DriveSense^{TM} Midterm Project Report

Document Version: 1.7

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2023F

1 Document Control Information

1.1 Document Approval

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1.2 Change History

Version	Date	E-Mail	Flag	Change Description
1.0	02/13/2025	Ktran033@uottawa.ca	INIT	Version 1.0 - Original Document
1.1	02/18/2025	Ktran033@uottawa.ca	CHG	Added to sections 3.1, 3.4, 3.7, 3.8, 3.11, 4.1 and 4.2
1.2	02/19/2025	Ktran033@uottawa.ca	CHG	Added to sections 3.6, 4.2, 4.3, 4.5, 5, 6.2, 8, 8.1.1, 8.1.2, 8.2, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.5, 9.6, 10. Merged sections 7.1 and (previously) 7.2 into 7.1
1.3	02/20/2025	Ashah2033@uottawa.ca	CHG	Added to sections 3.8, 7.1, 7.2, and 8.2
1.4	2/20/2025	Arama014@uottawa.ca	CHG	Added to sections 3.5, 3.8, and 6.1
1.6	2/24/2025	Sgudu104@uottawa.ca	CHG	Added sections 5.3 and 8.1
1.7	2/25/2025	hfgui039@uottawa.ca, kdang038@uottawa.ca, ashah2033@uottawa.ca, ktran033@uottawa.ca, arama014@uottawa.ca, sgudu104@uottawa.ca	CHG	Added to sections 3.4, 5.2, 8.1, 9

2 Introduction

2.1 Project Description

This document provides an outline of the architecture and high-level design of DriveSense™, a device designed for detection of driver drowsiness, and its components. Specifically, this document describes, in detail, the roles and responsibilities of the parties involved in the project's development, the functional and non-functional requirements to be achieved by the project, the architecture of both the software and hardware modules, testing procedures, and the management of the project.

2.2 Goals, Objectives & Scope

The primary goal of the DriveSense™ project is to develop a real-time system for monitoring the driver of a vehicle for signs of drowsiness, in the event of which it will either give a harsh warning or take direct action. The device will also allow a third party to monitor the driver, accessing information in real time. A key goal of the project is to keep the device small and adaptable, as to allow retrofitting in the anterior of any vehicle. The device also aims to be inobtrusive, having no impact on the driver's awareness nor their ability to pilot the vehicle. With these features, DriveSense™ aims to increase driver safety and ease of access to critical information, especially for older vehicles that may lack modern safety measures and whose drivers are thus at greater risk.

The objectives of the DriveSense™ project are as follows:

Design, planning, research, and project management:

- Formation of the project idea, key goals, functional and non-functional requirements, and constraints
- Designing the software and hardware architecture
- Picking and ordering components, research on drowsiness detection and relevant datasets

Software development

- Developing a web application designed for a third party to remotely monitor and interact with the system
- Developing an on-device application for interacting with the driver and/or passenger in the vehicle; serves as the interface between the driver and the system
- Integrating the system with an online database, where collected data can be uploaded to the cloud in real-time and can be accessed via the web application
- Integrating a ML model in the microcontroller that can analyze visual input and determine the presence of drowsiness
- Develop drivers for the various sensors that can store and process collected data

Hardware development

- Implement a microcontroller capable of processing visual and accessory inputs while simultaneously hosting an ML model capable of decision-making
- Implementing sensors for detecting symptoms of drowsiness, most notably a camera
- Integrating a touch-screen display that will serve as the interface between the user and the system

Integration

- Designing and creating CAD models to create a structure that will house and protect components and ensure compatibility between components and between the system and the vehicle's interior
- Ensure that individual components comply with the microcontroller and resolve any related issues that may arise
- Ensure that the system is adaptable so that it can be fitted into the interior of any vehicle without impairing the driver's awareness or ability to drive

Testing, prototyping, and feedback

- Create prototypes and perform testing on various aspects of the device with an emphasis

- on reliability and safety
- Rigorous testing and debugging of the web application and to ensure smooth functionality and an accessible UI
- Collect external user feedback to gather a variety of perspectives, especially from a consumer standpoint

Documentation

- Comprehensively document every aspect of the project, including the internal design and development process, as well as detailed descriptions and user manuals concerning the product itself
- Store all deliverables, files, and documents to a central database that is shared by all members of the project and can be freely accessed on the web, with back-ups in the event of system failure

The scope of this document is to provide a basis for the design and implementation of the DriveSense™ project. This prototype stems from the set of requirements obtained and listed in Section 3.6.

2.3 Assumptions, Constraints & Risks

Assumptions:

- The ideal user regularly drives a vehicle that they have personal access to
- The user lacks a vehicle with internal safety detection measures as well as real-time remote monitoring
- The device will sustain minimal environmental resistance, as it will not encounter factors unusual to the internal environment of a vehicle
- The user has access to the IoT devices

Constraints:

- The design will have to be flexible to be able to fit into the internals of various vehicles of different dimensions
- The budget should be kept low to keep the price low as a consumer incentive

Risks:

- Network failure
- Power failure
- Microcontroller malfunction
- Overheating
- Failure to send messages

2.4 Project Deliverables

The deliverables of the project include the project proposal, this project report, the mid-term and final presentations, a working device with both hardware and software components and a web application.

2.5 Schedule & Budget Summary

Tentative schedule and budget estimate for entire project (4912 and 4913)

Component	Cost (CAD$)	Link
Nvidia Jetson Orin Nano Super Developer Kit	480.85	https://www.arrow.com/en/products/945-13766-0000-000/nvidia

PI NOIR CAMERA V2 IMX219 8MP	27.06	https://www.digikey.ca/en/products/detail/raspberry-pi/SC0024/6152811?gQT=2
4.3inch HDMI LCD 800x480 IPS Capacitive Touch Screen	73.44	https://a.co/d/5GLenRh
DC 3.3-5V Passive Low-Level Trigger Buzzer Alarm Sound Module	11.29	https://a.co/d/fjKHHs3
30cm Camera Cable for Raspberry pi High Flexibility Ribbon FFC Flat Cable Wire for Raspberry Pi Zero V1.3 Cameras	15.36	https://a.co/d/fklsxPF
GY-521 MPU-6050 MPU6050 Sensor Module 3 Axis Accelerometer and Gyroscope Module	18.07	https://a.co/d/gGHhDEE
Thin Film Pressure Sensor Flex Bend Sensor SF15 600 10kg	28.02	https://a.co/d/0nDhxGG
Digital ADC Module 16-Bit ADS1115 I2C 4-Channel ADC	18.07	https://a.co/d/h63XlNY
Heart Rate Sensor Module MAX30102 Pulse Detection Blood Oxygen Concentration	43.93	https://a.co/d/ftirkyS
4 Channels IIC I2C Logic Level Converter Bi-Directional Module 3.3V to 5V Shifter	14.45	https://a.co/d/1hsF3Fc
150W Car Power Inverter DC 12V to 110V AC Converter	23.72	https://a.co/d/1qFEiB0
Total Expenses: $754.25		

2.6 Acronyms, Terms and Definitions

Terms, acronyms, abbreviations	Definitions
AI	Artificial intelligence
ML	Machine learning
EEF	Engineering Endowment Fund
CAD	Computer-aided design
FPS	Frames per second

IMU	Inertial measurement unit
QA	Quality assurance
CRUD	Create, read, update, and delete
PWM	Pulse width modulation
UI	User interface
SBC	Single board computer
ADC	Analog-to-digital converter
LTE	Long term evolution
GSM	Global system for mobile communications
API	Application programming interface
OBD	On-board diagnostics
IoT	Internet of things

Table 1: Table of Definitions, Acronyms and Terms

2.7 References

This document contains no references to outside material.

2.8 Limitations, Issues and Concerns

Some limitations, issues, or concerns that have been or are anticipated to be experienced are:

- Availability of an optimal microcontroller: There was difficulty in finding a microcontroller capable of meeting the requirements of the project while remaining affordable relative to the project's budget, as well as available on the market. Eventually, the Nvidia Jetson Orin Nano was found, and was obtained after direct contact with a supplier at a price amicable with the project's budget.
- Implementing AI model training: Implementing AI model training: Collecting and relevant datasets for drowsiness detection is time-consuming and requires many different data points such as different lighting conditions, facial features, and angles. Additionally, optimizing the AI model to run efficiently on edge devices like the Nvidia Jetson Orin Nano is a challenge. The Nvidia Jetson Orin Nano acts as an edge device because it runs the AI model locally in the car, processing video input from a camera to detect signs of drowsiness in real time.
- LTE/GSM connection: Due to the development time required for cellular technology, the prototype must use Wi-Fi in lieu of an LTE/GSM connection. An API will also be used to simulate calls.
- CAD design in relation to different car models: ensuring the system fits seamlessly into various car interiors presents challenges. Differences in dashboard layout, mounting points, and space constraints require adaptable or modular CAD designs.
- Driver hand position: The system includes a sensor that requires the driver to keep at least one hand on the steering wheel at all times.
- Working cigarette tray: We plan to power our system through the car's cigarette tray (12V socket), which presents some challenges. Some vehicles may have limited space around the socket. Additionally, older car models may not provide a stable power supply, potentially causing interruptions. Ensuring consistent power delivery and managing heat dissipation will be important considerations for system reliability.

2.9 Change of information

The information in this document is for informational purposes and may change at the sole discretion of CEG4912-13 without notice.

2.10 Confidential Information

This documentation contains confidential regarding DriveSense™ design specification information and is purely intended for the University of Ottawa and not for release/disclosure in whole or in part to any other party unless agreed upon in writing by CEG4912-13, Inc.

2.11 Third Party Confidentiality Restriction

There are no third-party confidentiality restrictions concerning the DriveSense™ project.

3 Roles & Responsibilities

3.1 Objective

The objective of the DriveSense™ project is to create a device that can be fitted inside a vehicle and detect drowsiness in the driver based on stimuli measured internally to the vehicle and provide warning or emergency assistance if deemed necessary.

3.2 Project Stages

- **Initialization:** the idea of the project is created, and a project proposal is submitted and approved. Research is conducted to produce clear objectives for the project.
- **Design:** The design of the project is created and finalized, and the necessary components are identified and requisitioned. Functional and non-functional requirements are identified. Funding for the project is secured.
- **Management:** roles and responsibilities are identified and assigned to project members. Project objectives are broken down into tasks, which are scheduled for completion throughout the project period.
- **Development, testing, and prototyping:** completion of tasks involving development, testing, and prototyping of software and hardware components is carried out in SCRUM development cycles.
- **Finalization and presentation:** Completed components are assembled and tested for compatibility. A presentation and demonstration of the final product is prepared, along with detailed and extensive technical documentation logging the development process and the product itself.

3.3 Clients

The following is a list of clients being satisfied by the project, accompanied by background information and their vested interest in the project:

- Professor Dan Ionescu: the professor of the course CEG4192, and the one responsible for grading the project and the students responsible based on their efforts.
- Course teacher's assistants: assist the professor in tracking the project's progress, giving feedback, and marking deliverables.

3.4 Participants

Person	Org.	***Contact***	Role	Contribution	CEG4912-13 Liaison
Saurav Guduru	uOttawa	sgudu104@uottawa.ca	*Scrum Master*	Project development	Ahmed Hassanein
Keith Tran	uOttawa	Ktran033@uottawa.ca	*Management Lead*	Project development	Ahmed Hassanein
Abdullah	uOttawa	arama014@uottawa.ca	*CAD*	Project	Ahmed Hassanein

Ramadan			*Specialist*	development	
Kevin Dang	uOttawa	kdang038@uottawa.ca	*Web Developer*	Project development	Ahmed Hassanein
Hajer Fguir	uOttawa	hfgui039@uottawa.ca	*Web Developer*	Project development	Ahmed Hassanein
Aaditya Shah	uOttawa	ashah203@uottawa.ca	*Tech Lead*	Project development	Ahmed Hassanein

Table 2: Project Participants

3.5 Market Space and Industry Sector

This project aims to target the smart assistive technology market. It targets consumers who are concerned about safety but for whom it is inconvenient or out of their price range to purchase a new vehicle with similar pre-existing technology. It also finds its place in the burgeoning industry of AI, using an ML model to help determine drowsiness and make decisions based on gathered data in real time. This industry is one that is disruptive and constantly changing and will require adaptability for the product to stay relevant and competitive in the market.

4 Requirements

4.1 Functional Requirements

- The system must detect when the driver is drowsy.
- The system must alert the driver if drowsiness is detected.
- The system should notify a third party (emergency contact or healthcare provider) if it detects that the driver is drowsy or in distress.
- The system should store all logs/event details in the cloud.
- The system should retrieve logs from the cloud for third-party access upon request.
- The system should display information about the driver to any third parties.
- The user must authenticate the system to their user management account.
- The user-interface must contain an embedded video for every major event that occurs.
- The system must allow user to immediately reach out to the emergency contact.
- The user must be able to dismiss alerts.

4.2 Non-Functional Requirements

- The internal system should be protected and hidden from the user.
- The system should be easy to install.
- The software UI should be simple to navigate.
- The system's UI should use O-Auth to allow users to login.
- The system emergency contact feature should notify the contact within 2 seconds.

4.3 Constraints

- The driver must hold the steering wheel at the 10 and 2 position.
- The system cannot obstruct the driver's view of the windows or dashboard.
- The sensors must not be obstructed from detecting the driver (e.g. face coverings).
- The system must have Wi-Fi connectivity to upload events/logs.

5 Software Architecture

The end product will feature a website accessible on the internet for external management and monitoring of the device, with a database storing user information and event logs. An application for the display screen interacts with the user directly, giving information and warnings based on gathered data.

5.1 High Level Design: Architectural Views

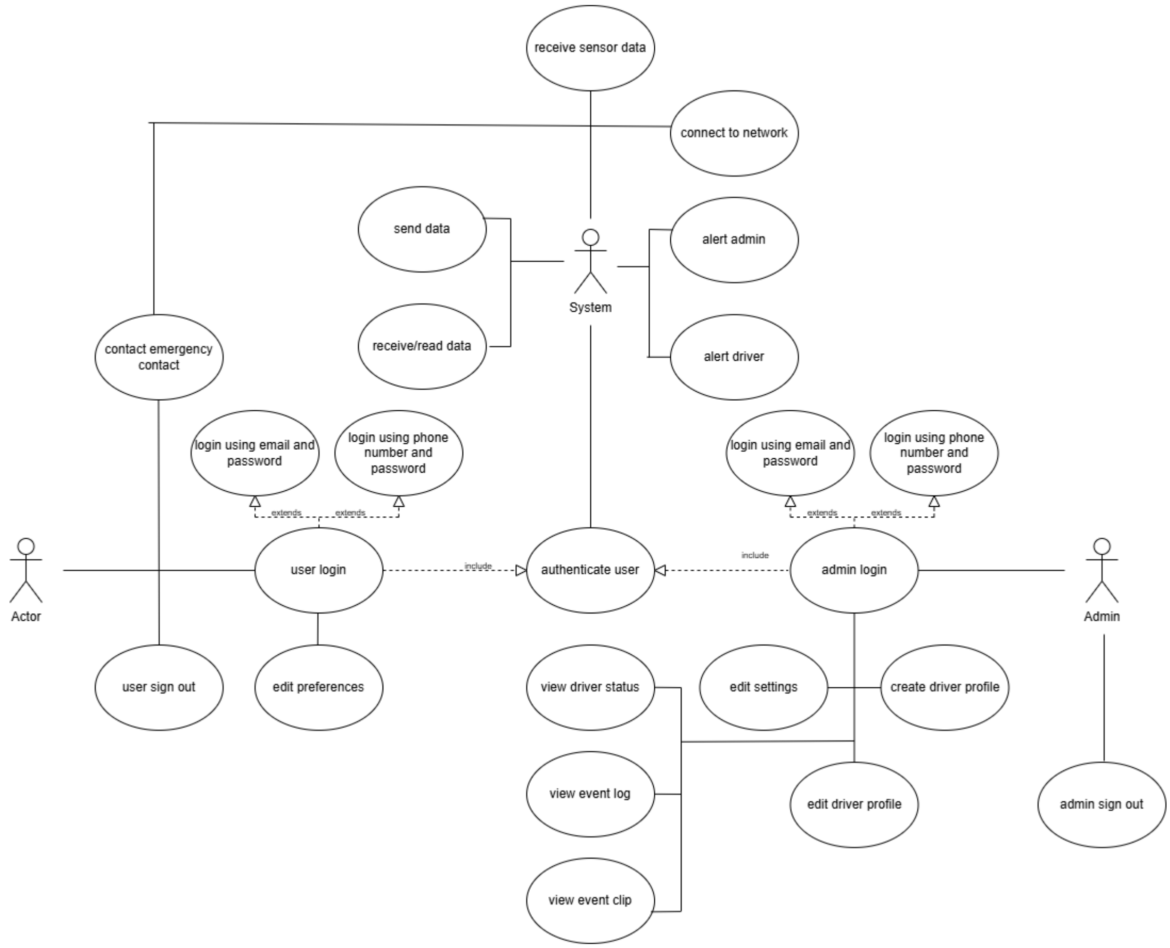

Figure 6.1: UML use-case diagram

The architectural design of the system is represented by using UML diagrams to illustrate system interactions and functionalities. The Use Case Diagram (as shown in the provided image) highlights key actors, including the User, Admin, and System, and their respective interactions. The system receives sensor data, processes it, and performs critical functions such as alerting the driver and administrator in case of drowsiness detection. User authentication is facilitated through email or phone-based login, enabling access to features like viewing driver status, event logs, and recorded event clips. Admins can manage driver profiles, edit system settings, and oversee event records. Additionally, the system integrates network connectivity for data transmission and emergency contact alerts.

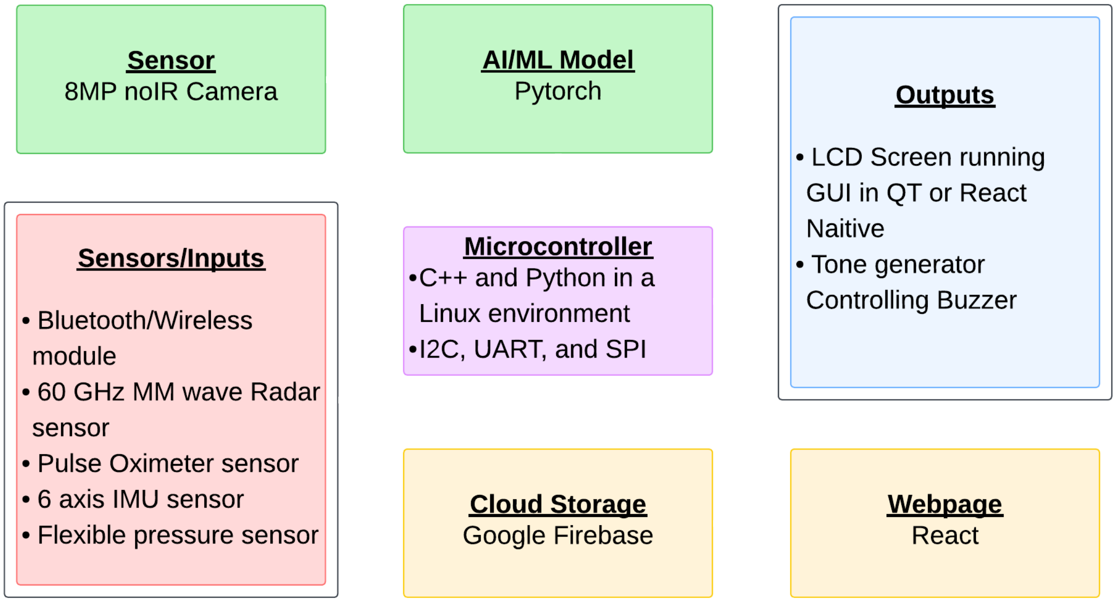

Figure 6.2: Software Architecture

The software architecture of the system is designed to help interaction between sensors, AI processing, cloud storage, and user interfaces. As illustrated in the provided software architecture diagram, the system consists of multiple components working together.

5.2 Front-End (Graphical User Interface)

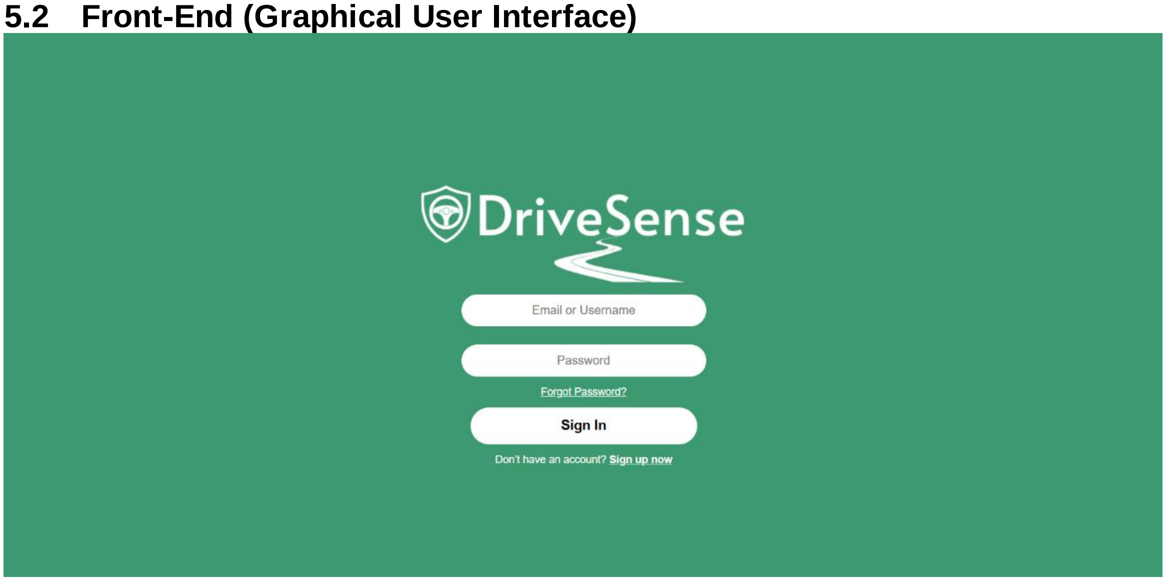

Figure 6.3: Login page. Entering an email/username and password, then clicking “Sign In” will sign the user into their account if the provided information is correct. Clicking “Forgot Password” will take the user to a page to create a new password. Clicking “Sign up now” will take the user to a page to create a new account.

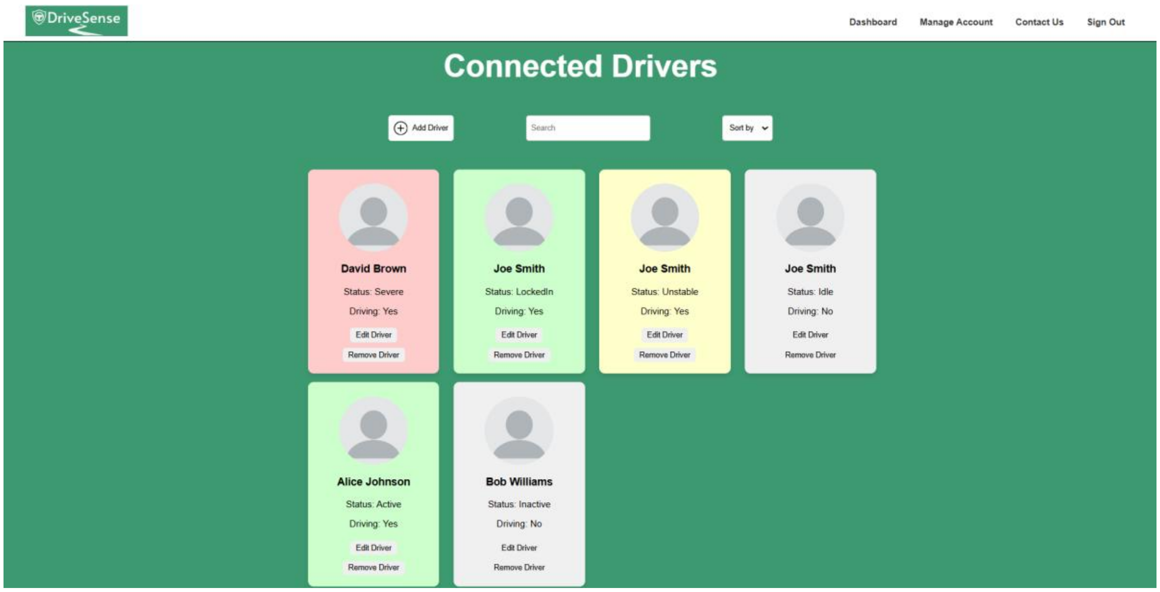

Figure 6.4: Connected drivers page. Clicking "Add Driver" will create a new driver profile. Entering key words into the search will filter profiles based on user input. The dropdown will sort profiles based on a chosen attribute. Clicking the options in the navigation bar will navigate to each respective page.

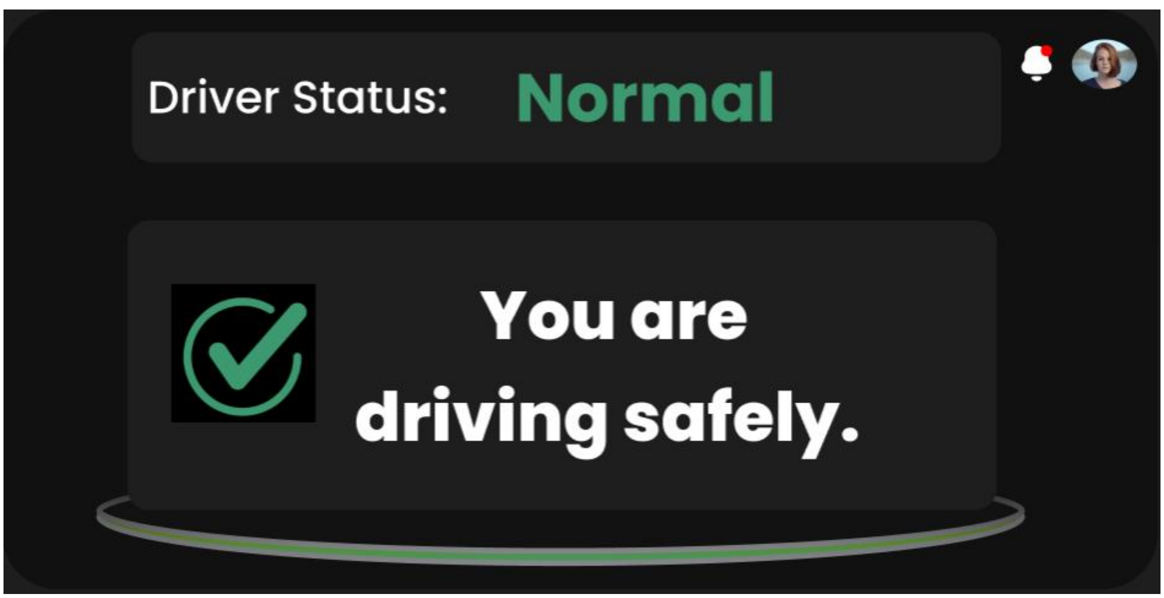

Figure 6.5: Display screen during normal status. Tapping the screen will dismiss the message.

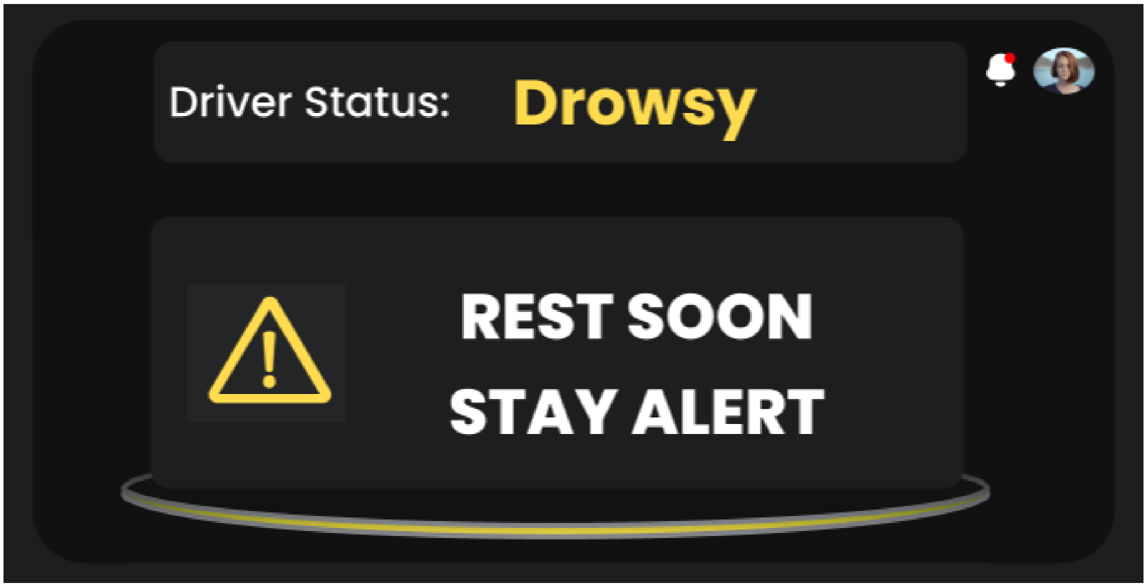

Figure 6.6: Display screen during drowsy status. Tapping the screen will dismiss the message.

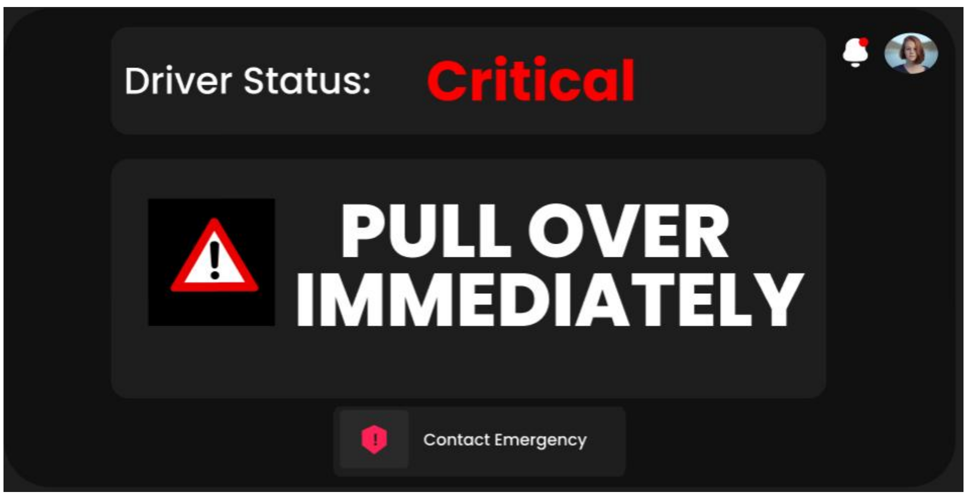

Figure 6.7: Display screen during critical status. Clicking “Contact Emergency” will dial 911.

5.3 Back-End

For DriveSense™, we utilize Firebase as our backend service due to its scalability, real-time capabilities, and seamless integration with mobile and embedded applications. Firebase also provides a NoSQL cloud database (Firestore) that efficiently manages and synchronizes data across multiple devices in real-time. The system’s embedded hardware is powered by a Jetson Nano, which processes sensor data locally before transmitting relevant information to Firebase Firestore. We decided to store short video clips along with logs containing relevant sensor data to display on our Web UI in events when we detect drowsiness.

We opted to go with Firebase’s Firestore and Firebase Cloud Storage instead of other databases for the reasons as follows:

1. Firebase Cloud storage is optimized for handling multimedia files, which makes it the ideal choice for storing short video clips that were captured during the drowsiness detection event. The logs consist of sensor data (such as heart rate, ppg, speed, mmWave radar

data) are stored in Firestore, allowing for structured retrieval and analysis of the data.
2. Firebase provides out of the box solutions that allow direct communication from the Jetson Nano, which helps simplify the process of uploads and retrievals. Any other alternatives such as AWS or DynamoDB would require additional setup and IAM configurations, increasing the development overhead.
3. Firestore ensures that event logs and metadata are updated instantly across devices. This real-time capability is crucial as it allows for immediate updates to occur on our web UI, notifying the user immediately after the event.
4. Firebase automatically scales based on usage, ensuring reliable performance even with large video storage needs. Additionally, Firebase Authentication enables secure access to stored logs and video files.
5. Firebase comes with built-in authentication services (e.g., Firebase Auth), allowing secure access control without requiring a custom authentication implementation.

The Jetson Nano continuously monitors driver behavior using onboard sensors and machine learning models. When drowsiness is detected the following sequence of events in relation to the database and the system carry out:
1. Sensor data (heart rate, ppg, mmWave radar data, speed) along with camera input is processed by Jetson using onboard AI models, and if drowsiness is detected a short video clip recording begins. This recording will continue for up to one minute. All sensor data during period is saved locally initially in a JSON file format (log rotation and auto-detection policies will be set in place to prevent excessive storage consumption).
2. This locally saved data is then transmitted to the cloud after the one-minute period has elapsed. The sensor data is sent to Firebase Firestore via a Firebase REST API that will be developed by us.
3. The driver dashboard on our website will be automatically updated, each driver's status is updated and any data related to their events is available to view.
4. Firebase cloud functions will be used in addition to manual API updated to our web dashboard, we will trigger alerts and send notifications automatically to the emergency contact registered depending on the severity of the driver's data.

Our team has prior experience using Firebase in past courses (SEG 2105), making it an ideal choice for DriveSense™. This familiarity allows us to efficiently develop and optimize the backend infrastructure of our software without a steep learning curve. Also, Firebase has a very large developer community with extensive documentation, making troubleshooting and feature development manageable compared to other cloud service options.

6 Hardware Design

Our project is using many different hardware components, with the most important being the SBC (Nvidia Jetson Orin Nano), Camera, and integrated touchscreen. There is a conglomeration of sensors that interface with the SBC and provide data that is to be used on top of the data extracted from the camera system. This entire system works locally/autonomously and connects to the internet to allow remote management

6.1 Hardware Components and Specifications

Component	Specifications	Reasons to select this component

Nvidia Jetson Orin Nano Super Developer Kit	CPU: 6-core ARM Cortex-A78AE 64-bit, GPU: 1024-core NVIDIA Ampere, Storage: microSD (Expandable), RAM: 8GB LPDDR5, Interfaces: 2x USB 3.2, 1x HDMI, 1x M.2 Key M, 1x M.2 Key E, Camera: 2x MIPI CSI-2	• Run images through model quickly • Push data to cloud without compromising system performance • Has CUDA acceleration and dedicated GPU cores for our workload
PI NOIR CAMERA V2 IMX219 8MP	Resolution: 8MP (3280 × 2464), Sensor: Sony IMX219, Interface: MIPI CSI-2, Features: No IR filter for night vision	• 8MP because the subject is within 1m • No IR to capture images in any lighting conditions • Manufacturer and Community supported
4.3-inch HDMI LCD 800x480 IPS Capacitive Touch Screen	Resolution: 800 × 480, Display Type: IPS LCD, Touch: Capacitive, Interface: HDMI + USB (for touch), Power: 5V	• Small screen that isn't intrusive when driving • Touch for easy interaction (dismissing alerts) • Compatible with Jetson over DisplayPort (manufacturer supported)
DC 3.3-5V Passive Low-Level Trigger Buzzer Alarm Module	Voltage: 3.3V-5V, Trigger: Low-level signal, Type: Passive buzzer	• To distinguish from regular speaker noise • Simple and constant tone that is loud/irritating • Easy to program tunes using PWM signals
GY-521 MPU-6050 3-Axis Accelerometer and Gyroscope	Sensor: MPU-6050, Interface: I2C, Axes: 3-Axis Accelerometer + 3-Axis Gyroscope, Voltage: 3.3V-5V	• To collect vehicle metrics to determine the state of the car and driver • Industry-standard and highly compatible six-axis IMU providing all position vectors needed to find out information about the driver
Thin Film Pressure Sensor Flex Bend Sensor SF15 600 10kg	Type: Thin Film Pressure Sensor, Range: Up to 10kg, Interface: Analog	• Used to measure pressure applied to steering wheel as a metric for determining drowsiness • Thin and flat, able to fit on steering wheel without impeding driver

Digital ADC Module 16-Bit ADS1115 I2C 4-Channel ADC	Resolution: 16-bit, Channels: 4, Interface: I2C, Voltage: 2V - 5.5V	• Interface between pressure sensor and Jetson because Jetson doesn't have an onboard ADC • Highly configurable chip
Heart Rate Sensor Module MAX30102	Measures: Heart Rate, SpO2 (Blood Oxygen), Interface: I2C, Voltage: 1.8V - 3.3V	• Used to measure heart rate of driver as a metric for determining drowsiness • Small and compact, allowing easy integration without impeding driver and other components
Infineon BGT60TR13C 60 GHz mmWave Sensor	Frequency: 60 GHz, Range: Up to several meters, Resolution: High-precision motion and vital sign detection, Interface: SPI, Power: Low-power operation	• Tracks human vitals (heart rate, respiration) without contact • Works in any lighting condition • Detects through obstructions (e.g., clothing, blankets)
AW-CB375NF Dual-Band Wireless NIC	Wi-Fi: IEEE 802.11a/b/g/n/ac, Dual-Band 2.4GHz (up to 300Mbps) and 5GHz (up to 867Mbps), Interface: NGFF (M.2 A/E Key) Bluetooth: Version 5.0, Supports BLE, Voltage: 3.5V	• Provides high-speed wireless connectivity and Bluetooth support for devices with an M.2 A/E Key slot.

6.2 Hardware Block Diagram

Block diagram showing connections between components and direction of data flow.

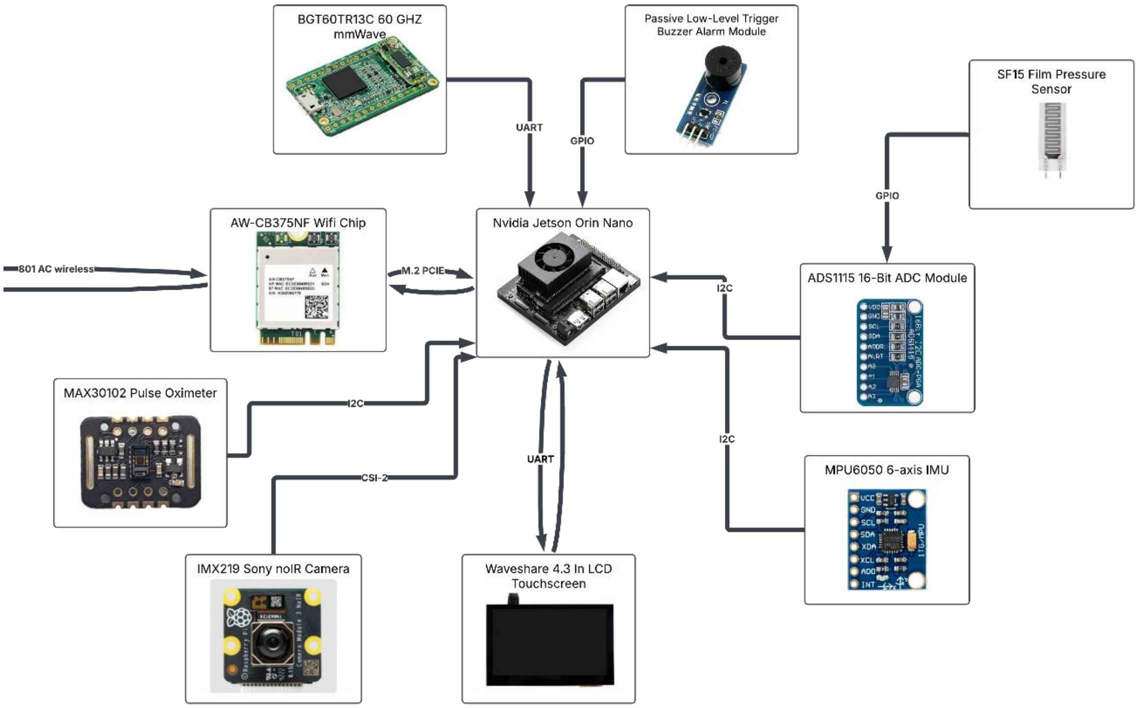

Figure 7.1: Array of components with labelled connections and data flow

7 Testing

Put here tables of tests to perform such that the project can be tested by people outside your Project Group. You may list the tests in one column and the results in another column.

Test	Result
Create an account	On the website, user clicks “create an account” button, after which they will be directed to a new page that prompts their name, email, password and phone number. If the email is not already taken, the account will be created. Otherwise, the user is prompted to use a different email address.
Log in	On the website, the user enters their email address and password associated with their account and clicks “log in”. If the information correctly corresponds to an account, they are signed in and can proceed to the next page.
Add driver profile	On the website, user clicks “add driver,” and a new profile is created.
Edit driver profile	On the website, user clicks “edit driver” and is taken to a new page where they can edit the details of the chosen driver.

Delete driver profile	On the website, user clicks “delete driver” and the respective driver profile is deleted.
Edit account	On the website, user clicks “my account,” which takes them to the account page. The user then edits account information and clicks “save” to save the changes.
Warning dismissal	On the touchscreen display, the user clicks a warning message to dismiss it.
Buzzer sound	Buzzer produces sound controllable via PWM.
Camera	Camera records and gives video feedback, identifies human face and eyes.
IMU sensor	Records and displays positional information on all 6 axes (Acceleration and gyroscopic data on X, Y, and Z axes).

7.1 Software

7.1.1 Verification

Comparison of requirements listed at the beginning of the project with the currently implemented requirements.

Software Requirement	Description	Implementation
User authentication	User inputs username and password, system verifies	Partially implemented
Machine Learning Model	System should detect when drowsiness occurs.	Not yet implemented
Management of user profiles	User can add, delete, and edit driver profiles	Partially implemented
Display interface	System provides visual warnings when drowsiness is detected. User can dismiss warnings when they occur	Not yet implemented
Events log	System populates a list of events recorded by the sensors in the order that they occurred, along with their timestamps	Not yet implemented
Edit account	User edits details of their account	Not yet implemented

Table 3: Software Requirements Verification

7.1.2 Validation

Detailed testing to ensure how well the software components are functioning.

Software Requirement	Description	Test	Result
User authentication	User inputs username and password, system verifies	Try valid and nonvalid username/password combinations	System correctly verifies valid username/password combinations

Machine Learning Model	System detects objects with 95% accuracy	Hold object in front of camera for detection	Results have yet to be produced.
Management of user profiles	User can add/edit/delete driver profiles	Try clicking the buttons for adding, deleting and editing profiles. Try editing information belonging to a specific user.	Profiles are added and deleted when their respective buttons are pressed.
Display interface	System gives visual warning when prompted, user can dismiss it	Prompt system to give warning, click the warning to dismiss it	Results have yet to be produced.
Events log	System populates a list of events recorded in chronological order	Stimulate events to be recorded by the system	Results have yet to be produced.
Edit account	User edits details of their account	Edit account information and save changes	Results have yet to be produced.

Table 4: Software Validation Tests & Results

7.2 Hardware Testing

Making sure all hardware components are functioning as required. How well you met the requirements promised at the beginning of the project.

E.g. you claimed you can detect objects at 30 meters, do you actually? Is the range still 30 meters, or is it 25?

Hardware Component	Test	Result
mmWave sensor	Able to detect breathing rate when positioned in front of user	Results have yet to be produced.
Camera	Capture 1920x1080 images at 30 fps, able to record IR light enabling low light recording	Using OpenCV, camera successfully records frames at specification and records IR light
IMU sensor	Testing positional data by moving the sensor to different locations and orientations	Testing using acceleration due to gravity, all 6 axes (Gyroscope and acceleration on the x ,y ,and z plane)
Buzzer	Play tones using PWM	Successfully played super-Mario theme song
Pressure sensor and ADC	Measure pressure between 600g to 10 kg	Results have yet to be produced.
Heart Rate sensor	Measure Heart Rate, Pulse, Blood Oxygen, and Breathing Rate	Results have yet to be produced.

Table 5: Hardware Tests & Results

8 Project Management

8.1 Protocols and Procedures

1 - Development Protocols

- **Object-Oriented Programming (OOP) Standards:**
  - Driver code must follow OOP principles, including encapsulation, inheritance, and polymorphism, to enhance modularity and maintainability.
  - Each class should serve a distinct function, with clear separation between hardware control, data processing, and logging.
- **Branching and Version Control Protocol:**
  - The team will use Git with a structured branching strategy (e.g., main, develop, feature, bugfix branches).
  - All feature development must occur in separate branches and follow a merge request (MR) template before merging.
  - Code reviews will be mandatory before merging into the develop branch to ensure quality.
- **Conflict Resolution Protocol:**
  - Developers must pull the latest changes before making modifications.
  - In case of conflicts, developers must attempt resolution locally and document the changes.
  - If unresolved, a peer review session or an in-person meeting will be scheduled to resolve the issue collaboratively.
- **Continuous Integration / Continuous Deployment (CI/CD) Protocol:**
  - All commits will trigger automated unit tests and linting checks in a CI/CD pipeline before code integration.
  - Builds must pass all predefined tests before merging to the main branch.
  - Any failed pipeline must be addressed before proceeding with further development.
- **Documentation Protocol:**
  - All code must be documented following docstring standards (e.g., Doxygen for C++ or Sphinx for Python).
  - Each module should include a README file detailing its purpose, dependencies, and usage.
  - Major design decisions should be logged in the project documentation repository for future reference.

2 - Development Procedures

1. Driver Code Development Procedure
   a. Who: All developers
   b. What: Implementing and testing driver code while adhering to OOP principles
   c. Where: Development will take place in the repository (feature branches) and tested on local machines or Raspberry Pi setups
   d. When: During the development phase before integration with the main system
   e. Why: To ensure a structured, maintainable, and modular codebase

2. Code Review and Merge Procedure
   a. Who: Developers and reviewers (designated team members)
   b. What: Conducting peer reviews before merging code into develop
   c. Where: Code reviews will occur through GitHub/GitLab pull requests
   d. When: Before any major merge into develop or main

    e. Why: To maintain code quality, prevent bugs, and ensure adherence to OOP and security standards

3. CI/CD Enforcement Procedure
    a. Who: All developers
    b. What: Ensuring the CI/CD pipeline successfully validates each commit
    c. Where: GitHub Actions/GitLab CI/CD or an equivalent automation tool
    d. When: Every time a new feature branch is pushed or a pull request is created
    e. Why: To prevent integration issues and ensure a stable development environment

4. Conflict Resolution Procedure
    a. Who: Developers involved in the conflicting code
    b. What: Identifying, resolving, and documenting code conflicts
    c. Where: Resolved locally, with discussions in team meetings if necessary
    d. When: When a merge conflict occurs
    e. Why: To ensure a smooth integration process and avoid loss of work

5. In-Person Meeting Procedure
    a. Who: All team members
    b. What: Discussing project progress, blockers, and major design decisions
    c. Where: STEM building (makerspace) or designated team workspace
    d. When: Weekly or as needed when major issues arise
    e. Why: To ensure alignment among team members and resolve issues efficiently

6. Hardware Damage Reporting Procedure
    a. Who: Any team member who identifies an issue
    b. What: Reporting, diagnosing, and replacing damaged hardware components
    c. Where: Issues logged in a shared hardware status document, replacement handled in the makerspace
    d. When: Immediately upon detecting hardware malfunction
    e. Why: To prevent delays in development and testing due to faulty components

8.2 Tasks and Timelines

Date	Milestone	Deliverable
1/17/25		Project proposal
1/22/25	EEF form submitted	
1/28/25	Requirements and constraints identified	
1/29/25	Software UI Mockups created	
1/29/25	Parts picked and ordered	
2/5/25	Hardware architecture designed	
2/7/25		SCRUM and Sprint checkpoint Alpha
2/9/25	Login page created, add/delete drivers function implemented	
2/9/25	Sensors and camera initial implementation complete	
2/10/25	Screen and Nano CAD design files made and printed	
2/11/25		Mid-term presentation and demonstration

Table 3: Dates and Milestones

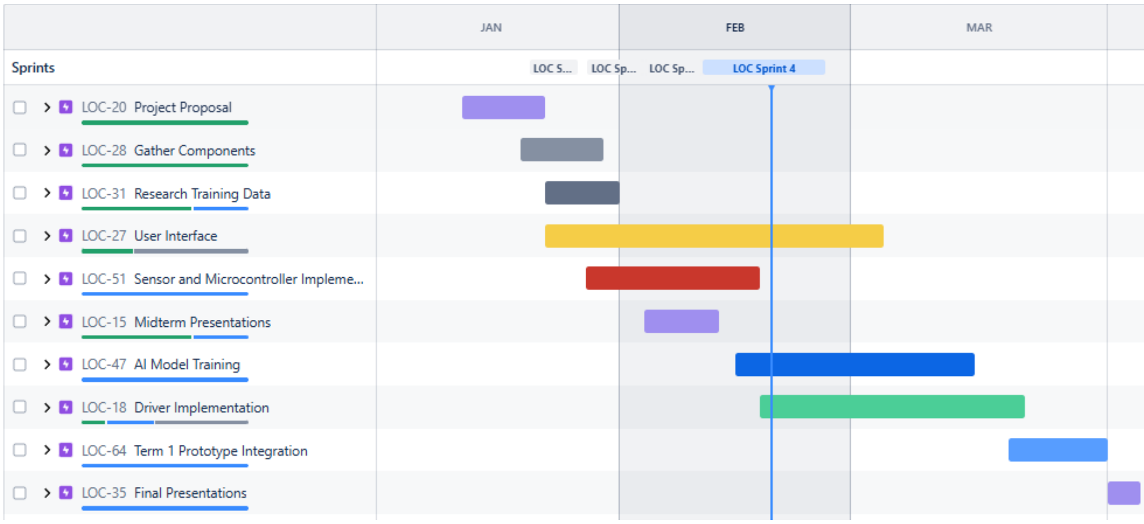

Figure 9.1: Gantt chart for term 1.

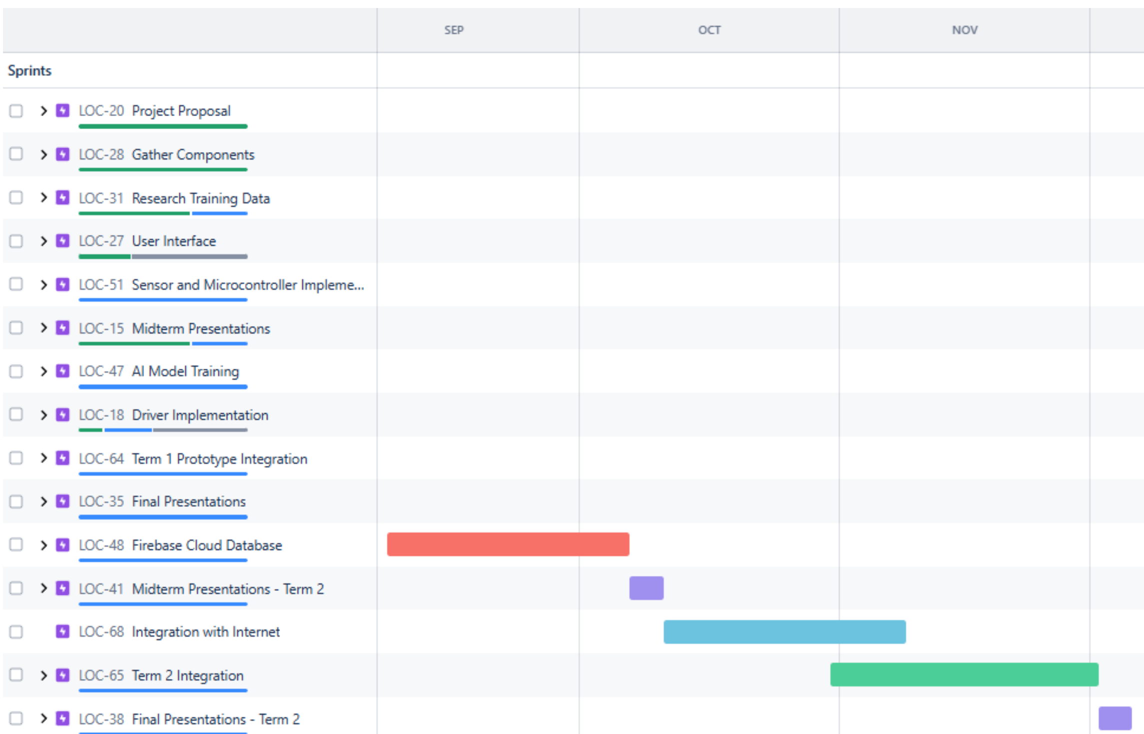

Figure 9.2: Gantt chart for term 2.

8.3 Work Force

Completed Tasks	Members
Project Proposal	All members
Agile management (Jira)	Keith, Abdullah, Saurav

Work Breakdown Structure	Saurav
Gantt Chart	Keith
AI model and dataset research	Aaditya, Kevin, Saurav, Keith
Selecting hardware components	Aaditya, Keith
Ordering hardware components	Aaditya
EEF form	Aaditya, Keith
Website development	Kevin, Keith
Display UI development	Hajer
Hardware CAD	Abdullah
Hardware programming	Aaditya
Hardware architecture	Aaditya
Software UML design	Abdullah
Progress Report	All members
Presentation Slideshow	Hajer
Hardware assembly	Aaditya, Abdullah
Database development	Saurav

8.4 Work Breakdown Structure

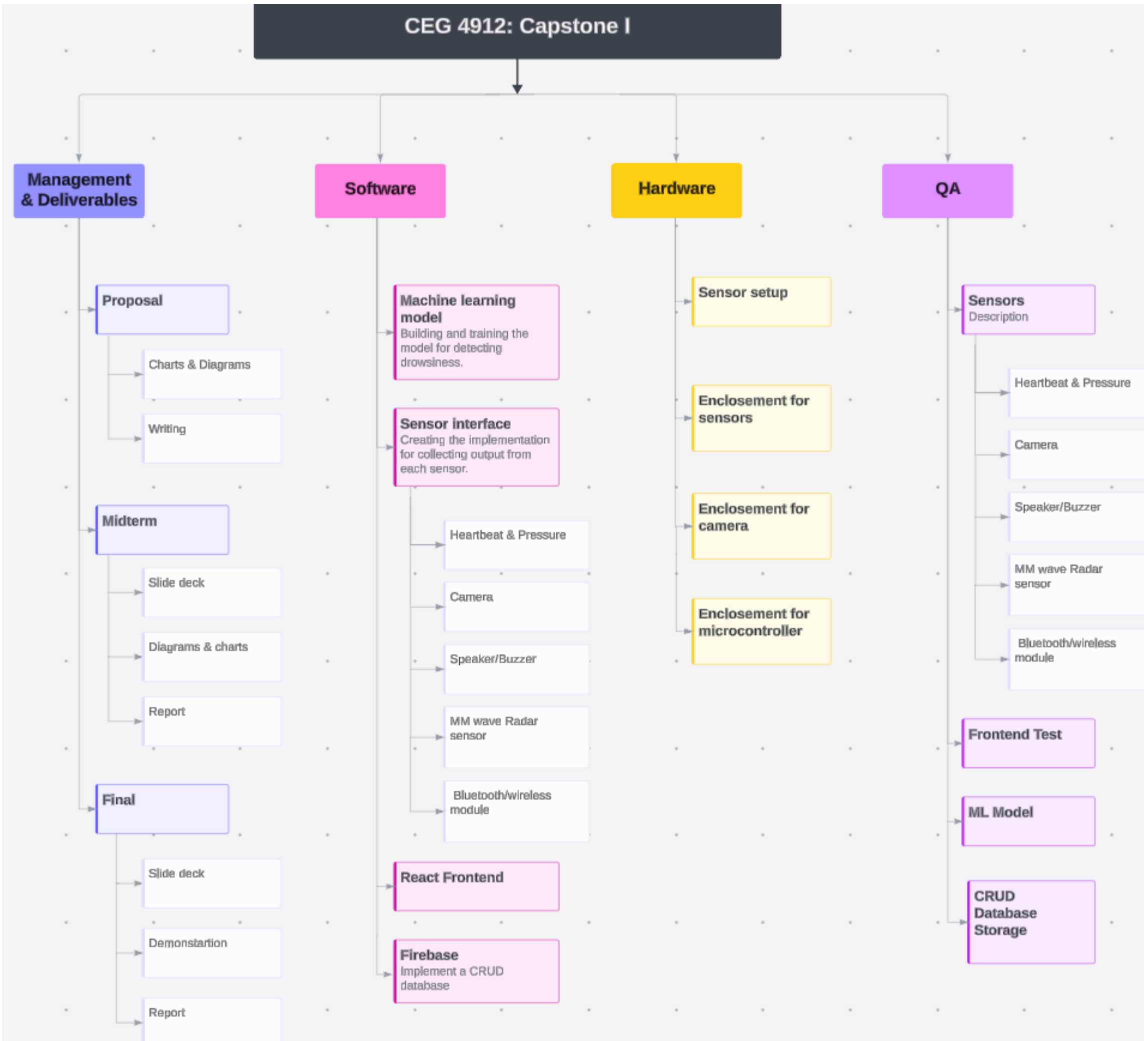

Figure 9.3: Current Work Breakdown Structure

8.5 Jira Board

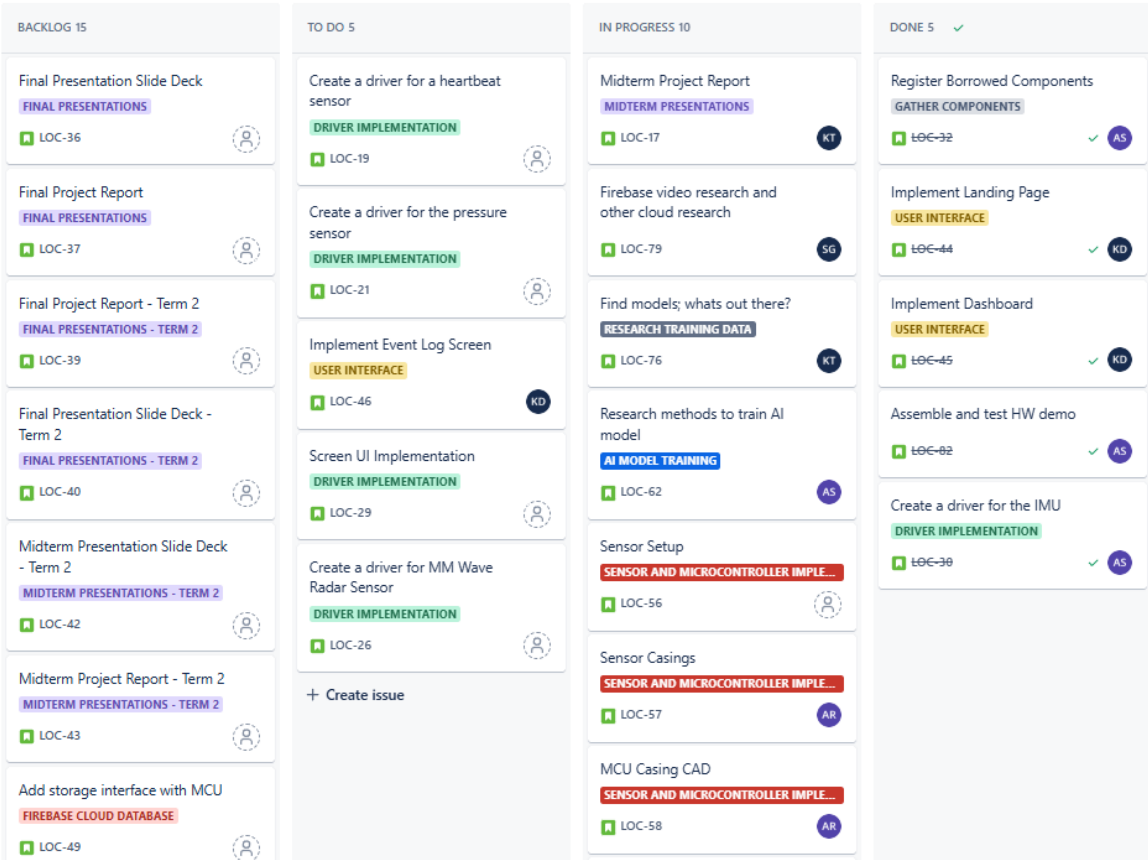

Figure 9.4: Current Jira Board for Sprint 4

8.6 Risk Management Plan

Risk	Prob	Impact	Type	Mitigation/Solution	Priority	Responsibility
System overheats	Medium	High	Internal	Always keep the stress on the system to a minimum. Ensure that cooling fans Implement a temperature cutoff point in which an emergency shut off is triggered.	High	Aaditya
Absence of a team member	Medium	Low	Internal	Ensure that work is equally divided among members, temporarily redistribute responsibilities temporarily	Medium	Team leader
Jetson Nano stops working	Low	High	Internal	Keep a backup, order a new one	High	Aaditya
Merge conflict on Git	Medium	Low	Internal	Use the in-built git extension in VS code to help resolve	Low	Software team

				merge conflicts. Also, ensure to pull changes from GitHub prior to pushing.		
Jira stops working	Low	Low	External	Use alternative applications, use other methods for management (e.g. calendar reminders)	Low	Keith
Jetson OS issues from installing packages	Medium	High	Internal	Use a virtual environment space to install and manage all packages	Medium	Aaditya
Twilio stops providing API SMS messaging service	Low	High	External	Use another service that offers SMS messaging with an API	High	Aaditya
Sensors or power supply shorts out	Low	High	Internal	Run a voltmeter through components and identify failures. Ensure components are properly grounded.	High	Aaditya
The Jetson cannot save data locally prior to pushing to database.	High	High	Internal	Use an external memory device to temporarily save data, and when resources are available save to cloud.	High	Saurav
Image quality degrades through processing	Medium	High	Internal	Minimize compression and test rescaling and resizing images to be processed by our model. Standardize image resolutions being used to send to the model.	Low	Saurav
Camera model face detection issues in the dark	Medium	High	Internal	Find different models for the face detection library and test them	Medium	Abdullah
Delays in emergency alert notifications	Medium	High	Internal	Optimize network requests and implement priority queuing for emergency alerts.	High	Hajer
Inaccurate detection due to poor sensor	Medium	High	Internal	Continuously refine the detection model, apply real-world	High	Hardware Team

calibration				calibration tests, and adjust threshold values based on feedback.		
Data loss due to unexpected shutdown	Low	High	Internal	Implement periodic auto-saving of data to Firebase or local storage and introduce failover mechanisms.	Medium	Backend Team
Inclement weather on day of meeting or presentation	Low	Medium	External	Reschedule event, communicate remotely online	Low	Team Leader

9 Future Works & Closing Remarks

The DriveSense™ project emphasizes reliability and safety, warning drivers of potential drowsiness and providing real-time remote monitoring by a third party. However, many adjustments and additions can be implemented to further increase user safety and ease of access. The following are some possible improvements to the base project that can be implemented in the future.

- **Enhanced power dissipation:** a decrease in power dissipation can increase the efficiency of the device, as well as improving system reliability by decreasing the chance of overheating or power failure
- **Voice activation and control**: device control via voice commands will improve accessibility. It also increases the safety of the system, as a lone driver need not divert their attention to interact with the system
- **Web monitoring on other platforms**: porting the web application to other platforms such as mobile will increase system accessibility, allowing users to monitor the device outside the home via their mobile phone
- **OBD port compatibility**: allowing the system to connect to the OBD port will increase its adaptability, allowing it to be fitted into a greater range of vehicles.

10 APPENDIX A: PROJECT CODE

The source code for the website can be accessed here.

The source code for the display UI can be accessed here.

The source code for the hardware components can be accessed here.

11 APPENDIX B: PROJECT DIARIES