



Real time implementation in a multiplatform of a monitoring systems for the driver's sleepiness and distraction using artificial intelligence.

ENG. Flores Monroy Jonathan mauricio
Dr. Mariko Nakano
Dr. Héctor Pérez
DR. Enrique Escamilla

Itinerary



Justification



Background



Proposed
system



Results



Conclusions

Justification

- **Approximately 23.5% of the car crashes in the United State are related to fatigue of the drivers.**
- **In Mexico, 16,500 persons a year are killed in traffic accidents and its economic burden becomes approximately 150 billion Mexican pesos. by In Mexico, 16,500 persons a year are killed in traffic accidents and its economic burden becomes approximately 150 billion Mexican pesos**

Background

- Adaptive Cruise Control
- Pedestrian Detection
- Collision Avoidance
- Cameras**
- Traffic Sign Recognition
- Lane Departure Warning
- Park Assist
- Surround View

Indirect prevention

External

The expressway construction

Surround View

Dedicated systems

Internal

Improvements in the car.

Relative technologies against driver fatigue / drowsiness

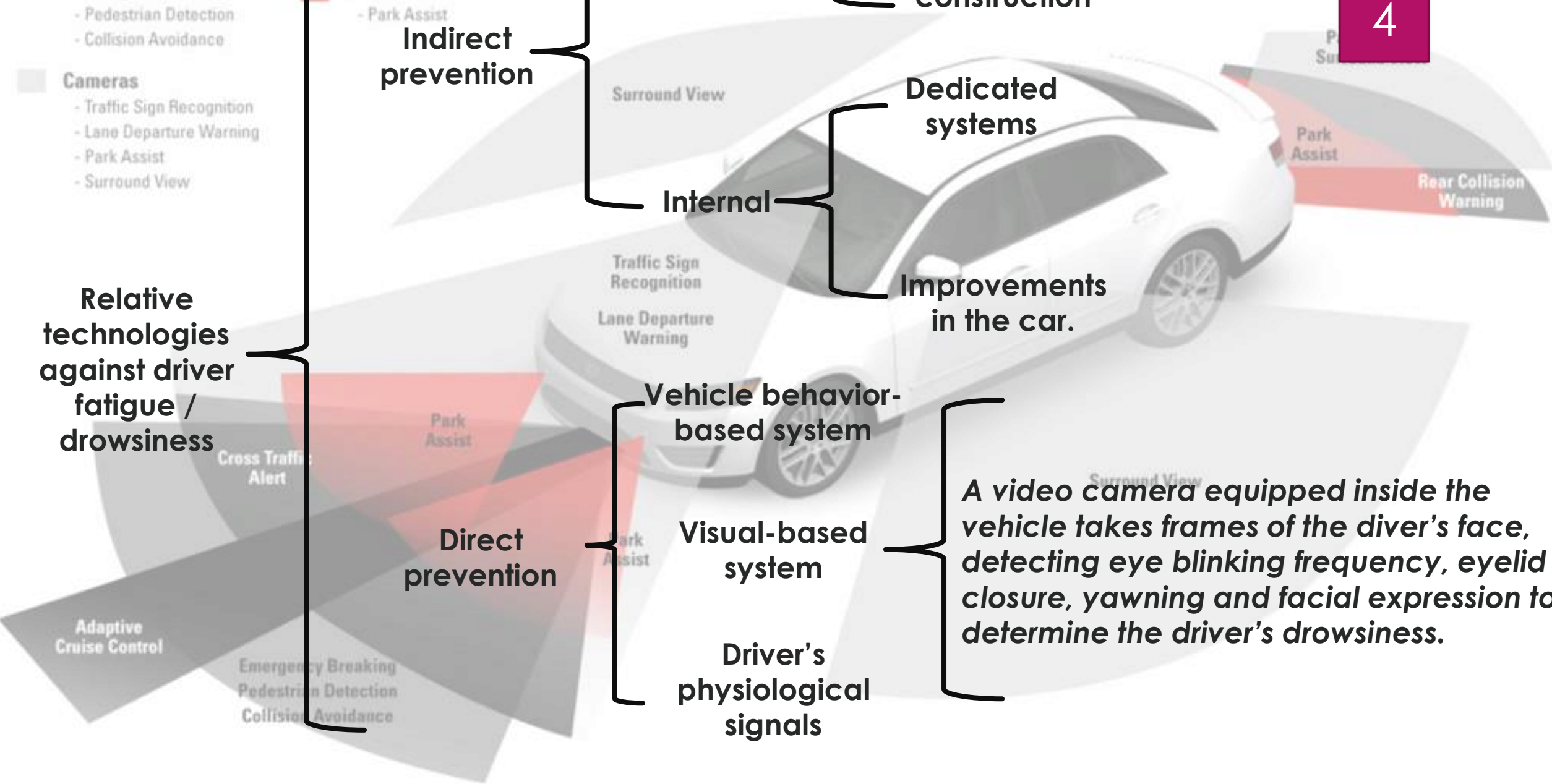
Vehicle behavior-based system

Direct prevention

Visual-based system

Driver's physiological signals

A video camera equipped inside the vehicle takes frames of the driver's face, detecting eye blinking frequency, eyelid closure, yawning and facial expression to determine the driver's drowsiness.



odel: Proposed_model_I
attention detection: : No pay Attention normal
ion: Not paying attention
width: 864 pixeles
height: 1920 pixeles
4 fps

Proposed system

General characteristics

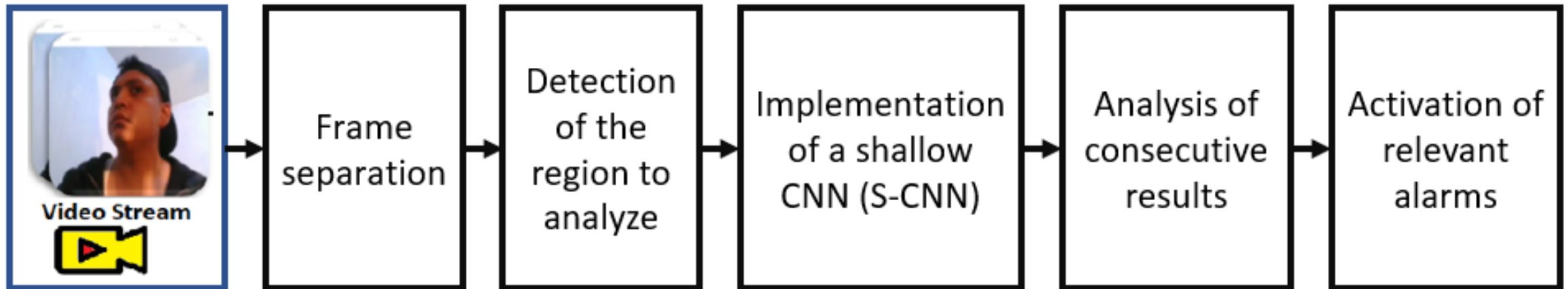


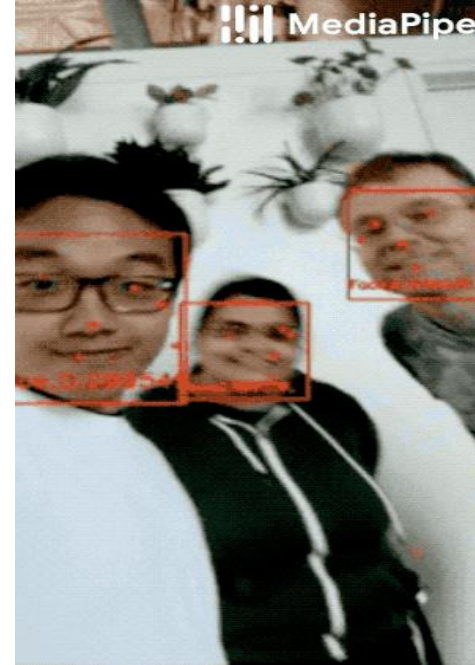
Figure 1. Proposed driver's drowsiness and distraction detection system

Detection of the region to analyze

V&J algorithm



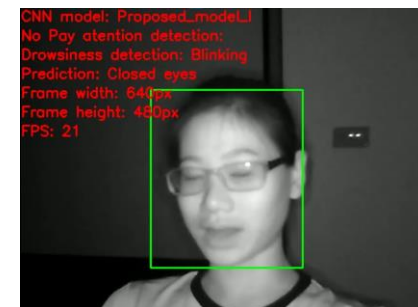
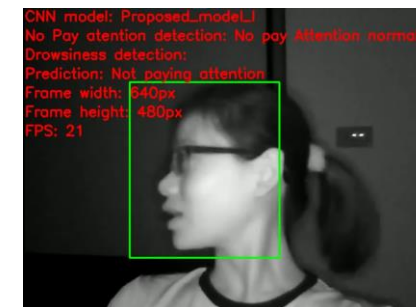
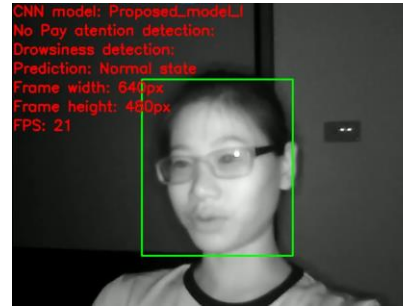
MediaPipe face algorithm



Implementation of a shallow CNN

Table 1: Characteristics of the proposed convolutional neural network

PROPOSED STRUCTURE OF S-CNN (CNN used)		
Layer name	Size of feature map	Number of parameters
Conv2D	62 × 62 × 32	896
BatchNormalization	62 × 62 × 32	128
MaxPooling2D	31 × 31 × 32	0
Conv2D	29 × 29 × 32	9248
BatchNormalization	29 × 29 × 32	128
MaxPooling2D	14 × 14 × 32	0
Conv2D	12 × 12 × 64	18496
BatchNormalization	12 × 12 × 64	256
MaxPooling2D	6 × 6 × 16	0
Flatten	2304	0
Dropout	2304	0
FC	128	295040
Dropout	128	0
FC	128	16512
FC	3	387
Total parameters: 341,091 Trainable Parameters: 340,835 Non-trainable parameters: 256 Accuracy= 95.77		



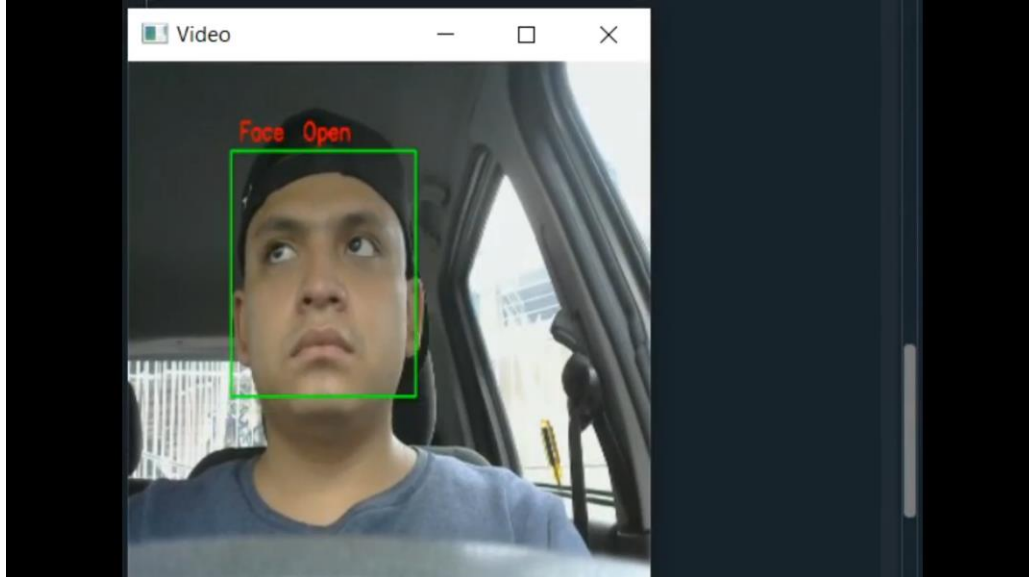
Classification of 3 states of the driver.

Analysis of consecutive results

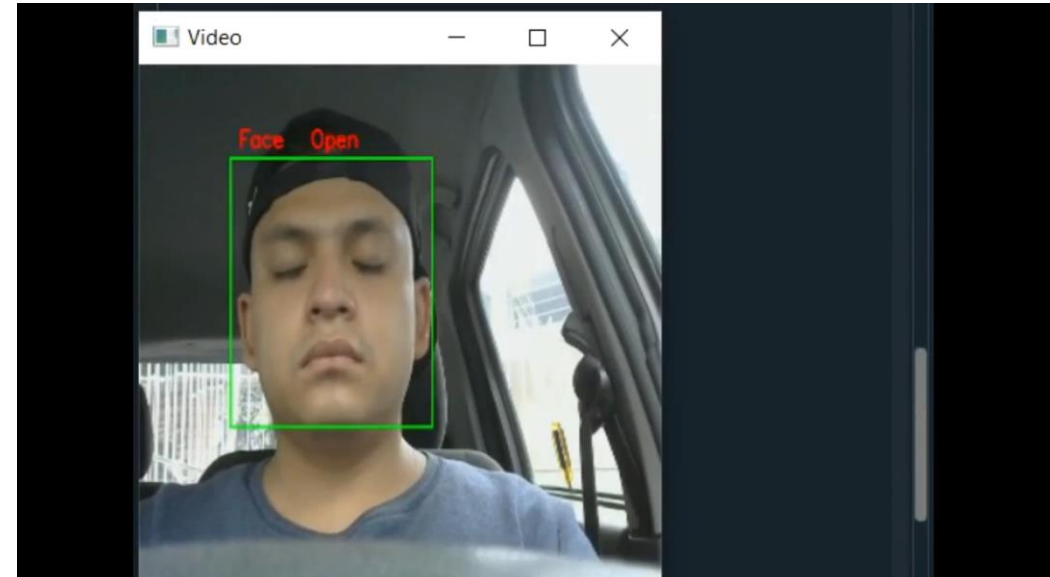


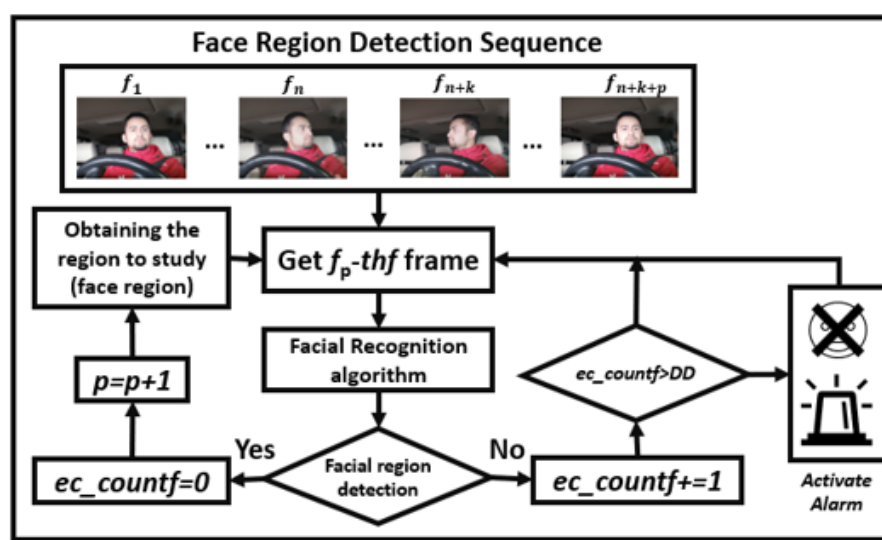
Activation of relevant alarm

Alarm triggered by "distraction"

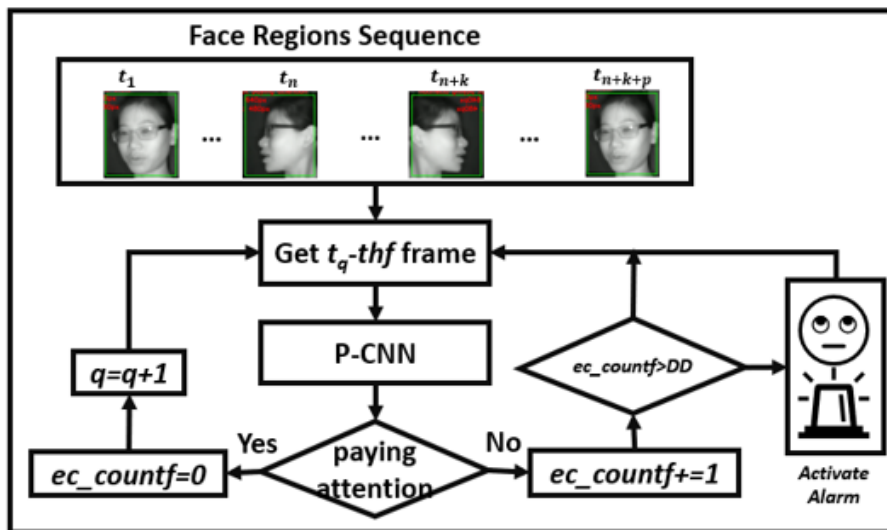


Alarm triggered by "sleeping"

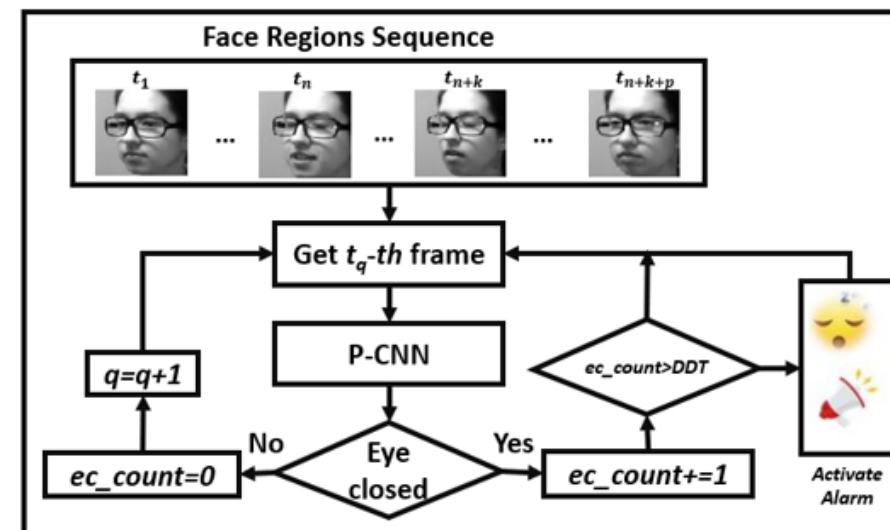




a)



b)



c)

Figure 2. Proposed algorithm for the detection of drowsiness and distraction

- a) Facial recognition process and its various actions when the region to be studied is detected or not
- b) Distraction recognition process through the proposed convolutional neural network (P-CNN)
- c) Sleepiness recognition process by means of a proposed convolutional neural network (P-CNN)

Results

Comparative tables

Model name	Total parameters	Trainable Parameters	Non trainable parameters	Best accuracy	Size of the model	Input image size
Proposed model	341,091	340,835	256	0.9577	3.98 MB	64x64
Mobilenet V2 Fine-Tuning 18	2,590,083	2,549,011	41,072	0.9675	10.30 MB	64x64
VGG16 Fine-Tuning 7	14,850,179	14,590,019	260,160	0.9777	56.8 MB	64x64
Resnet 50 Fine-Tuning 7	24,116,419	24,053,699	62,720	0.9760	92.5 MB	64x64
Inceptionv3 Fine-Tuning 229	21,938,275	12,947,395	8,990,880	0.96	84.5 MB	75x75
Xception Fine-Tuning 26	21,390,187	21,144,843	245,344	0.97125	81.9 MB	64x64

Table 2: Comparative table of the best retrained models according to their best accuracy.

Device	Facial recognition speed using V&J algorithm (fps)	Facial recognition speed using MediaPipe face algorithm (fps)	Resolution of the input image (pixels x pixels x channels)
D1	20	21	640 x 480 x 3
D2	15	17	640 x 480 x 3
D3	6	8	640 x 480 x 3
D4	21	-	600 x 800 x 3
D5	14	-	864 x 1920 x 3

Table 7: Table of performance tests on the various devices using the proposed P-CNN

Dataset used and Confusion matrices

Figure 3: Dataset used NTHU-DDD

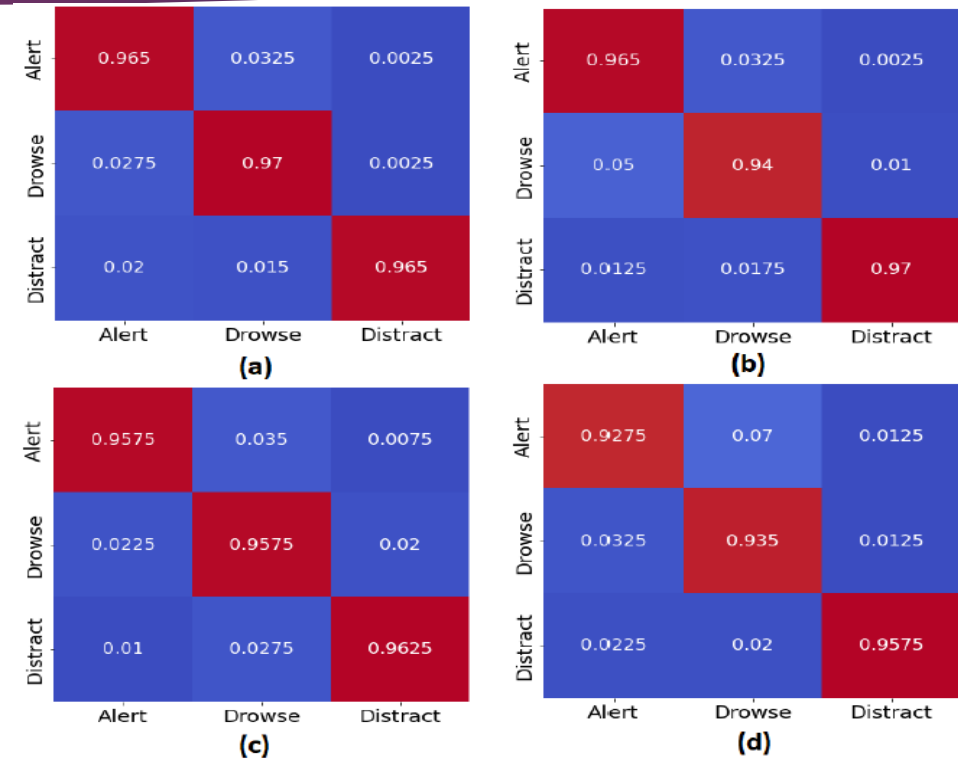
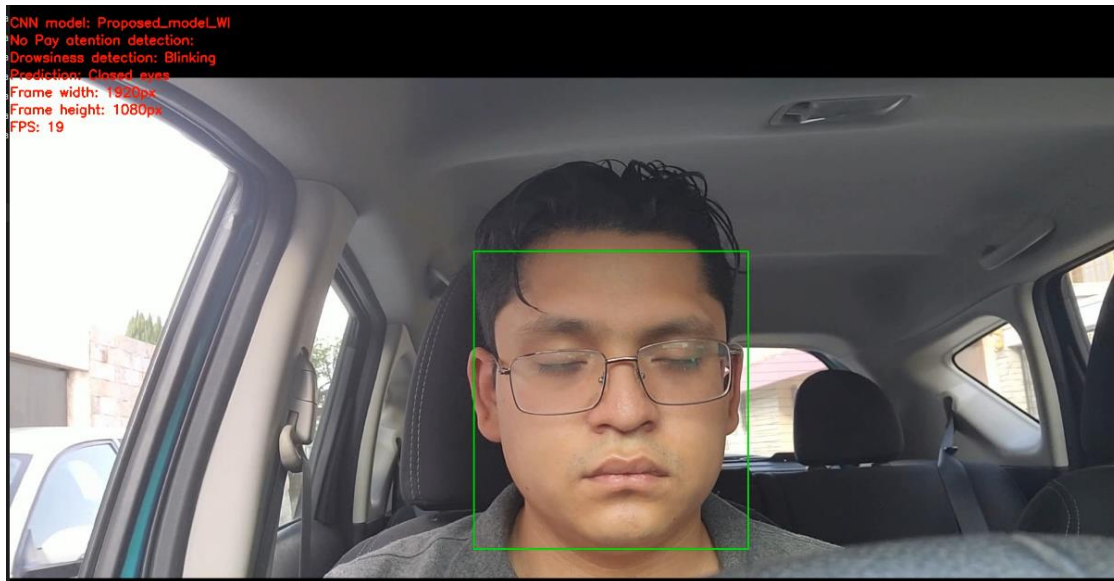


Fig. 4. Confusion matrices in four different conditions. (a) without glasses under normal illumination, (b) with glasses under normal illumination, (c) without glasses under IR illumination and (d) with glasses under IR illumination.

Performance tests on PC - Workstation

PC AMD Ryzen 7 3700X 8-Core Processor 3.60 GHz,
32GB RAM, 64-bit, 3070TI GPU, 8GB Memory, 6144
cores, 1.770MHz.

Huawei D16 LAPTOP, AMD Ryzen 5 4600H, GPU
Radeon Graphics 3.00GHz, 16.0GB RAM, 64bits.



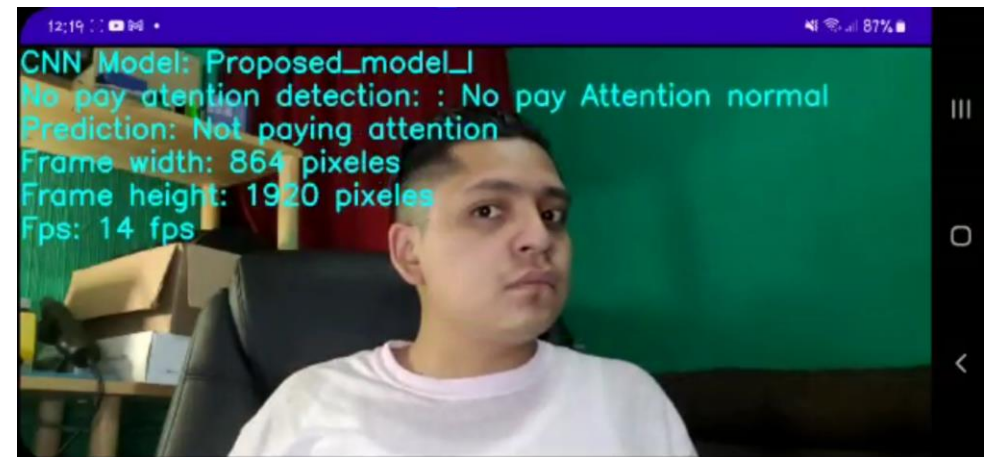
Performance tests on mobile devices

PROTOTYPE IMPLEMENTATION



Graphic sample of the implementation of the proposed system in real conditions.

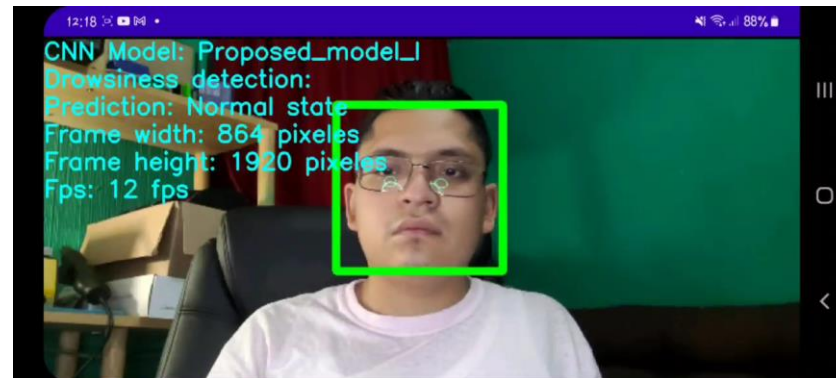
Samsung S20 fe



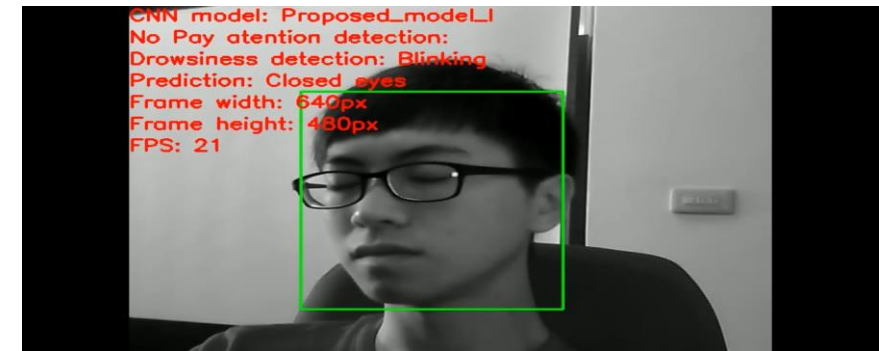
Conclusions



SOFTWARE IMPLEMENTATION ON
DEDICATED DEVICES



SOFTWARE IMPLEMENTATION ON
MOBILE DEVICE



SOFTWARE IMPLEMENTATION ON
WORKSTATION



Thanks for your attention