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İSTANBUL OKAN UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING

**GRADUATION PROJECT DESIGN REPORT**

# Driver Drowsiness Detection System

**FALL SEMESTER**

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ISTANBUL

2024

## Contents

## 1. Declaration

I declare that this Software Design Document (SDD) has been developed under the supervision of Prof. Emel Koç as part of the course Cpmputer Engineering Design. All content reflects my independent effort and project goals.

### 1.1 Abstract

Driver drowsiness is a major contributor to road accidents, resulting in significant fatalities and injuries globally. The Driver Drowsiness Detection System leverages lightweight TinyML models for real-time detection of driver fatigue using microcontrollers like Raspberry Pi, Arduino, or ESP32. The system captures and processes eye images, classifies eye states (open or closed), and triggers alerts when drowsiness is detected.
This solution prioritizes:

- High Accuracy (>90%).
- Low Latency (<1 second).
- Flexibility: Supports multiple hardware configurations.
- Energy Efficiency: Optimized for battery-powered operation, enabling scalability and long-term usage.

## I. Introduction

Driver fatigue significantly reduces reaction time, leading to a high percentage of traffic accidents worldwide. Traditional drowsiness detection systems are often costly, inefficient, or unsuitable for real-time applications. This project proposes a cost-effective, scalable, and energy-efficient solution that integrates TinyML models with hardware platforms such as Raspberry Pi, Arduino, and ESP32.

## 1.1 Objective of Study

The objective of this project is to develop a real-time Driver Drowsiness Detection System that can:

1. Monitor Driver Fatigue: Analyze driver eye states using lightweight, resource-efficient TinyML models.
2. Generate Alerts: Trigger sound or vibration notifications to prevent accidents caused by drowsiness.
3. Ensure Scalability: Design a system that works with a variety of microcontrollers to suit hardware availability and cost constraints.
4. Optimize for Efficiency: Achieve low latency (<1 second) and high accuracy (>90%) while maintaining energy-efficient operation.

## 1.2) Scope of Study

The study focuses on designing a flexible, lightweight system for real-time driver fatigue detection.

Inclusions:

Hardware platforms like Raspberry Pi, Arduino, and ESP32.

Integration of TinyML models for edge processing.

Development of Python and/or C-based code for microcontroller communication.

Testing of the system in various environments to ensure scalability and performance.

Exclusions:

Advanced AI models requiring high computational resources (e.g., cloud-based solutions).

Monitoring features beyond eye state detection, such as head movement or heart rate analysis (reserved for future work).

## 1.3) Significance of Study

The importance of this project lies in its potential to reduce road accidents caused by driver fatigue. By offering a real-time monitoring solution that is affordable, scalable, and energy-efficient, this system can be:

- **Life-Saving:** Alerts drivers before accidents occur.
- **Cost-Effective:** Utilizes inexpensive hardware and open-source software tools.
- **Environmentally Friendly**: Optimized for low power consumption, enabling deployment in vehicles without high energy requirements.
- **Accessible:** Deployable in vehicles of varying sizes, costs, and types.

## 1.4) Statement of Problem

Driver fatigue is one of the leading causes of traffic accidents, contributing to fatalities, injuries, and significant financial losses globally. Existing drowsiness detection systems often fail due to:

- **High Costs:** Use of expensive hardware like infrared cameras or advanced GPUs.
- **Power Inefficiency:** High power consumption limits portability and long-term use.
- **Latency Issues:** Cloud-based processing delays critical alerts.
- **Lack of Scalability:** Systems are tied to specific, often costly hardware platforms.

## 1.5) Mission & vision

**Mission**:

To design a real-time, scalable drowsiness detection system that enhances road safety by leveraging lightweight machine learning models on microcontrollers.

**Vision**:

To create an affordable and energy-efficient solution that is adaptable to a variety of vehicles, contributing to a safer driving experience and reducing the global impact of fatigue-related accidents.

# II. System Study and Analysis

## 2.1 Principles of System Analysis

Developing an efficient and scalable drowsiness detection system requires adherence to key principles of system analysis:

1. **Understand the Problem:**
   - Identify the risks and challenges associated with driver fatigue.
   - Analyze road safety data to recognize patterns in drowsiness-related accidents.
2. **Simulations for Human-Machine Interaction:**
   - Create simulations that visualize driver behaviors under fatigue conditions.
   - Simulate system interactions to assess alert generation timing and efficiency.
3. **Root Cause Analysis:**
   - Examine the fundamental reasons behind the limitations of current systems.
   - Define each system requirement with clear, traceable explanations.
4. **Multiple Perspectives on Specifications:**
   - Consider system behavior, construction details, and functional features.
   - Explore how hardware (e.g., microcontrollers, cameras) and software (TinyML models) interact.
5. **Minimizing Ambiguities:**
   - Use clear, concise language in requirements and design.

- Ensure alignment between functional requirements, system design, and implementation.

## 2.2 Existing System with Limitations

Driver drowsiness detection solutions currently face several challenges:

1. High Cost:
    - Current systems often rely on expensive sensors (e.g., infrared cameras) or cloud-based solutions requiring high computational resources.
2. Latency Issues:
    - Cloud-based solutions introduce delays, which can compromise the timeliness of alerts.
3. Power Inefficiency:
    - Many systems consume excessive power, making them unsuitable for portable or vehicle-based setups.
4. Lack of Scalability:
    - Most existing systems are tied to specific hardware, limiting their adaptability to different vehicle types or regions.
5. Complex User Integration:
    - Limited options for users to customize or adapt systems based on specific needs.

**Key Example:**

Traditional systems designed for high-end vehicles are not accessible to smaller or mid-range car manufacturers, leaving a gap in real-world implementation.

## 2.3 Proposed System Features

The proposed Driver Drowsiness Detection System overcomes the limitations of existing solutions with the following features:

1. Real-Time Monitoring and Alerts:
    - Leverages TinyML models to classify eye states and generate alerts (sound or vibration) within 1 second, ensuring timely responses.
2. Flexible Hardware Configuration:
    - Compatible with a variety of microcontrollers (e.g., Raspberry Pi, Arduino, ESP32).
    - Supports single or dual-microcontroller setups for expanded use cases (Python ↔ C communication).
3. Energy Efficiency:
    - Optimized for low power consumption, enabling prolonged runtime in battery-powered systems.
4. Customizable Features:
    - Allow users to adjust alert thresholds, sensitivity settings, and hardware configurations.
5. Scalability and Accessibility:
    - Designed to fit into vehicles of various types and sizes, ensuring cost-effectiveness for manufacturers.
6. User-Friendly Insights and Data Visualization:
    - Provide intuitive dashboards (via additional integration) that display driver behavior and alert patterns for future enhancements.

7. Adaptability to Market Availability:
    - Can switch between hardware platforms based on regional or market constraints without affecting performance.

**Comparison Table**:

| Feature | Existing Systems | Proposed System |
|---|---|---|
| Cost | High | Low |
| Latency | Delayed (Cloud) | Real-Time (Edge Processing) |
| Power Consumption | High | Low |

## III. System Requirements

**Overview**

Requirement analysis for embedded systems like the Driver Drowsiness Detection System involves three main tasks:

1. Formulation: Establish the goals and motivations behind the system and identify the categories of users (e.g., drivers).
2. Requirement Selection: Specify hardware and software needs, ensuring compatibility with real-world constraints like market availability and performance demands.
3. Simulation and Testing: Build interaction scenarios from the end-user perspective to validate functionality and ensure the system solves key challenges effectively.

This approach ensures the system is well-defined, adaptable, and aligned with user needs.

### 3.1 Hardware Requirements

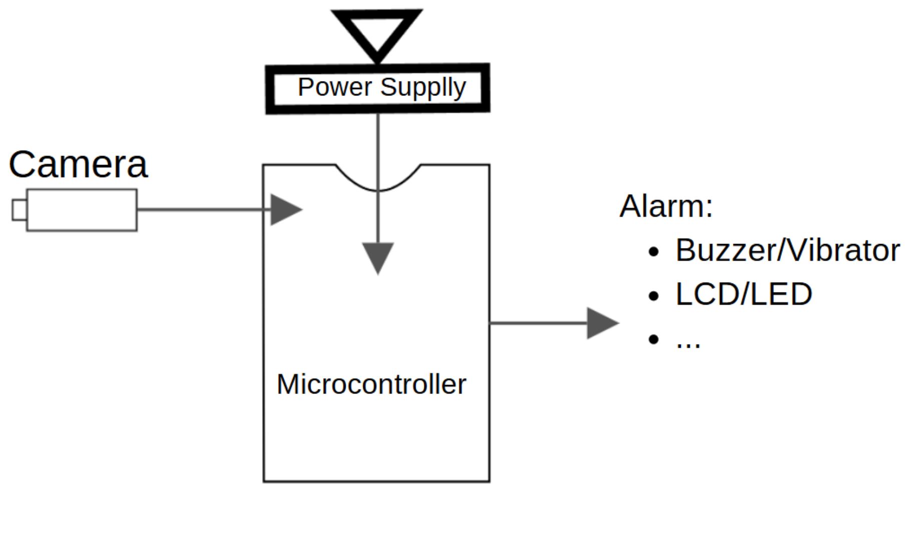
The system relies on lightweight, cost-effective hardware components:

| Component | Purpose | Example |
|---|---|---|
| Microcontroller | Central processing unit | Raspberry Pi, Arduino, ESP32, etc. |

| Component | Purpose | Example |
|---|---|---|
| Camera Module | Image acquisition for eye state detection | PiCamera, OV7670 |
| Buzzer/Vibration Motor | Alert mechanism | GPIO-controlled devices |
| Power Supply | Energy source for system operations | Rechargeable Li-ion Battery |

**Additional Notes:**

- Hardware flexibility ensures adaptability based on market availability.
- Components are selected for low power consumption and scalability.



Hardware Block Diagram

## 3.2 Software Requirements

The system requires the following software tools and libraries:

- IDE for Development:

Visual Studio Code, Thonny, or similar platforms for Python and C development.

- Libraries and Frameworks:

TensorFlow Lite: For deploying TinyML models.
OpenCV: For image preprocessing and optimization.
Microcontroller-Specific SDKs: Includes libraries for GPIO handling and camera integration.

- Driver Monitoring Code:

Python and C-based code to facilitate communication between hardware components and manage inference pipelines.

- Optional Visualization Tools:

Dashboards (e.g., using Matplotlib or external tools) for real-time monitoring and insights.

**Additional Notes:**

- The software stack is designed for ease of development, debugging, and integration.
- Scalability ensures the system can adapt to various microcontroller platforms without requiring significant rework.

## IV. System Design and UML Diagrams

**Overview**

The Driver Drowsiness Detection System is designed with modularity and scalability in mind. Each module is responsible for a specific task, such as image acquisition, preprocessing, inference, and alert generation. Unified Modeling Language (UML) diagrams and design principles ensure clarity and adaptability during implementation.

Key design principles include:

Separation of Concerns: Each module is independent, simplifying debugging and updates.

Scalability: Flexible system design supports multiple hardware configurations (e.g., Raspberry Pi, Arduino).

User-Centric Approach: Design decisions prioritize responsiveness, accuracy, and usability for drivers.

### 4.1 Use Case Diagram

The Use Case Diagram highlights the interactions between the system's key actors and components:

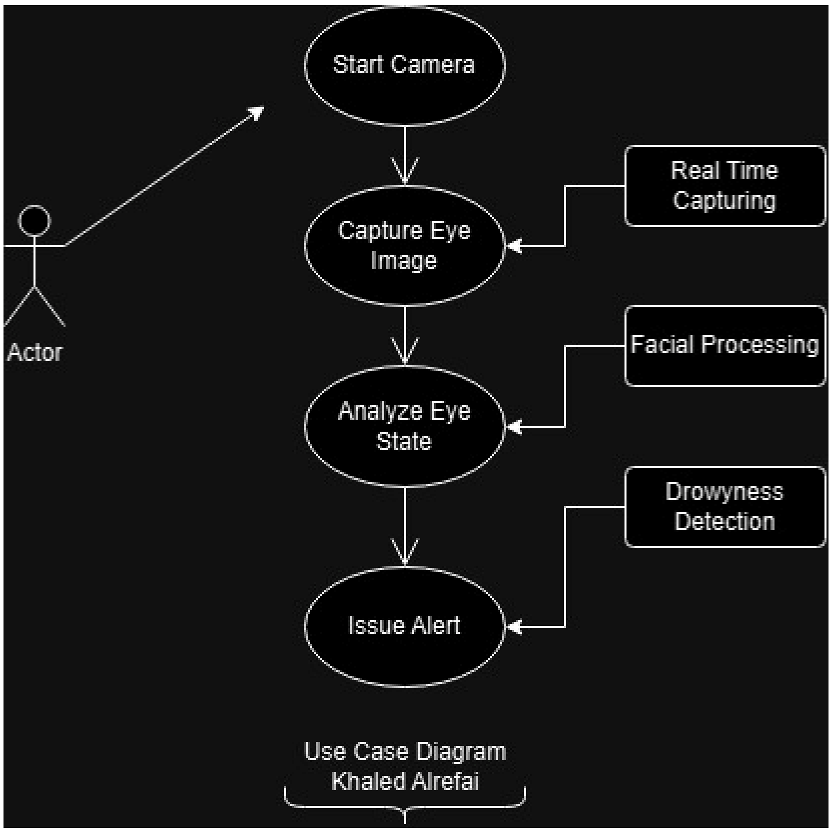
Driver: Primary user receiving alerts.

Camera Module: Captures eye state images.

Preprocessing Unit: Optimizes images for inference.

Inference Engine (TinyML Model): Classifies eye states as open or closed.

Alert System: Generates sound or vibration notifications.



### 4.2 Sequence Diagram

The Sequence Diagram illustrates the flow of events from image acquisition to alert generation:

Driver Behavior: Closed eyes detected.

Camera Module: Captures real-time images.

Preprocessing Unit: Resizes and grayscales the images for the model.

Inference Engine: Uses the TinyML model to classify eye states.

Decision Process: Determines if an alert is necessary.

Alert System: Activates buzzer or vibration motor.

### 4.3 Data Flow Diagram (DFD)

Level 0

Represents a high-level view of the system’s data flow:

Input: Eye state images captured by the camera.

Process: Preprocessing → Inference → Decision.

Output: Alerts triggered when eyes are detected as closed.

Level 1

A detailed breakdown of system modules:

Image Acquisition Module: Camera → Preprocessing.

Inference Module: Preprocessed images → TinyML Model.

Alert Module: Results → Buzzer/Vibration Activation.

### 4.4 Class Diagram

The Class Diagram outlines the software architecture, detailing key classes and their methods:

| Class | Attributes | Methods |
|---|---|---|
| ImageProcessor | Input, GrayscaleImage | preprocess(), resize() |
| TinyMLModel | ModelPath, InputData | load_model(), classify_eye_state() |
| AlertManager | AlertThreshold, AlertStatus | activate_alert(), deactivate_alert() |
| PowerManager | BatteryLevel | check_battery(), manage_power() |

### 4.5 Deployment Diagram

The Deployment Diagram demonstrates the hardware/software configuration:

Hardware Nodes: Microcontroller, Camera Module, Alert System.
Software Components: Python/C scripts, TensorFlow Lite model, GPIO libraries.
Connections: Camera → Processing Unit → Alert System.

### 4.6 Component Diagram

The Component Diagram shows the logical organization of software modules, highlighting:

Interfaces between modules (e.g., Preprocessing ↔ Inference).
Dependencies on external libraries (e.g., OpenCV, TensorFlow Lite).

## V. Description and Analysis of the Proposed System

**Overview**

The proposed **Driver Drowsiness Detection System** is a real-time, scalable, and energy-efficient solution designed to monitor driver fatigue and prevent accidents. It incorporates lightweight TinyML models deployed on cost-effective hardware, ensuring flexibility and adaptability to meet various requirements.

### 5.1 System Description

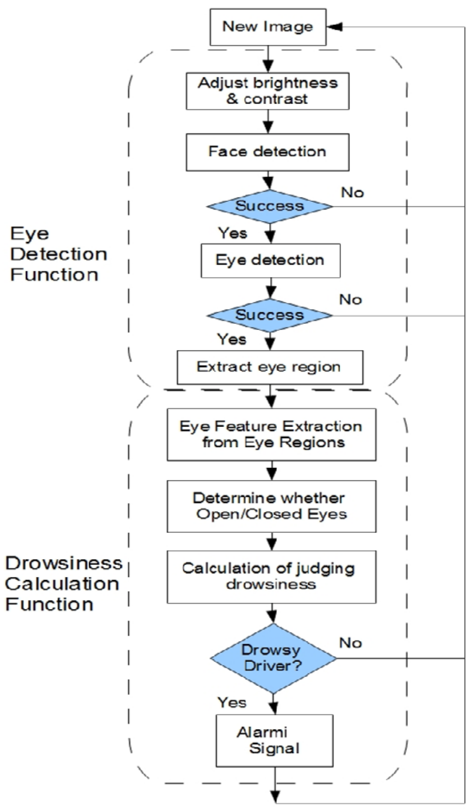
1. **Real-Time Eye State Monitoring**:
    - Captures live eye state images using a camera module.
    - Processes images locally to detect whether eyes are open or closed.
2. **Lightweight Machine Learning**:
    - Utilizes pre-trained TinyML models optimized for microcontrollers.
    - Performs on-device inference to minimize latency and eliminate dependency on cloud resources.
3. **Flexible Hardware Configuration**:

    - Compatible with various microcontrollers (e.g., Raspberry Pi, Arduino, ESP32).
    - Dual-board setups with Python and C programming enable extended functionality and scalability.
4. **Energy-Efficient Design**:
    - Optimized for battery-powered operation with low power consumption.
    - Ensures prolonged runtime without compromising performance.
5. **Alert Mechanism**:
    - Triggers sound or vibration alerts when drowsiness is detected.
    - Configurable thresholds allow customization based on user preferences.

## 5.2 System Workflow

The system workflow is divided into the following stages:

1. **Image Acquisition**:
    - The camera module captures real-time images of the driver’s eyes.
    - Images are transferred to the preprocessing module.
2. **Preprocessing**:
    - Images are resized and converted to grayscale to reduce computational load.
    - Prepared images are sent to the inference engine.
3. **Inference**:
    - The TinyML model processes the preprocessed images.
    - Classifies eye states as **open** or **closed**.
4. **Decision**:
    - Based on classification results, the system determines whether to trigger an alert.
5. **Alert System**:
    - If eyes remain closed beyond a set threshold, the system activates the buzzer or vibration motor.


New Image
Adjust brightness & contrast
Face detection
Success
No
Yes
Eye detection
Success
No
Yes
Extract eye region
Eye Detection Function
Eye Feature Extraction from Eye Regions
Determine whether Open/Closed Eyes
Calculation of judging drowsiness
Drowsy Driver?
No
Yes
Alarmi Signal
Drowsiness Calculation Function

**Workflow Diagram**

## 5.3 Advantages of the Proposed System

1. **Low Latency**:
   - On-device processing ensures alerts are generated within 1 second of detecting drowsiness.
2. **High Accuracy**:
   - Pre-trained models achieve >90% accuracy in eye state classification.
3. **Cost-Effectiveness**:
   - Utilizes affordable microcontrollers and open-source software tools.
4. **Energy Efficiency**:
   - Designed to operate on battery-powered setups, enabling long-term use in vehicles.
5. **Scalability and Flexibility**:
   - Supports single or dual-microcontroller configurations.
   - Adaptable to different vehicle types and market conditions.

6. **User-Centric Customization**:
    - Allows users to adjust alert thresholds and sensitivity settings.

### 5.4 Challenges and Mitigation Strategies

1. **Challenge**: Ensuring compatibility with multiple hardware platforms.
    - **Mitigation**: Use standardized libraries and modular code for portability.
2. **Challenge**: Achieving high accuracy on low-power devices.
    - **Mitigation**: Optimize TinyML models for inference on microcontrollers.
3. **Challenge**: Managing power consumption for prolonged use.
    - **Mitigation**: Implement power-saving modes and efficient hardware configurations.
4. **Challenge**: Addressing false positives in drowsiness detection.
    - **Mitigation**: Fine-tune alert thresholds and model parameters through rigorous testing.

## VI. Justification of the Proposed System

### 6.1 Rationale Behind the Design

The **Driver Drowsiness Detection System** is designed to address critical safety issues with scalable, real-time monitoring capabilities. Key justifications include:

1. **Real-Time Performance**:
    - Latency <1 second ensures the system reacts promptly to prevent accidents.
    - Eliminates delays caused by cloud-based solutions through on-device inference.
2. **High Accuracy and Efficiency**:
    - Pre-trained TinyML models achieve >90% accuracy in eye state detection.
    - Optimized for lightweight hardware, reducing computational overhead.
3. **Flexibility**:

    - Supports multiple microcontroller options (e.g., Raspberry Pi, Arduino, ESP32).
    - Scalable for vehicles of varying types and sizes.
4. **Cost-Effectiveness**:
    - Uses affordable, widely available hardware components.
    - Reduces the financial barrier for manufacturers and end-users.
5. **User-Centric Design**:
    - Customizable settings for sensitivity and alert thresholds.
    - Ensures ease of deployment and integration across vehicles.

### 6.2 Input and Output Specifications

**Input**:

1. **Eye Images**: Captured in real-time using a camera module.
2. **Preprocessed Data**: Grayscale and resized images for model inference.

**Output**:

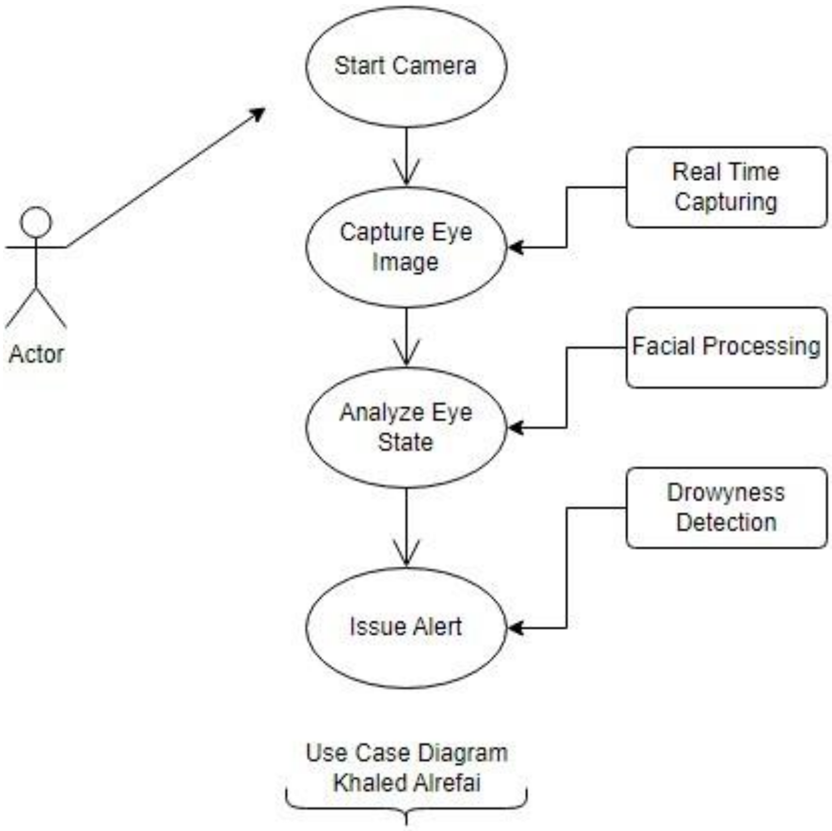
1. **Eye State Classification**: Open or closed eye determination.
2. **Alerts**:
    - **Sound Alerts**: Buzzer to warn drivers.
    - **Vibration Alerts**: Vibration motor for physical feedback.

## VII. Unified Modeling Language (UML) Diagrams

This section highlights the UML diagrams used to design and illustrate the system's architecture. These diagrams ensure clarity in component relationships and overall system functionality.

### 7.1 Use Case Diagram

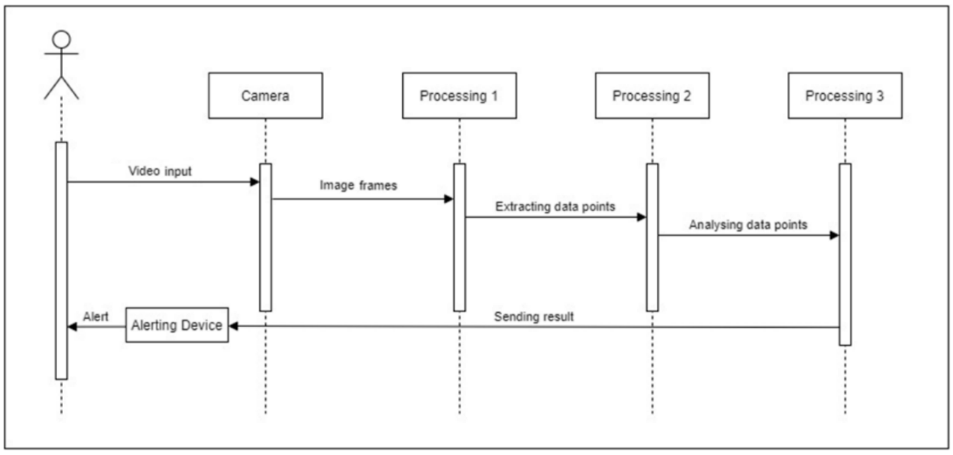
Visualizes interactions between system actors (Driver, Camera, TinyML Inference, Alert System).



**Use Case Diagram**

### 7.2 Sequence Diagram

Represents the sequential workflow of the system from image capture to alert generation.



**Sequence Diagram**

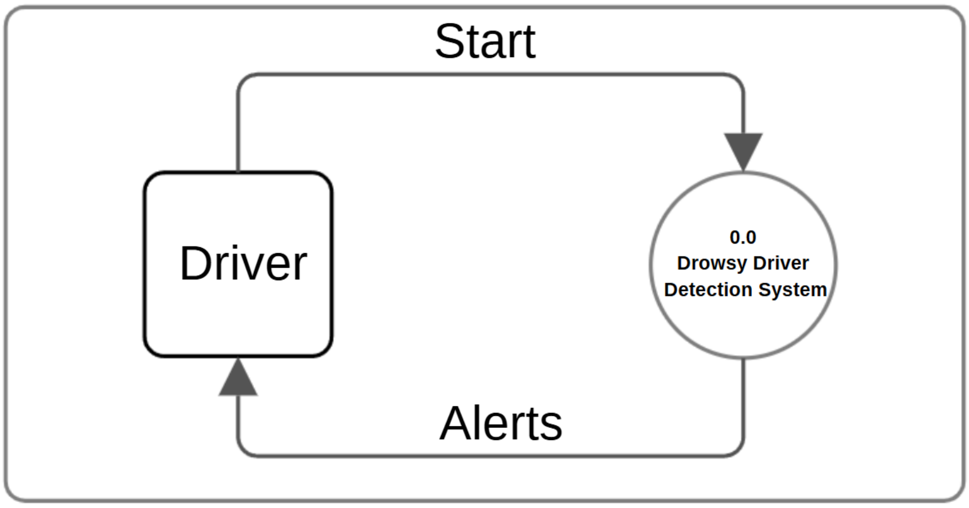
## 7.3 Data Flow Diagrams (DFD)

**Level 0:**

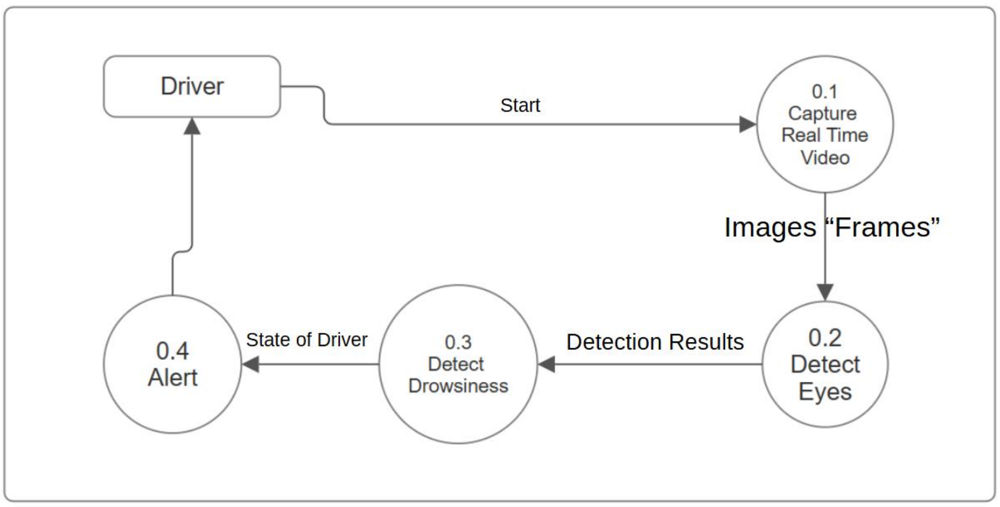
Represents high-level system data flow (Input → Processing → Output).

**Level 1:**

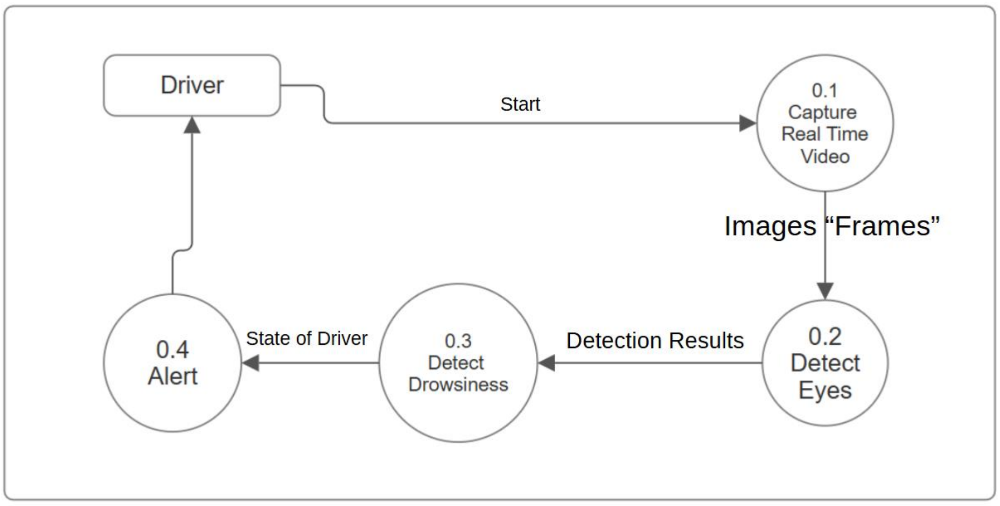
Details modular data flow (Camera → Preprocessing → Inference → Alert System).



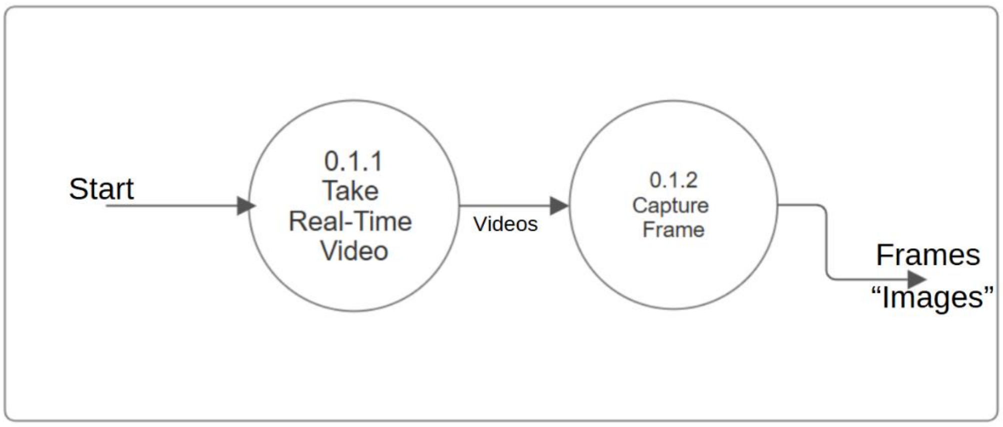
**DFD Level 0**



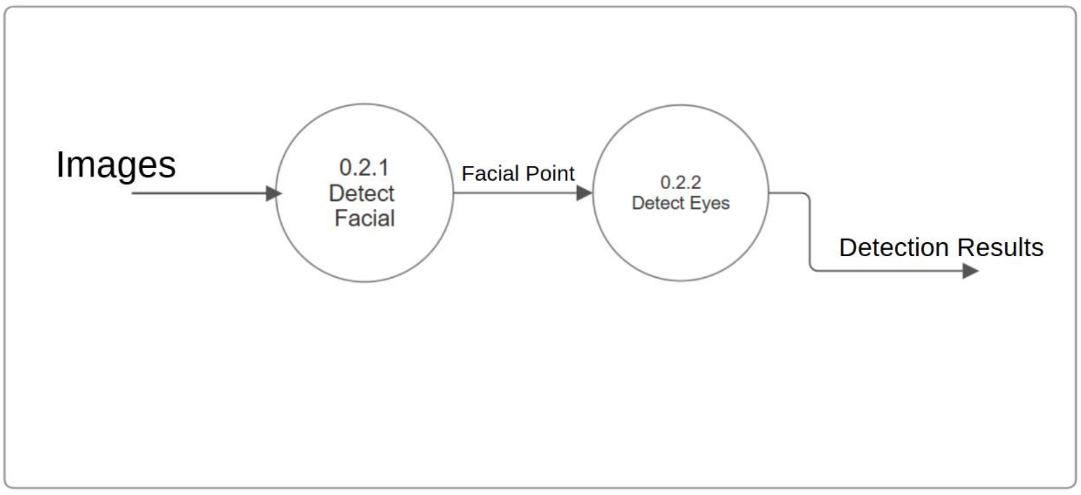
**Level 1**



**DFD Level-1**



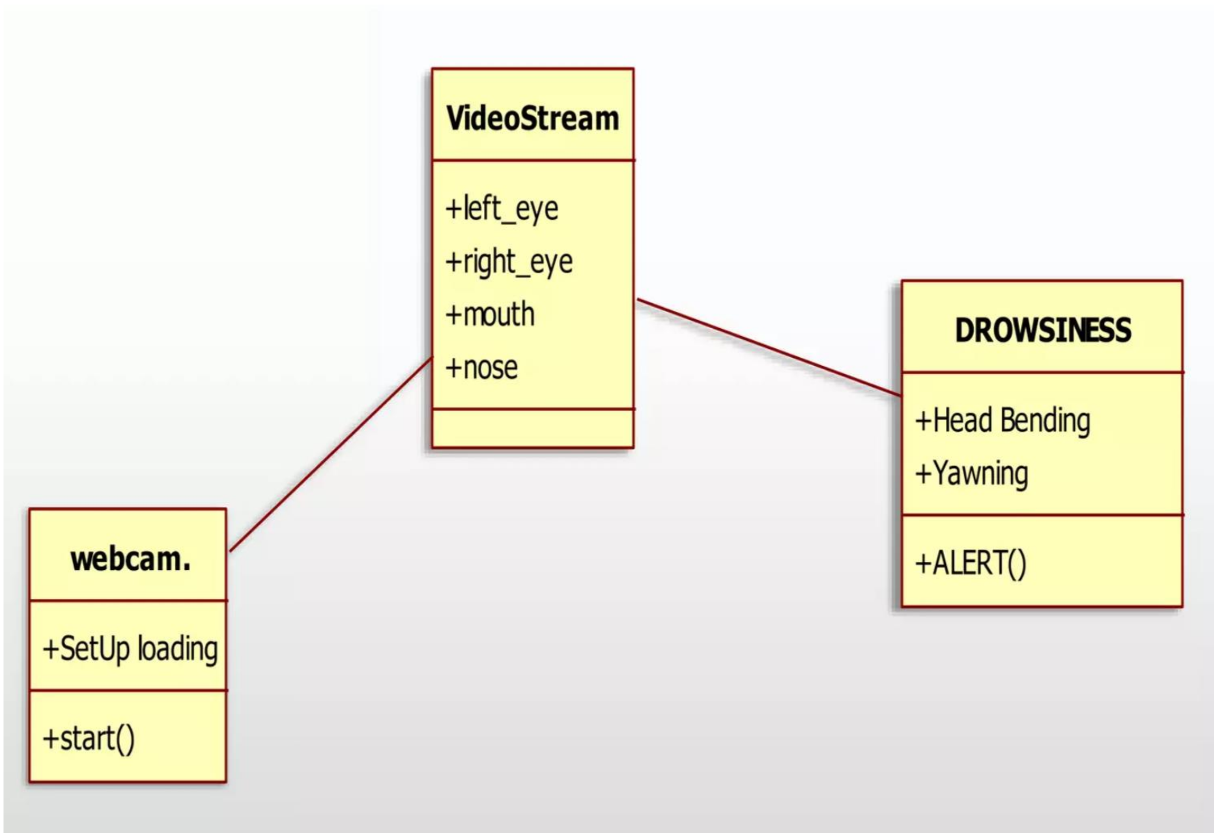
**DFD Level-2 Capture Real-Time Video**



**DFD Level-2 Detect Face and Eye**

## 7.4 Class Diagram

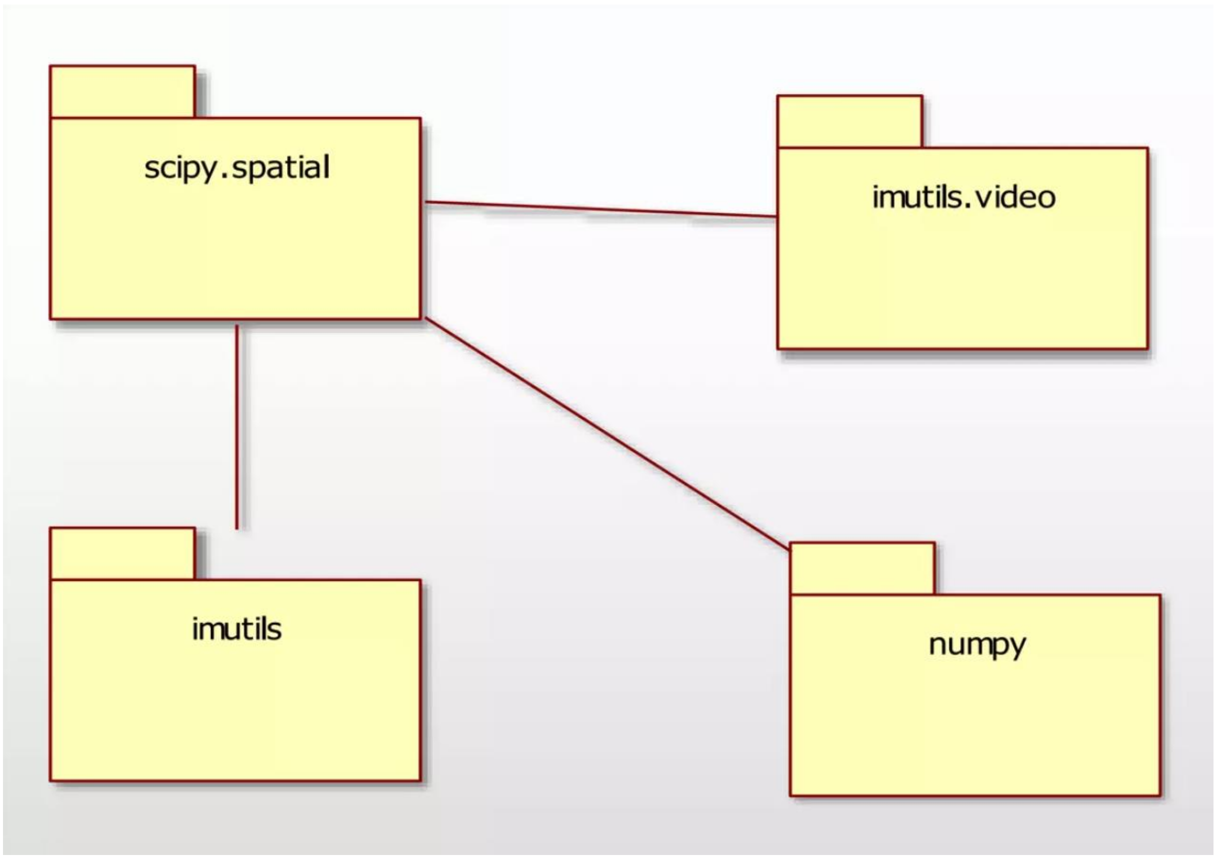
Illustrates the system's software architecture, showing key classes, attributes, and methods.



**Class Diagram**

### 7.5 Component Diagram

Shows the logical organization of software components, highlighting interfaces and dependencies.



**Component Diagram**

## VIII. Testing Plan

### 8.1 Testing Objectives

To ensure the system meets its functional and non-functional requirements, testing will focus on:

1. **Accuracy**: Eye state detection >90%.
2. **Latency**: System response time <1 second.
3. **Integration**: Seamless communication between modules.

### 8.2 Types of Testing

| **Testing Type** | **Objective** | **Expected Outcome** |
|---|---|---|
| **Unit Testing** | Validate individual modules | Camera, preprocessing, TinyML inference, and alert systems function correctly. |
| **Integration Testing** | Validate module interactions | Smooth data flow between system components. |
| **Performance Testing** | Measure system efficiency | System operates with high accuracy and low latency. |

### 8.3 Testing Workflow

**Steps**:

1. Test camera module for real-time image capture.
2. Validate preprocessing pipeline for accuracy and efficiency.
3. Evaluate TinyML model's inference accuracy with test datasets.
4. Test alert system for timely and accurate notifications.

# IX. Implementation and Deployment Plan

### 9.1 Steps for Implementation

1. **Hardware Integration**:
   - Connect the microcontroller, camera module, buzzer, and vibration motor.
2. **Software Setup**:
   - Install Python/C libraries, TensorFlow Lite, and OpenCV.
   - Deploy the pre-trained TinyML model onto the microcontroller.
3. **Testing and Validation**:
   - Conduct unit and integration testing to ensure system stability.
4. **Deployment**:
   - Integrate the system into a vehicle for real-world testing.

### 9.2 Deployment Overview

The deployment process ensures smooth integration of hardware and software components:

**Hardware**:

- Raspberry Pi or Arduino with camera module and alert devices.
- Rechargeable Li-ion battery for power supply.

**Software**:

- Python/C scripts for communication and model inference.
- TinyML model deployed for real-time drowsiness detection.

# X. Conclusion and Future Scope

### 10.1 Conclusion

The **Driver Drowsiness Detection System** successfully combines lightweight machine learning with cost-effective hardware to provide a scalable, real-time solution for mitigating driver fatigue-related accidents.

### 10.2 Future Scope

1. **IoT Integration**:
    - Extend the system with remote monitoring capabilities using IoT platforms.
2. **Advanced Features**:
    - Incorporate head posture detection for improved accuracy.
    - Add voice-based alerts for better driver engagement.

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