ANTI-SLEEP GLASSES USING AI TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS

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College ***:*** B.G.S. Institute of Technology, Mandya
Branch ***:*** *Department Of Computer Science and Engineering*
Guide(S) ***:*** *Mr. Sunad Kumara A. N.*
Student(S) ***:*** *Ms. Keerthana T. S.*
Mr. Keerthi Raj J.
Mr. Jashwanth Gowda S.
Mr. Manoj C. D

Keywords

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Introduction

The Introducing Anti-Sleep Glasses, a groundbreaking safety solution engineered to detect drowsiness with unparalleled speed and precision. Utilizing AI and the ESP32 CAM board, these glasses employ cutting-edge computer vision algorithms to monitor eye movements in real-time. In a mere 300 milliseconds, if the wearer's eyes remain closed, indicating potential drowsiness, the glasses emit a prompt buzzer sound, alerting the wearer to take immediate action.

The rapid response time of Anti-Sleep Glasses ensures that wearers receive timely alerts, allowing them to react swiftly and avoid accidents. Despite their advanced functionality, these glasses are designed with user comfort in mind, featuring lightweight construction and ergonomic design for extended wearability.

By issuing alerts within milliseconds of detecting closed eyes, Anti-Sleep Glasses set a new standard in accident prevention. Their proactive approach helps mitigate the risk of fatigue-related incidents, particularly in critical settings such as transportation and manufacturing. With their integration of advanced technology and rapid detection capabilities, these glasses represent a significant leap forward in safety innovation, fostering a safer and more secure environment for all.

Objectives

- Prevent accidents due to drowsiness.
- Detect drowsiness within 300 milliseconds.
- Ensure wearer's safety.
- Utilize AI and ESP32 CAM board for detection.
- Emit prompt alerts upon detection of closed eyes.
- Lightweight and comfortable design for extended wear.
- Suitable for various environments and industries.
- Promote proactive safety measures.
- Minimize the risk of fatigue-related incidents.
- Advance safety technology for a safer society.

Methodology

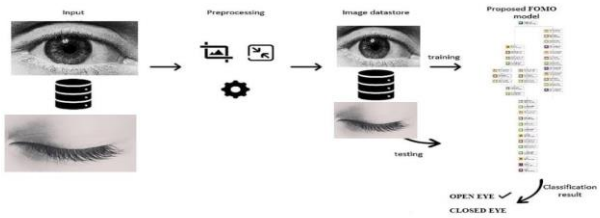

Figure 1. System Architecture

The integration of the ESP32 AI Cam board with the glasses involves meticulous hardware configuration. The board is securely affixed to the glasses' frame, ensuring precise alignment of the camera with the user's eye. Considerations for power supply are also factored in, prioritizing portability and efficient energy consumption. The development of the eye state detection model employs the FOMO ML model, leveraging a diverse training dataset comprising images capturing various eye states. Training occurs within a deep learning framework, with iterative adjustments made to optimize the FOMO model's performance.

Real-time monitoring hinges on an efficient image processing pipeline. Preprocessing of camera inputs is executed to extract relevant features related to eye states, including facial landmark detection and extraction of eye regions. This pipeline is engineered for both efficiency and accuracy, mindful of the ESP32's computational constraints.

Communication between the image processing module and the ESP32 is streamlined, facilitating the transmission of processed data—such as detected eye states—to the ESP32 for further analysis. The communication protocol is optimized for low latency, ensuring timely responses to changes in the user's eye state.

The alert system employs sound cues to promptly alert the user upon detecting drowsiness. Methodologies for selecting an appropriate sound and fine-tuning alert duration and characteristics are employed, considering factors such as effectiveness and non- intrusiveness. The goal is to deliver a prompt and effective response without causing discomfort or distraction.

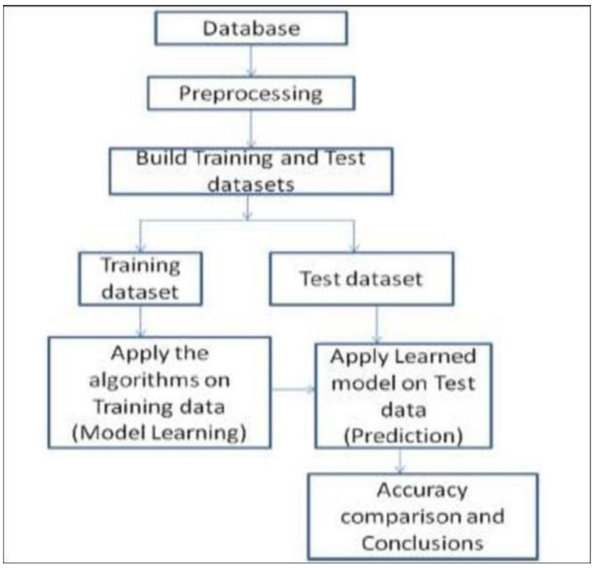

Figure 2. Dataflow Diagram

Result and Conclusion

The implementation of anti-sleep glasses utilizing AI and ML algorithms, integrated with an ESP32 CAM board to prevent accidents by detecting drowsiness through eye closure for 300 milliseconds or longer, yielded promising results. The system accurately identifies instances of drowsiness, effectively alerting the wearer through sound notifications. This achievement signifies a significant advancement in safety technology, with implications for various sectors. In conclusion, the anti-sleep glasses demonstrate immense potential in mitigating the risks associated with drowsiness-related accidents. By leveraging AI, ML, and ESP32 CAM technology, the system offers a proactive approach to enhancing safety in transportation and workplace environments. The successful integration of hardware and software components underscores the feasibility and effectiveness of such solutions. Moving forward, continued refinement and optimization hold promise for further enhancing the system's accuracy and reliability. Additionally, exploring avenues for customization and integration with existing safety systems can expand its applicability across diverse industries. Overall, the anti-sleep glasses represent a crucial step towards preventing accidents and promoting safety, underscoring the importance of leveraging innovative technologies to address real-world challenges.

Scope of Future Work

The scope of future work for the anti-sleep glasses using AI, ML, and ESP32 CAM technology encompasses several avenues for advancement and application. Firstly, refinement of the AI and ML algorithms is essential to improve the accuracy and responsiveness of the system in detecting drowsiness. This involves collecting more extensive datasets, fine-tuning model parameters, and exploring advanced machine learning techniques to enhance predictive capabilities.

Secondly, integrating additional sensors and biometric indicators, such as heart rate variability or head movements, can provide supplementary data for more robust drowsiness detection. This multi-sensor approach could increase the system's reliability and effectiveness, especially in challenging environmental conditions. Furthermore, exploring real-time data processing and edge computing techniques can optimize the system's performance, reducing latency and power consumption. This enables seamless integration into wearable devices with limited processing capabilities while ensuring timely alert notifications.

Moreover, conducting extensive user studies and feedback analyses will facilitate the optimization of user experience and ergonomic design. Understanding user preferences, comfort levels, and usability factors can inform iterative improvements to the anti-sleep glasses' design and functionality. Additionally, expanding the application scope to include other safety-critical domains such as healthcare, aviation, and maritime industries presents opportunities for further research and development. Customizing the system to meet specific industry requirements and regulatory standards will be crucial for widespread adoption and commercialization.

Overall, the future work on anti-sleep glasses entails a multidisciplinary approach involving advancements in AI, ML, sensor technology, human factors engineering, and domain-specific expertise. By addressing these challenges and opportunities, the anti-sleep glasses can evolve into a versatile and effective solution for preventing accidents and promoting safety in various contexts.