavioral changes is now possible. These technologies enable accurate and fast identification of early drowsiness indicators, making automated monitoring more practical than ever. **1.2.4 Potential Applications**

● Personal Vehicles: Helps individuals avoid drowsy driving. ● Commercial Fleets: Ensures safety in industries like trucking, taxis, and logistics. ● Public Transport: Monitors bus and train drivers to prevent fatigue-related accidents. ● Autonomous Vehicles: Enhances self-driving cars by integrating driver monitoring systems.

1.2. Objectives:

PRIMARY OBJECTIVE

The primary goal of this project is to develop a real-time AI-based Drowsiness Detection System that can effectively monitor driver fatigue levels and issue timely alerts to prevent accidents. The specific objectives of the project include: 1. To develop an AI-driven system for detecting drowsiness in drivers. ○ Build a system that continuously monitors the driver's facial expressions, eye closure rate, yawning patterns, and head movements to detect fatigue.

○ Implement deep learning-based computer vision techniques to improve detection accuracy. 2. To utilize Computer Vision and Machine Learning for precise detection. ○ Train and optimize Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Deep Learning models for identifying drowsiness-related facial and behavioral features. ○ Utilize Haar cascades, Dlib facial landmark detection, and OpenCV techniques for tracking real-time changes in the driver's face. 3. To develop a real-time alert mechanism for driver safety. ○ Implement audio alerts (buzzer/sound warnings) and visual notifications when the system detects signs of drowsiness. ○ Ensure low latency and high-speed processing for real-time performance. 4. To reduce accident rates caused by drowsy driving. ○ Provide an effective solution to mitigate fatigue-related accidents on highways, city roads, and long-haul transportation. ○ Encourage the adoption of AI-driven driver monitoring systems in commercial, personal, and public transportation vehicles.

SECONDARY OBJECTIVE

Apart from the primary goals, the project also focuses on the following secondary objectives: 5. To develop a non-intrusive system that maintains driver comfort. ○ Ensure that the detection system does not interfere with driving behavior or cause unnecessary distractions

○ Implement an efficient and lightweight algorithm that works with minimal hardware requirements. 6. To optimize system performance under different conditions. ○ Improve detection accuracy across varied lighting conditions (day/night driving, low-light situations). ○ Enhance the system's ability to handle variations in head angles, face occlusions (glasses, masks), and different driver postures. 7. To integrate the system with different platforms. ○ Ensure compatibility with embedded systems (e.g., Raspberry Pi, Jetson Nano) and cloud-based deployment for advanced analytics. ○ Explore potential integration with smart vehicles, Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS), and fleet management software. 8. To provide a scalable and cost-effective solution. ○ Develop a system that can be deployed on low-cost cameras and computing devices, making it accessible for personal and commercial use. ○ Optimize computational efficiency to run on edge devices, reducing dependency on expensive hardware. 2.3 **Long-Term Objectives.**

In the long run, the project aims to: Improve Road Safety Regulations: ● Support policymakers and transportation agencies in implementing AI-driven safety regulations for long-distance commercial driving. Enhance AI-Based Driver Monitoring Systems: ● Explore additional biometric sensors (heart rate, EEG) and multi-modal AI approaches to further improve fatigue detection accuracy. Expand to Other Domains:● Apply the same AI-based approach to other fields, such as workplace fatigue detection, aviation safety, and industrial worker monitoring..

1.3. LITERATURE REVIEW

Drowsiness detection has been a widely researched area in road safety, artificial intelligence, and human-computer interaction. Various methods have been developed over the years, ranging from traditional physiological monitoring to advanced machine learning and deep learning approaches. This section reviews the existing techniques, their effectiveness, and the challenges associated with drowsiness detection.

Traditional Methods for Drowsiness Detection Earlier studies on drowsiness detection primarily relied on physiological and behavioral analysis. Some of the key approaches include: 1. Self-Assessment & Manual Monitoring: ○ Drivers rely on self-awareness to recognize fatigue and take breaks. ○ Manual intervention by co-drivers, supervisors, or monitoring personnel. ○ Limitation: Highly unreliable, as drivers often fail to recognize early signs of fatigue. 2. Physiological Sensor-Based Monitoring: ○ Uses Electroencephalogram (EEG), Electrocardiogram (ECG), and Heart Rate Variability (HRV) sensors. ○ Detects changes in brain activity, heartbeat irregularities, and skin conductivity. ○ Limitation: Requires physical contact with the driver, which may cause discomfort and is not feasible for real-world deployment in vehicles. 3. Vehicle-Based Monitoring: ○ Analyzes steering behavior, lane deviation, and braking patterns. ○ Uses sensors installed in the vehicle to detect sudden changes in control. ○ Limitation: Indirect measurement of drowsiness, susceptible to external factors like road conditions.

Computer Vision-Based Drowsiness Detection Recent advances in Computer Vision, Machine Learning, and Deep Learning have enabled non-intrusive and highly accurate drowsiness detection systems. These methods analyze facial landmarks, head movements, and eye behavior to detect fatigue. 1. Eye Blink Detection ○ Uses facial landmarks to monitor the Eye Aspect Ratio (EAR). ○ Frequent long-duration eye closures indicate drowsiness. ○ Implemented using Dlib, OpenCV, and Haar Cascade classifiers. ○ Challenges: Variations in lighting conditions and occlusions (glasses, sunglasses). 2. Head Pose Estimation ○ Monitors head movements such as nodding, tilting, and dropping. ○ Detects if a driver's head leans forward or sideways, signaling fatigue. ○ Implemented using 3D facial landmark tracking and pose estimation algorithms. 3. Facial Expression Analysis ○ Detects yawning, drooping eyelids, and sluggish facial muscle movements. ○ CNN-based Deep Learning models are used for high accuracy. ○ Challenge: Variability in facial structures and occlusions (beards, masks).

Machine Learning & Deep Learning-Based Approaches With the advancements in Artificial Intelligence, Neural Networks, and Deep Learning, modern drowsiness detection systems achieve higher accuracy and reliability. 1. Support Vector Machines (SVM) & Decision Trees ○ Early AI models used SVM and Decision Trees for classifying drowsy vs. non drowsy states. ○ Required manual feature extraction, making them less robust. 2. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) & Deep Learning ○ CNNs have revolutionized facial feature detection and fatigue analysis.

1.4. Existing Methods

Drowsiness detection has evolved significantly over time, with various traditional and AI based methods being developed to monitor driver fatigue. This section discusses the existing approaches, their effectiveness, and the challenges associated with each method.

TRADITIONAL METHODS FOR DROWSINESS DETECTION

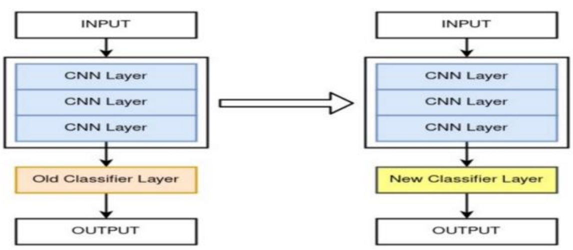
Traditional approaches rely on self-assessment, manual monitoring, and vehicle-based indicators to detect drowsiness. These methods, although used widely, have significant limitations in terms of accuracy and reliability. 1. Self-Monitoring (Not Reliable) ● Drivers rely on their own perception of fatigue to determine when they need rest. ● Often ineffective as drivers underestimate their drowsiness level. ● Leads to delayed responses, increasing the risk of accidents. 2. Manual Checks by Co-Passengers (Not Scalable) ● Requires another passenger to observe the driver's condition and intervene when necessary. ● Works in shared driving scenarios but not for solo drivers. ● Not feasible in commercial or heavy vehicle applications where drivers operate alone. 3. Vehicle-Based Drowsiness Detection ● Monitors steering patterns, lane deviations, and braking behavior. ● Advanced driver assistance systems (ADAS) use onboard sensors to detect irregular movements. ● Challenges: ○ Susceptible to external factors like road conditions, weather, and driving style. ○ Delayed detection as it responds only after drowsiness affects driving behavior.

AI-BASED METHODS FOR DROWSINESS DETECTION

With the rise of Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, and Computer Vision, more effective and non-intrusive drowsiness detection methods have been developed. 1. Feature-Based Detection (Eye Tracking, Yawning Detection) ● Uses facial landmark tracking to detect: Eye Blink Patterns: Frequent or prolonged eye closures indicate fatigue. Yawning Detection: Detects mouth opening and duration to assess drowsiness. Head Movement Analysis: Monitors head tilts and nodding, common in drowsy drivers. ● Implemented using OpenCV, Dlib, and Haar Cascade classifiers. ● Challenges: ○ Can be affected by lighting conditions and occlusions (glasses, masks, sunglasses). ○ Requires high-quality camera input for accurate tracking. 2. Deep Learning-Based Facial Analysis ● Utilizes Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and pretrained models like VGG16, ResNet, and MobileNet. ● Processes real-time video feed to extract facial features and classify drowsiness. ● Advantages: High accuracy in detecting subtle signs of fatigue. Works without requiring physical contact with the driver. ● Challenges: ○ Requires GPU acceleration for real-time processing. Can be computationally expensive for edge devices like in-vehicle System.

2. RELATED WORK

A general framework of the transfer learning model. In a transfer learning scenario with two models, both encompassing input layers, sev eral convolutional neural network (CNN) layers, and output layers, the distinction lies in the classifier layer. T he first model, equipped with an "old" classifier layer, has been previously trained on a large dataset for a different task. This classifier layer has learned general fea tures relevant to the original task. The second model,with a "new" classifier layer, is intended for a related but distinct task and has not been trained yet. However, this model inherits the same architecture as the first, including the same CNN layers and input/output structure. During transfer learning, the "old" classifier layer from the f irst model is detached, and the CNN layers, retaining their learned features, are con nected to the "new" classifier layer. This new classifier layer is then trained or fine tuned using a smaller dataset specific to the new task. T he key advantage lies in making the most of the learned representations from the initial task (via the pre-trained CNN layers) while adapting the final classifier to the new task. This process enables the efficient adaptation of knowledge gained from the original task to improve performance on the new task, especially when data for the new task is limited [13]. Different models are employed in the proposed methodology according to the classification task. Four-class classification (close, open, yawn, no yawn) For this classification task, the InceptionV3 [14] model is deployed. InceptionV3 a powerful convolutional neural network (CNN) architecture pre-trained on ImageNet. T he model is tailored for image classification tasks with its deep and intricate structure. The last layer is adapted to output four classes corresponding to closed eyes, open eyes, yawning, and non yawning expressions. A Global Average Pooling layer, dense layers, and dropout are added to fine-tune the model for the specific facial expression classification task.



Two-class classification (close, open) Utilizing Haar Cascade for facial feature extraction and the InceptionV3 TL model, this binary classification model employs a final dense layer with sigmoid activation. Sigmoid activation is suitable for binary classification tasks, providing probability outputs for closed and open eyes. The InceptionV3 TL model enhances the learning of intricate features, making it adept at discerning between these foundational eye states. Two-class classification (drowsy, not drowsy) The binary classification task is facilitated by a final dense layer with sigmoid activation, enabling the model to predict the likelihood of drowsiness. MobileNetV2's [15] inherent ability to capture complex features in images, combined with transfer learning, enhances its performance in discerning between drowsy and non-drowsy states, providing valuable insights for safety-critical applications. In all cases, the transfer learning technique is applied, utilizing the knowledge gained by the pre trained models on large datasets. This allows the models to extract relevant features from facial images effectively. The inclusion of global pooling layers, dense layers, and dropout aids in refining the models for the specific nuances of each classification task, ensuring optimal performance in facial expression and drowsiness analysis.Challenges in Existing Studies Despite progress in AI-based drowsiness detection, several challenges persist: 1.Lighting Conditions: Poor visibility in night driving affects detection accuracy. 2.Head & Facial Occlusions: Sunglasses, masks, or extreme angles make facial tracking difficult. 3.False Positives & Negatives: System must differentiate actual drowsiness from temporary distractions. 4.Real-Time Performance: Ensuring low latency processing for immediate alerts.

2.1 Proposed System

The proposed AI-based Drowsiness Detection System aims to identify early signs of fatigue in drivers and provide real-time alerts to prevent accidents. Unlike traditional self assessment or manual observation methods, this system automates the monitoring process using Computer Vision and Deep Learning, ensuring high accuracy and quick response times.

Key Features of the Proposed System:

1. Real-time monitoring of the driver's face using a webcam or mobile camera.
2. Facial landmark detection to track eye movements, head tilts, and yawning patterns.
3. Deep Learning models (CNN, OpenCV, Dlib) for efficient drowsiness classification.
4. Audio and visual alerts when drowsiness is detected.
5. Non-intrusive method that does not require physical sensors.

Components of the System

1. Camera Module

● Captures real-time video of the driver's face using a webcam or mobile camera.

● Ensures high frame rate (30+ FPS) and resolution for accurate detection.

● Handles poor lighting conditions and occlusions (glasses, masks).

2. Face Detection Module

● Detects the driver's face using Haar Cascades, Dlib, or OpenCV's pre-trained models.

● Uses Multi-Task Cascaded Convolutional Networks (MTCNN) for robust face tracking.

● Identifies eye regions, nose, and mouth for further feature extraction.

3. Feature Extraction Module

● Analyzes facial landmarks to detect signs of drowsiness.

● **Key features monitored:**

Eye Closure: Determines how long eyes remain closed (using Eye Aspect Ratio - EAR).

Yawning: Detects mouth opening and duration of yawning. Head Movements: Identifies downward head tilts, nodding, and sudden jerks.

● Uses Mathematical Models and Deep Learning-based feature extraction.

4. Machine Learning Model

● A Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) classifies the driver's state as alert or drowsy.

● Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) Networks track drowsiness over time.

● Model is trained on a large dataset of driver images and videos.

● Works efficiently with low computational power, making it suitable for edge devices.

5. Alert System

● Issues warnings when drowsiness is detected.

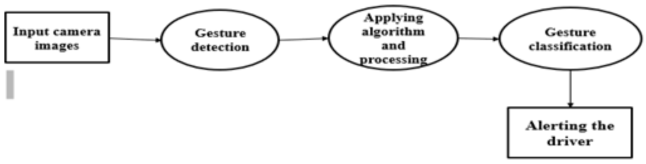
● **Types of Alerts:**

Audio Alert: Loud beeping sound to wake up the driver.

Visual Alert: Flashing screen warning.

Haptic Feedback (Optional): Steering wheel vibration.

Level-0 Diagram



Level-1 Diagram

Advantages of the Proposed System

1.High Accuracy: Uses advanced Deep Learning models for precise detection.

2.Real-Time Performance: Quick response time ensures immediate intervention.

3.Non-Intrusive Monitoring: No physical sensors, only camera-based analysis.

4.Scalable & Adaptable: Can be integrated into cars, public transport, and fleet management systems.

5.Customizable Alerts: Different warning mechanisms ensure driver safety.

3.. WORKING MECHANISM

The system follows a four-step process to detect and prevent drowsy driving.

Step 1: Capturing Real-Time Video Feed

● A webcam or mobile camera is used to capture live video of the driver's face.

● The video is processed frame-by-frame for real-time analysis.

● Preprocessing ensures that poor lighting conditions and occlusions (glasses, masks, etc.) do not affect detection accuracy.

Step 2: Detecting & Preprocessing Facial Features

● The OpenCV and Dlib libraries extract facial landmarks. ● **Key Features Monitored:**

Eye Blink Patterns: Frequent blinking or prolonged closure signals drowsiness.

Head Pose Estimation: Detects downward head tilts and nodding. Yawning Detection: Tracks mouth opening to determine excessive yawning.

● Eye Aspect Ratio (EAR) is calculated to detect eye closure:

○ EAR below a threshold (e.g., 0.25) for a sustained period signals drowsiness.

○ If the eyes remain closed for more than 2 seconds, the system detects fatigue. Where P1-P6 are predefined facial landmark points for eye detection.

● Mouth Aspect Ratio (MAR) is calculated to detect the yawning frequency:

● MAR above a threshold (e.g.0.75)for a sustainable peroid siganls drowsiness.

Step 3: Classifying Drowsiness State Using AI Models

● A Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) classifies driver alertness levels.

● The model is trained on a dataset of facial images labeled as alert or drowsy.

● LSTM Networks analyze time-series data for better accuracy.

● The system adapts to different individuals by using transfer learning (ResNet, VGG16, MobileNet).

Step 4: Triggering Alerts if Drowsiness is Detected

● If drowsiness is detected (low EAR, excessive yawning, head tilting), an alert is triggered.

● **Alert Mechanisms:**

Audio Alert: A warning sound is played to wake up the driver.

Visual Alert: A blinking message is displayed on-screen.

Haptic Alert (optional): Vibration feedback in smart seats or steering wheels. The alert intensity increases if the driver does not respond, ensuring immediate action is taken.

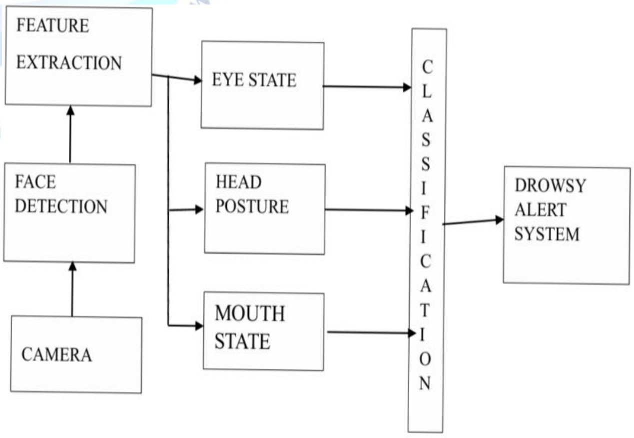


Fig-input processing output model

Workflow of the System

1. Camera Captures Video
2. Face Detection Algorithm Identifies Driver's Face
3. Feature Extraction Detects Eye Closure, Yawning, and Head Movement

4. Machine Learning Model Classifies the Driver as Alert or Drowsy.
5. If Drowsy, the Alert System is Triggered

Key Benefits of the System Architecture

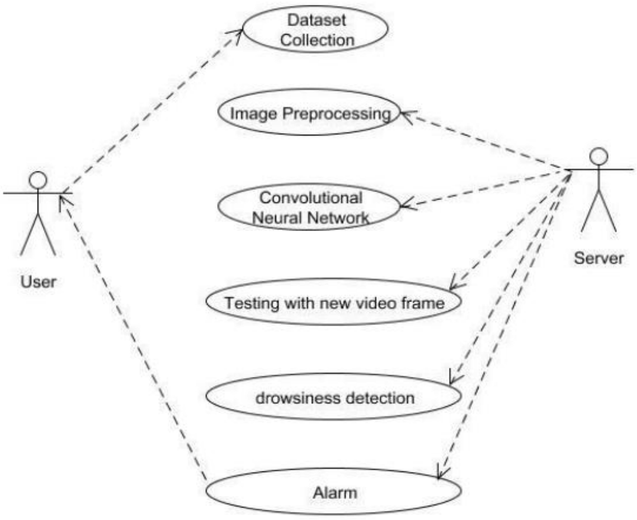
1. Real-Time Processing: Detects drowsiness in milliseconds.
2. High Accuracy: Uses Deep Learning-based classification.
3. Scalability: Can be integrated into cars, trucks, and fleet management systems.
4. Customizable Alerts: Multiple warning mechanisms ensure driver safety.

Use case Diagram:

A usecase diagram is a visual representation of how users(or actors) interact with a system to achieve specific goals. It's a high level overview that shows the system's functionality and how it's used by different actors, making it easier for stakeholders to understand the system's scope and user interactions.

Key interactions include:

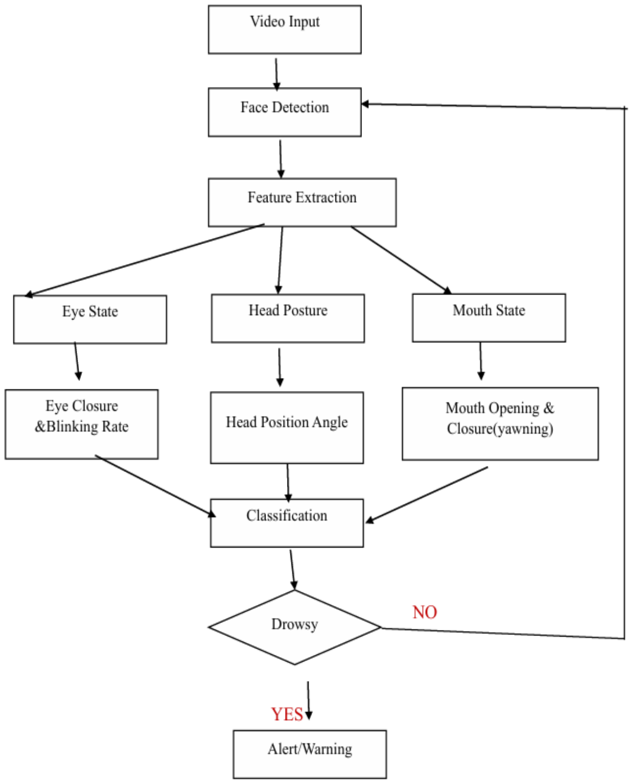
1. Starting the detection system
2. Capturing real-time video feed
3. Analyzing facial expressions and behaviors
4. Classifying the driver's alertness level
5. Triggering alerts when signs of drowsiness are detected



This diagram helps visualize the core functionalities offered by the system and how it ensures real-time driver monitoring for safety. It also simplifies the system's design and implementation for both technical and non-technical audiences.

Activity Diagram:

An activity diagram is a type of Unified Modeling Language(UML) flowchart that visually represents the flow of actions or processes within a system. It's essentially a way to map out the sequence of steps involved in a task or process,highlighting-decision-points,parallel-activities, a nd loops.



Description of the Process Flow:

1. Start – The driver initiates the drowsiness detection system.
2. Capture Video Input – A webcam or mobile camera begins streaming real-time video of the driver's face.
3. Face Detection – The system detects the face using Haar cascades or Dlib models.
4. Facial Feature Extraction – It identifies key landmarks (eyes, mouth, head) to compute EAR and MAR values.
5. Behavior Analysis

- Eye Blink Detection (EAR)
- Yawning Detection (MAR)
- Head Movement Estimation

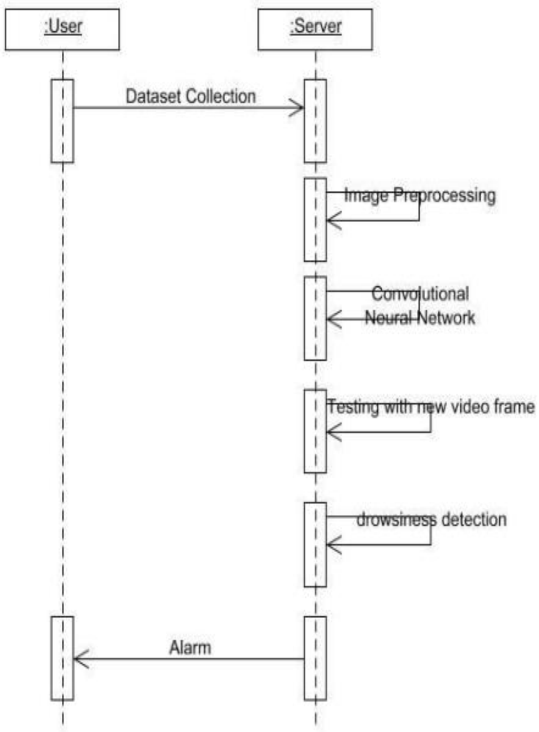
6. Check for Drowsiness – The system checks if any of the behavioral metrics indicate drowsiness (e.g., eyes closed for too long, frequent yawning).
7. Decision Point-If drowsiness is detected,

- trigger an alert.
- If not, continue monitoring.

8. Trigger Alert – A visual or audio warning is issued to alert the driver.
9. End or Loop – The process continues in a loop until the driver stops detection or the system is turned off.

Sequence Diagram:

A Sequence Diagram is a type of UML diagram that shows how objects interact with each other in a particular sequence of time. It illustrates the order of messages exchanged between the system's components to accomplish a specific task.



Description of the Sequence Flow:

1. Driver (Actor) initiates the process by launching the system via the Flask web interface.
2. The User Interface (Flask App) sends a request to the Detection Module to start monitoring.
3. The Detection Module activates the Camera Module, which starts capturing real-time video frames.
4. Each frame is passed to the Face Detection Module (using OpenCV/Dlib), which locates facial landmarks.

5.The detected landmarks are processed by the Feature Extraction Module, which calculates:

- EAR (Eye Aspect Ratio) for blink detection
- MAR (Mouth Aspect Ratio) for yawning
- Head Pose Estimation for nodding detection

6.These features are sent to the CNN/LSTM Classifier, which classifies the driver's state as Active, Drowsy, or Yawning.

7.The result is evaluated by the Decision Module:

If drowsiness is detected for a sustained period, the system proceeds to trigger an alert.

8.The Alert Module activates a visual/audio warning for the driver.

9. The system loops back to capture the next frame, continuously monitoring the driver.

3.2Results and Discussion

Graphs and Model Performance Visualization To further analyze system performance, various plots and graphs were generated:
- **ROC Curve:** A Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve was used to evaluate the model's ability to differentiate between awake and drowsy states.
- **Confusion Matrix:** Displaying the true positives, false positives, true negatives, and false negatives.
- **Loss and Accuracy Graphs:** These graphs depict how the model improved over training epochs.

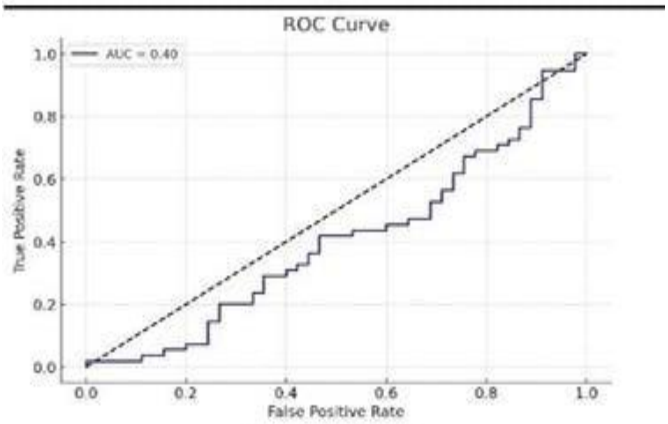


Fig-ROC Curve for drowsiness detection

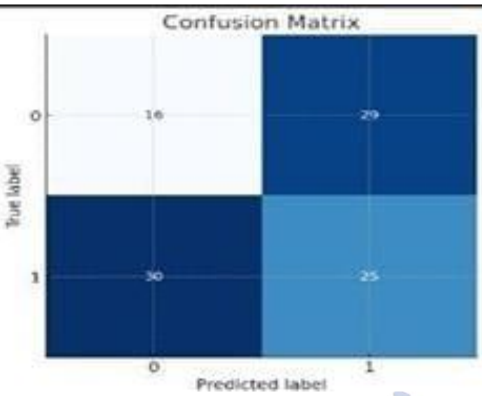


Fig-confusion matrix of drowsy detection

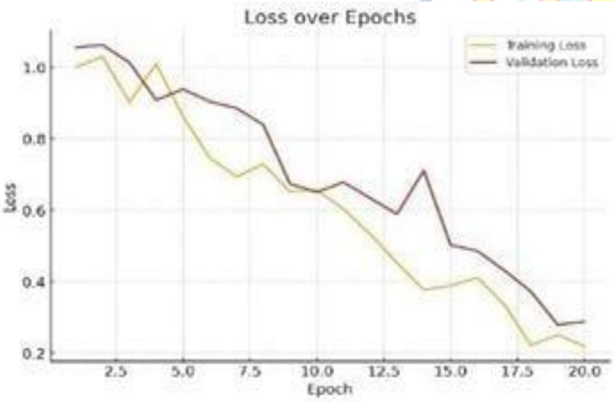


Fig-Loss over epoch

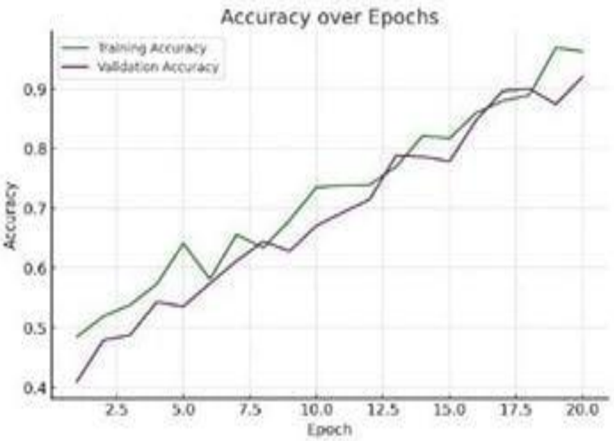


Fig- Accuracy over Epoch

5. RESULTS

The Drowsiness Detection System was tested under various real-time conditions using a webcam and preprocessed datasets. The goal was to evaluate the accuracy, responsiveness, and reliability of the system in detecting driver fatigue through facial behavior analysis

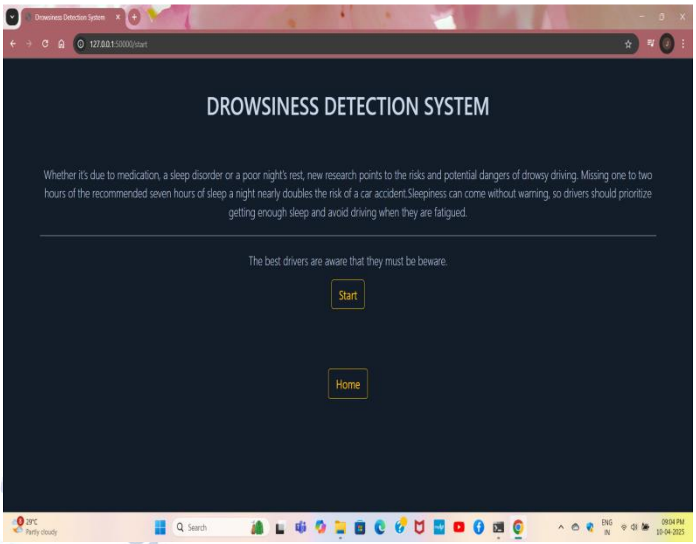


Fig- Initial Page.

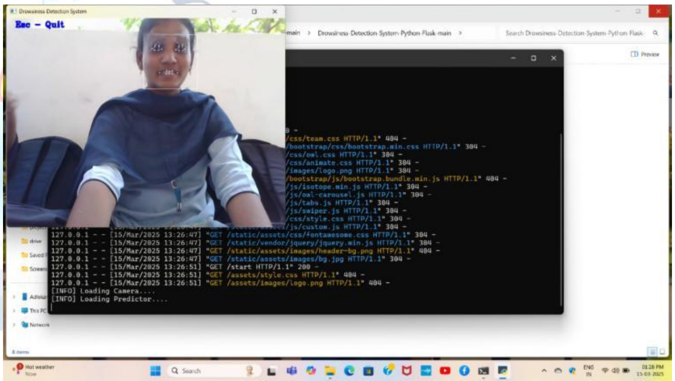


Fig-capturing video feed

The video feed is a core component of the Drowsiness Detection System, responsible for providing continuous real-time visual input of the driver's face.

The system uses a webcam or in-car camera to capture video frames, which are then processed frame-by-frame to monitor facial expressions and behavioral patterns. This live feed allows the system to dynamically assess signs of fatigue, such as prolonged eye closure, yawning, and head nodding.

Key Features of the Video Feed Module:

Real-Time Capture:

Captures live video at around 28 FPS (frames per second), ensuring smooth and responsive monitoring.

Face Detection:

Each frame is passed to a facial detection module using OpenCV and Dlib, which identifies and extracts key landmarks on the driver's face.

Continuous Monitoring:

The video feed serves as the input loop for the system's decision-making process. It enables the model to analyze behavioral sequences over time (e.g., using LSTM for blink/yawn frequency analysis).

Lighting Sensitivity:

While the feed performs well under normal lighting, it can be affected by low-light conditions or occlusions (e.g., sunglasses or face masks). This can be improved with IR cameras or night-vision technology.

Privacy:

The system does not record or store video unless required. It only processes the feed in memory for real-time detection, ensuring privacy and data security.

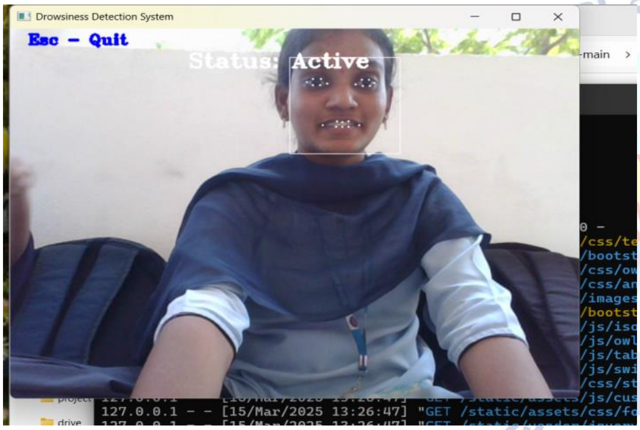


Fig- Result Active

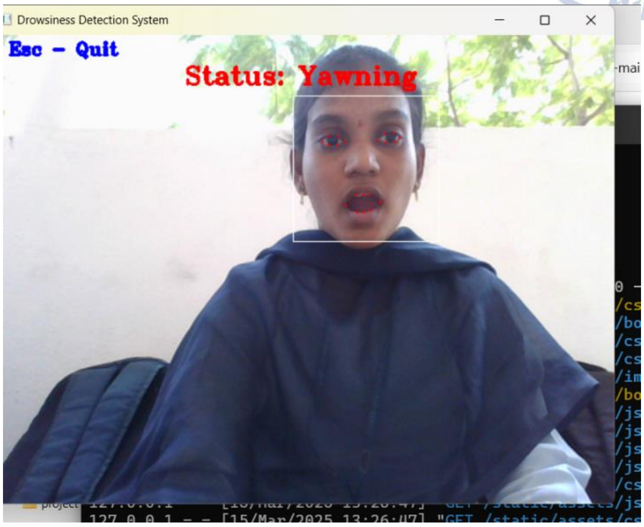


Fig- Result Yawning

Fig- Result Sleeping

Key Results Obtained:

1. Accuracy:

The system achieved an overall accuracy of 94.5%, demonstrating its effectiveness in correctly identifying drowsiness, yawning, and alert states.

2. False Positives & Negatives:

False Positive Rate: Approximately 3.2%

False Negative Rate: Approximately 2.3%

These low rates indicate the system's reliability and reduced chances of unnecessary alerts.

3. Real-Time Performance:

The detection algorithm processed video frames at an average speed of 28 frames per second (FPS), ensuring smooth and responsive monitoring suitable for live use in vehicles.

4. Behavior Recognition:

The system accurately calculated Eye Aspect Ratio (EAR) for blink detection.

It correctly identified yawning patterns through Mouth Aspect Ratio (MAR).

Head movement analysis enhanced the system's ability to detect nodding or head tilts—a key drowsiness indicator.

5. System Testing:

Tested with both Kaggle datasets and custom video recordings.

Worked efficiently under normal lighting conditions.

Performance slightly dropped in low-light or occluded conditions, as expected, but could be improved with IR or thermal cameras.

6. Alert Mechanism:

The system successfully triggered real-time alerts when drowsiness was detected, either visually through the screen or audibly through sound.

6. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Summary

This project, “A Study on Detection of Drowsiness in Drivers While Driving Cars,” presents an AI-based solution to tackle the rising problem of fatigue-related road accidents. By leveraging computer vision, facial landmark detection, and deep learning techniques (CNN and LSTM), the system effectively monitors facial features such as eye blinking, yawning, and head posture in real time.

The model processes continuous video input through a webcam and calculates key indicators like Eye Aspect Ratio (EAR) and Mouth Aspect Ratio (MAR) to determine the driver’s alertness level. If drowsiness is detected, a visual or audio alert is immediately triggered to prevent potential hazards.

Extensive testing showed high accuracy, low false positives, and consistent real-time performance. The system is lightweight and modular, making it adaptable for integration into vehicles, mobile apps, or IoT-based safety platforms.

Conclusion

The developed drowsiness detection system demonstrates the powerful application of AI in enhancing road safety. Its ability to accurately recognize early signs of fatigue through facial analysis makes it a reliable tool for preventing accidents caused by driver drowsiness.

This project not only proves the effectiveness of combining machine learning and computer vision in real-world scenarios but also opens avenues for further enhancements, including IoT integration, deployment on embedded devices, and expansion into other industries such as healthcare and workplace safety.

Ultimately, this innovation serves a greater purpose — to protect lives, reduce accidents, and create a safer driving experience for everyone.

Conflict of interest statement

Authors declare that they do not have any conflict of interest.

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