
Driver Drowsiness Detection and Alert System Using Eye Tracking

Shital A. Barahate¹, Yogesh R. Shinde², SAKSHI V. BHUSARE³, AMRUTA G.

DAHALE⁴, VAISHNAVI D. GAIKWAD⁵

^{1,2}Asst. Prof. Electronics & Telecommunication Engineering Department, PVG's COE & SSDIOM, Nashik Asst. Prof. Engineering Science Department, PVG's COE & SSDIOM, Nashik ^{3,4,5}UG Students, Electronics & Telecommunication Engineering, PVG's COE & SSDIOM, Nashik,

¹shital.barahate24@gmail.com, ²yogesh.shinde@pvgcoenashik.org,

³bhusaresakshi1106@gmail.com,

⁴amrutadahale761@gmail.com, ⁵vaishnavig602@gmail.com

Abstract

Driver drowsiness is one of the leading causes of road accidents worldwide, leading to reduced alertness, poor decision-making, and slower reaction time. This paper presents an Eye Tracking-Based Driver Drowsiness Monitoring and Alert System designed to detect early signs of drowsiness using real-time Image Processing Techniques. The proposed system observes blink rate, eye movements, and eye closure duration using an eye-blinking sensor. Key parameters such as Percentage of Eye Closure (PERCLOS) and Eye Aspect Ratio (EAR) are used to determine the fatigue level. When fatigue is detected beyond a predefined threshold, an alert system is activated to alert the driver. The system is cost-effective, non-intrusive, and suitable for real-time implementation in Smart Vehicles as well as Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS). When a driver is demonstrating signs of fatigue, a buzzer is switched on to alert both the driver and to avoid crashes. Experimental tests show the detection reliability in varied lighting, enabling it to be used with real-world vehicular lighting.

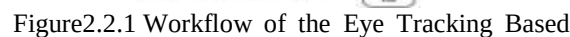
Keywords: Drowsiness Detection, Driver Fatigue, Eye Blinking Sensor, Eye Tracking, EAR, PERCLOS, Road Safety.

1. INTRODUCTION

Drowsy driving is a critical issue in today's transportation system. Continuous focus on the road, long driving hours and lack of sleep, considerably reduce driver alertness. The traditional methods to detect drowsiness are physiological signs including heart rate, EEG monitoring, steering behavior analysis and tracking lane deviation, which are costly and intrusive. However, they have some disadvantages such as high implementation cost; contact dependence with sensors; inability to detect early fatigue [2]. Whereas, vision based systems provide a nonintrusive practical solution. Real time monitoring of driver alertness [1] is an area where eye tracking techniques can be used to analyze. The proposed Eye Tracking Based Driver Drowsiness Detection and Alert System makes use of an eye blinking sensor which captures eye motion [4]. If any of the parameters is measured above the set limits, an alarm mechanism is activated (buzzer, audio alarm) to draw the driver's attention [2].

Table. 1. This work is compared with related studies and previous research by other researchers.

2.2 Overall Workflow of the Eye Tracking-Based Driver Fatigue Monitoring and Warning System



4.1 System Architecture

1.Camera Based Eye Tracking Module 2. Infrared Eye Blink Sensor Module 3. Sensor Fusion Engine 4. Artificial Intelligence Based Drowsiness Classification 5. Driver Alert

and Safety Response Module 6. Cloud Based Data. The proposed method enhances conventional approaches by introducing temporal eye movement behavior modeling, which helps detect cognitive drowsiness before complete eye closure occurs. hybrid driver drowsiness monitoring framework Logging and Predictive Analytics (Advanced Feature).

4.2 Camera Based Eye Tracking Module

A high definition near infrared camera is mounted on the dashboard to continuously capture the driver's facial region. The proposed methodology is implemented differently from the traditional systems which only detect whether or not the eyes are closed:

- Real time iris localization
- Real time embedded implementation
- Improved nighttime and occlusion

The camera stream is detected using a deep learning based facial landmark detection algorithm. The algorithm adapts its significance of each sensor according to the ecological state.

A Driver Drowsiness Index (DDI) is computed by the fusion engine and is based on the following:

- Eye closure duration
- Blink irregularity
- Gaze deviation
- Head stability
- Sensor confidence score
- In this adaptive fusion method, the number of false fusions is reduced. Stabilises detection and enhances it in a positive way. The eye region is dynamically isolated by means of: adaptive region segmentation to reduce computational overhead.
- The system calculates:
- PERCLOS (Percentage of Eye Closure)
- Blink frequency

4.3 Eye Blink Sensor Integration

Another set of eye blink sensors are the infrared type. This is incorporated into smart glasses and mounted Close to driver's eye area. The sensor continually records the interruption of the eyelids Identifies and produces electrical signals. corresponding to blink activity. As compared to earlier research in which the blink sensors are used independently, this work introduces:

- Adaptive blink threshold calibration
- Real-time blink waveform analysis
- False blink elimination using signal filtering
- Sensor confidence scoring

This blink sensor is used as an extra safety measure. Validation layer for the camera system. Even if the camera stops working properly due to The detector can be damaged if it is exposed to a camera dark current, such as low light, or closed face.). continue monitoring fatigue continually. The use of both methods simultaneously makes the Have a system that is much more reliable than systems those which are based on a single source.

4.4 Multi-Modal Sensor Fusion Mechanism

The proposed approach is novel in terms of the key novelty, proposed Hybrid sensor fusion framework. It fuses information from the camera with information from the blink sensor by synchronizing them in time with time stamp based fusion. The drowsiness detection is then refined with a weighted decision making process to increase the accuracy and consistency of the detection. This multi stage classification provides earlier warning capability compared to binary alert systems.

4.5 AI-Based Drowsiness Prediction Model

The proposed research introduces a deep learning model that would predict drowsiness, rather than just detect it when it is really severe. The method is based on a CNN (Convolutional Neural Network) and LSTM (Long Short Term Memory) network to enhance the detection accuracy. The CNN is applied to obtain the important eye related drowsiness, and the LSTM is applied to analyse the pattern changes of drowsiness over time. The system has been developed by integrating the spatial and temporal analysis to better and earlier detect signs of drowsiness.

4.6 Intelligent Alert Generation System

Once the level of drowsiness goes beyond set limits, the system triggers a multi-level alarm:

Level 1: Visual dashboard notification

Level 2: Audio alarm with adaptive intensity

Level 3: Seat vibration alert

Level 4: Advanced Safety Feature: Vehicle speed control recommendation

4. RESULT

The criteria involved to evaluate the performance of the system are accuracy, precision, recall and response time. The experimental comparisons showed that the proposed model accuracy is almost 90-95% in case of Drowsiness detection. System has also been efficient in real time application as it has very less delay. Some loss of performance in less than optimal lighting or when the front of the user's face was obstructed was detected.

5. CONCLUSIONS

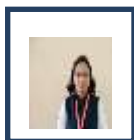
This study introduces an efficient and dependable eye-tracking based system for detecting driver drowsiness. By analyzing eye behavior using parameters such as EAR, the system can accurately identify drowsiness in real time.

6. REFERENCES

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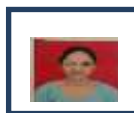
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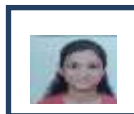
Shital A. Barahate received the bachelor's degree and the master's degree in electronics and telecommunication engineering from Savitribai Phule Pune University.



Yogesh R. Shinde received the bachelor's degree and the master's degree in Electrical engineering from Savitribai Phule Pune University.



Sakshi V. Bhusare UG Students, Electronics & Telecommunication Engineering, PVG's COE & SSDIOM, Nashik



Amruta G. Dahale UG Students, Electronics & Telecommunication Engineering, PVG's COE & SSDIOM, Nashik.



Vaishnavi D. Gaikwad UG Students, Electronics & Telecommunication Engineering, PVG's COE & SSDIOM, Nashik.