

Driver drowsiness detection using Behavioral measures and machine learning techniques: A review of state-of-art techniques

Mkhuseli Ngxande
CSIR Defence, Peace Safety and
Security
Optronic Sensor Systems,
Email: mngxande@csir.co.za

Jules-Raymond Tapamo
School of Electrical, Electronic and
Computer Engineering,
University of Kwa-Zulu Natal,
Durban, South Africa
Email: tapamoj@ukzn.ac.za

Michael Burke
Mobile Intelligent Autonomous
Systems
Modelling and Digital Sciences
Council for Scientific and Industrial
Research
South Africa
Email: mburke@csir.co.za

Abstract—This paper presents a literature review of driver drowsiness detection based on behavioral measures using machine learning techniques. Faces contain information that can be used to interpret levels of drowsiness. There are many facial features that can be extracted from the face to infer the level of drowsiness. These include eye blinks, head movements and yawning. However, the development of a drowsiness detection system that yields reliable and accurate results is a challenging task as it requires accurate and robust algorithms. A wide range of techniques has been examined to detect driver drowsiness in the past. The recent rise of deep learning requires that these algorithms be revisited to evaluate their accuracy in detection of drowsiness. As a result, this paper reviews machine learning techniques which include support vector machines, convolutional neural networks and hidden Markov models in the context of drowsiness detection. Furthermore, a meta-analysis is conducted on 25 papers that use machine learning techniques for drowsiness detection. The analysis reveals that support vector machine technique is the most commonly used technique to detect drowsiness, but convolutional neural networks performed better than the other two techniques. Finally, this paper lists publicly available datasets that can be used as benchmarks for drowsiness detection.

Keywords—*Drowsiness Detection; facial expression; Machine learning; behavioral measures.*

I. INTRODUCTION

There is substantial statistical evidence that points to driver drowsiness as a primary cause of road accidents all over the world. Driving for lengthy periods of time can lead to accidents if rest is not taken. The World Health Organization (WHO) have shown that South Africa among African regions has the highest road traffic accident fatalities of about 26.6 % per 100 000 population [1]. Moreover, 1,700 people died on South African roads in the festive season of 2016 alone, a 5% increase on 2015 [2] season. The transport minister of South Africa released a report on the statistics of 2014-2015 annual year, which reveals that 80% of road accidents involve adult males between the ages of 19 and 34 [3]. Furthermore, the minister added that women are most likely to die in road

accidents as passengers, especially on public transport. In addition, statistics showed that the top three causes of road accidents in South African roads include distracted drivers (for example, a driver on a phone call), speeding, and driving under the influence of alcohol [4]. Statistics of road accidents as per category of road crashes and casualties are shown in Fig.1.

These incidents have led researchers around the world to investigate methods for early warning drowsiness detection and warning. In addition, many countries and government officials are paying attention to the implementation of solutions to improve driving safety.

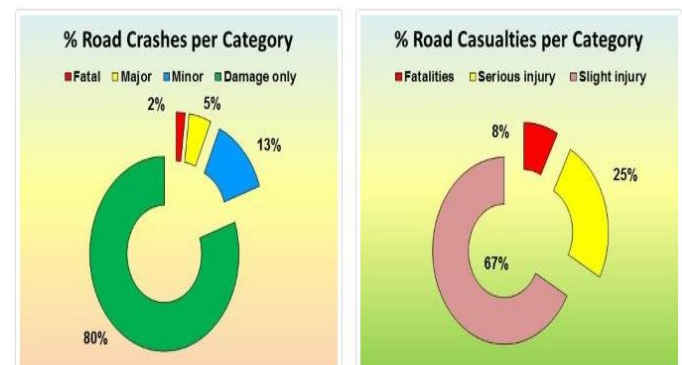


Fig. 1. Accidents as per category of road crashes and casualties.

Drowsiness or sleepiness can be described as a biological state where the body is in-transition from an awake state to a sleeping state. At this stage, a driver can lose concentration and be unable to take actions such as avoiding head-on collisions or braking timeously. There are obvious signs that suggest a driver is drowsy, such as:

- Frequently yawning.
- Inability to keep eyes open.
- Swaying the head forward.
- Face complexion changes due to blood flow.

A number of studies recommend countering drowsiness by taking naps between trips, consuming caffeine (coffee, energy drinks etc.), or driving with company [5] [6].

There are various measures to determine the level of driver drowsiness. These measures can be grouped into three categories:

- I. Physiological Measures,
- II. Vehicle-based Measures, and
- III. Behavioral Measures.

In the first category, measurements are obtained by accessing driver's conditions through the addition of electronic devices onto the skin. This includes Electroencephalography (EEG), Electrocardiography (ECG) and Electrooculogram (EOG) [7] [8] [9]. Although these devices yield highly accurate results, they are not widely accepted because of their practical limitations. For the second category, a driver's drowsiness is analyzed based on vehicle control systems, which could include steering wheel movements, braking patterns, and lane departure measurements [10]. Steering wheel measurements tend to yield better results than other vehicle-based methods [11]. Vehicle-based methods are non-invasive, but may not be as reliable in detecting drowsiness accurately because they are dependent on the nature of the road and the driver's driving skills. The last category consists of behavioral or computer vision measures that tend to be reliable than vehicle-based because they focus on the person rather than the vehicle. Furthermore, behavioral measures are non-invasive and more practical than physiological measures. Here, information is obtained by using cameras to detect slight changes in driver's facial expressions. As behavioral measures are non-invasive in nature, they are becoming a popular way of detecting drowsiness [12].

Existing reviews have been conducted in order to understand advancements in driver drowsiness detection systems. The authors of [13] reviewed the use of head movement-based detection for driver drowsiness. They covered general measures that can be used to detect drowsiness in a driver and provided a comparative analysis of various drowsiness detection systems. More recently, [14] conducted a survey of car safety systems. This included an analysis of signs of drowsiness and various techniques used to measure these signs, with a range of driver drowsiness detection systems reviewed. In addition, [15] presented a survey of driver fatigue-drowsiness detection systems. This work focused on methods that can be used to prevent road accidents and designs for drowsiness detection. Jill and Chisty [16] presented a review of driver drowsiness detection systems. They focused on reviewing existing (2015) drowsiness detection techniques, with an emphasis on pre-processing techniques that can be used on different systems, for example, the circular Hough transform and the Lab color space.

While a large number of reviews have been conducted around driver drowsiness detection, the field has advanced and there is a need for a review of machine learning approaches applied to drowsiness detection. This is particularly relevant given recent advances in deep learning. This paper attempts to address this need by assessing behavioural methods that are based on

machine learning techniques for the classification stage of drowsiness detection, as shown in fig.2. This paper provides information on a set of machine learning techniques that one can use to make reliable and precise decisions for driver drowsiness detection systems. The remainder of this paper is organized as follows: A general framework for behavioral driver drowsiness detection using machine learning techniques is described in Section II. Section III. provides a review of metrics that are used in driver drowsiness detection and decision-making techniques. Section IV. gives meta-analysis results and lists publicly available datasets which can be used as benchmarks for drowsiness detection task. Finally, conclusions are provided in Section V.

II. DRIVER DROWSINESS DETECTION PROCESS

Behavioral methods measure levels of drowsiness through the use of mounted cameras in the car to observe facial features such as eye state, head movement, blinking rate and yawning. Most researchers follow a general process to extract facial features from the camera feed. After obtaining these features, further processing is applied to determine the level of drowsiness, typically by applying machine learning techniques such as Support Vector Machines (SVM), Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) or Hidden Markov Models (HMM). These techniques are trained using features and labelled outputs to build models that can be used for drowsiness prediction. The most challenging part of this process is finding a large dataset that covers the expected variability across races and different skin pigments. This is a particular challenge due to security and confidentiality issues that arise when publishing datasets for academic and commercial use. Figure 2 shows a common framework used for most driver drowsiness detection approaches.

Facial features that are typically extracted from a driver's face include the following:

1. *Eye closure analysis*: The eye state is an important feature that is widely used to determine drowsiness in the driver. Methods that are used to measure the level of drowsiness include the Percentage of the eye closure (PERCLOS) [17] and eye aspect ratio (EAR). EAR is the ratio between the height and width of the eye and was introduced by Soukupova and Cech in 2016 [18]. In contrast, PERCLOS is the percentage of eye closure over a period of time. The primary difference between the two is that EAR classifies the ratio of the eye as it decreases whereas PERCLOS classifies whether the eye is open or closed.
2. *Eye blink rate*: Methods that measure the blinking rate use the frequency of eye-blinks to measure drowsiness. The normal blinking rate per minute is roughly 10. When the driver is drowsy, the blinking rate decreases.
3. *Yawning analyses*: Yawning can be caused by fatigue or boredom, in drivers it indicates that they might fall asleep while driving. Methods can measure the widening of the mouth to detect yawning traits in the

driver by tracking mouth shape and position of lip corners [19].

4. *Facial expression analysis*: This approach makes use of a combination of more than one facial feature to detect drowsiness in a driver. This includes features such as wrinkles in the forehead and extreme head poses [20] [21].

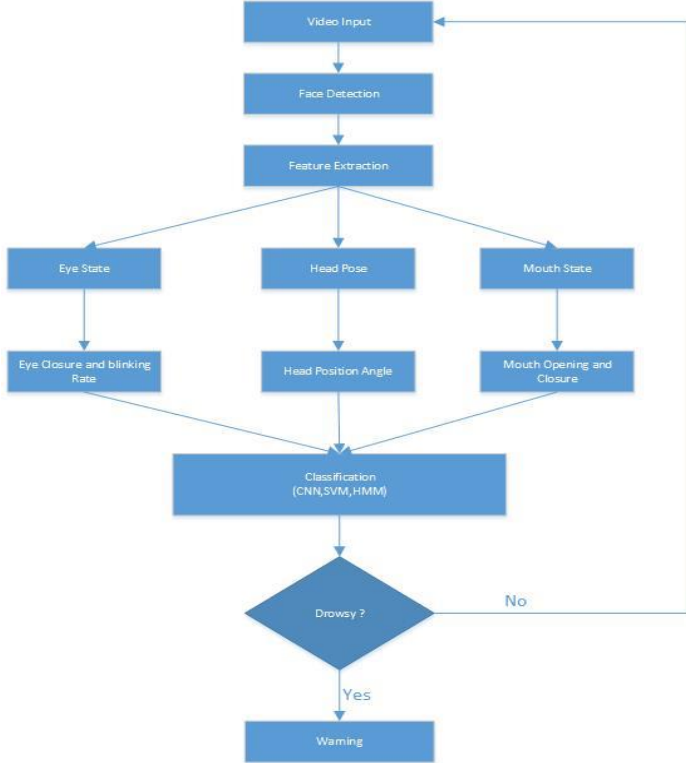


Fig. 2. Driver drowsiness detection process.

The series of steps that are followed in fig.2 suggest a common process for detection of drowsiness. These steps are:

Video capturing: This is the stage where video frames from a fixed camera or a smartphone are broken down into a series of images. The video frames are taken in such a manner that only the face of the driver is captured.

Face Detection: The second stage typically aims to detect the face in the image frames. Viola and Jones is the most used algorithm to detect the driver's face from the image [22]. However, when CNNs are used, the whole image is typically fed to a network that have multiple filters and features are automatically extracted. CNNs combine the two stages of detecting the face and feature extraction.

Feature Extraction: If face detection is applied, features are usually extracted using different methods such as landmark localization, Histogram of oriented gradients (HOG), and Local Binary Patterns (LBP).

Feature Analysis: Extracted features can then be processed further, as is the case for PERCLOS or EAR for eye analysis or mouth-based methods for yawning detection.

Classification: The classification stage consists of classifiers that are used for decision-making on the level of drowsiness in a driver. If the classifier detects traits of drowsiness based on

the weighted parameters, then an alarm will be activated suggesting that a driver takes a break.

Behavioral methods exhibit various limitations because their performance is affected by lighting conditions, camera movements, and the frame rate used to capture images of the driver's face. Light variation can typically be eliminated by using infra-red (IR) cameras.

III. MEASURES AND TECHNIQUES USED FOR DETECTION DROWSINESS

Various measures are used in different studies for detecting a face and extracting features from the video feed. Unfortunately, most of these studies use differing datasets that may favor their own algorithms. This is due to the lack of standardised datasets that can be used as a benchmark. As a result, it is hard to compare approaches by simply evaluating reported accuracies. Machine learning techniques to classify different levels of drowsiness are now discussed, along with a review of measures that form a driver drowsiness detection system.

A. Support Vector Machines (SVM)

SVMs are supervised learning methods for classification and regression [23] [24]. SVMs were firstly introduced by Boser, Guyo, and Vapnik in 1992 [25]. SVMs attempt to find a hyperplane that separates training data into pre-defined classes. In the driver drowsiness field, SVMs are primarily used to learn to classify different states of the driver from labelled data.

A great deal of work has attempted to utilize the capabilities of SVMs in the detection of drowsiness. A number of measures have been used as features to determine a driver's level of drowsiness using SVMs. A comparison of these measures is presented in Table I and the approaches included briefly described below.

The authors of [26] proposed a fully automatic system that is capable of detecting driver drowsiness. For face detection and eye extraction, the well-known Haar feature algorithm was used [26]. An SVM was then trained to classify when eyes are open or closed and to trigger an alarm. Similarly, [27] proposed a system that can also detect driver drowsiness and distraction. Here, the Viola and Jones algorithm was used for face detection and color histograms with Local Binary Patterns (LBP) applied to track the face over frames. The system achieved an accuracy of 100% in face detection, but a potential downfall of this approach is the low frame rate achievable, which could result in missed facial expressions.

B. Hidden Markov Model (HMM)

HMMs are a statistical model used to make predictions about hidden states based on observed states defined by probabilities. HMMs were developed in the late 1960's and early 1970's by Leonard Baum and colleagues [28]. Today, HMMs have a widespread use in applications such face expression recognition, gene annotation, modeling DNA sequence errors, and computer virus classification [29] [30]. Table II shows the range of features and approaches used by HMM-based drowsiness detectors, but Zhang et al. [31] and

Choi et al. [21] omitted information required for comparing their findings and are not included on meta-analysis stage. The authors of [32] proposed a new facial feature by using changes in wrinkles detected by calculating the local edge intensity on the face. They used an Infra-red (IR) camera to eliminate illumination changes and allow for operation in both day and night conditions. Unfortunately, this system can yield false results when is used on older people because they have deeper wrinkles. In contrast, [33] implemented HMM techniques for eye tracking based on color and geometrical features. For illumination elimination, authors used a two-level Lloyd-max quantization intended to be robust to illumination changes [33]. Unfortunately, this system is designed for indoor conditions and it fails to detect the face if the driver is not facing forward.

TABLE I. DRIVER DROWSINESS DETECTION THROUGH SVMs

Author	Year	Measure	Classifiers	Frame per second(fps)	Accuracy %
G. J.AL-Anizy et al. [26]	2015	Eye closure	Haar features with SVM	60	99.74
M. Sabet et al. [27]	2012	Eye state	SVM	25	98.4
L. Pauly and D. Sankar [34]	2015	Eye state	HOG and SVM	5	91.6
A. Punitha et al. [35]	2014	Eye state	SVM	15	93.5
B. N. Manu [36]	2016	Eye closure and Yawning	Binary SVM with Linear kernel	15	94.58

TABLE II. HMM TECHNIQUE ON DRIVER DROWSINESS DETECTION

Author	Year	Metric	Classifiers	Frame per second(fps)	Accuracy %
Zhang et al. [31]	2015	Eye state	HMM	N/A*	95.9
A. Bagci and R. Ansari [33]	2004	Eye state	HMM	3	99.7
Pan et al. [37]	2007	Eye Blink	HMM	25	95.7
I. H. Choi et al. [21]	2016	Eye state and Head position	HMM	16–20	N/A*
E. Tadesse et al. [38]	2014	Eye closure and other features	HMM and SVM	20	97
Y. Sun et al. [39]	2013	Eye blinks	SVM and HMM	61	90.99

C. Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)

CNN's are similar to an ordinary neural network which is also made up of neurons that consist of learnable weights [40]. CNN's make use of layers of spatial convolutions that are well suited for images, which exhibit strong spatial correlations. CNN's have proven successful in areas such as image recognition, video analysis, and classification [41]. Yann Le

Cun and Yoshua Bengio were the first to apply CNN's in computer vision [42], but the excellent performance of CNNs in computer vision was only made apparent in 2012, when deep convolutional neural networks showed excellent results in object recognition [43]. Table III gives a brief review of CNN based methods in the detection of drowsiness.

[44] proposed an algorithm for driver drowsiness detection using representation learning. Here, the popular Viola and Jones algorithm was used to detect the faces. Images were cropped to 48*48 square images and fed into the first layer of the network which consisted of 20 filters. The whole network contains two layers. The output of the CNN was passed to a softmax layer for classification. This system did not consider head pose changes and as a result can fail. However, the authors of [45] used a 3D deep Neural Network to obtain more accurate results. Here, the face is tracked by a combination of a Kernelized Correlation filter with a Kalman filter [45] for robust face tracking. The extracted face regions are then passed to a 3D-CNN which is followed by a gradient boosting machine for classification. This system works well even if the driver is changing head position [44].

TABLE III. CNN TECHNIQUE ON DRIVER DROWSINESS DETECTION

Author	Year	Metric	Methods	Classifiers	Accuracy %
F. Zhang et al. [46]	2017	Eye state	AdaBoost, LBF and PERCLOS	CNN	95.18
K. Dwivedi et al. [44]	2014	Visual features	Viola and Jones algorithm	CNN with softmax Layer	78
A. George and A. Routray [47]	2016	Eye gaze	Viola and Jones algorithm	CNN	98.32
B. Reddy et al. [48]	2017	Eye state	Eye state and mouth	MTCNN and DDDN	91.6

IV. META-ANALYSIS

Although a great deal of work has been conducted to date there is significant room to improve driver drowsiness detection systems. The primary challenge identified through this review is that each of the reviewed systems used different datasets to achieve their goals and as a result are not easily compared. In addition, the datasets used to test these systems tend to be limited and are typically captured in controlled environments, which can lead to failure in real-world situations.

In an attempt to provide a fair comparison, a Meta-analysis was performed using 25 papers collected for this literature study. The collected papers primarily use classification accuracy to compare the performance of systems. Performance estimation revealed that CNNs yielded more accurate results when compared to SVMs and HMMs. A non-parametric Skillings-Mack test was conducted and rendered a Chi-square value of 6.66 which was significant $p = 0.035709$, indicating that there is a difference in performance between the

methods compared. Tests were performed on reported accuracies obtained on the ULg Multimodality Drowsiness Database(DROZY) [49], ZJU Eye blink Database [50], Yawn Detection Dataset(YawnDD) [51], Eye-Chimera [52] and the NTHU-drowsy driver detection video dataset [53]. Figure 3 shows boxplots of the accuracies obtained for each method, along with the raw data [27], [37], [46]–[48], [54]–[59] and associated databases. It appears as if CNN's outperform other approaches, but it is difficult to compare HMM's and SVMs due to insufficient data. It should be noted that these tests are based on reported accuracies, which may be biased or favour methods proposed in the reporting papers.

Among all literature, SVM's were the most used classifiers, followed by CNNs and HMMs. It is also clear that there has been a rise in CNN use in the field of driver drowsiness since 2012, accompanying the rise in deep learning elsewhere in computer vision.

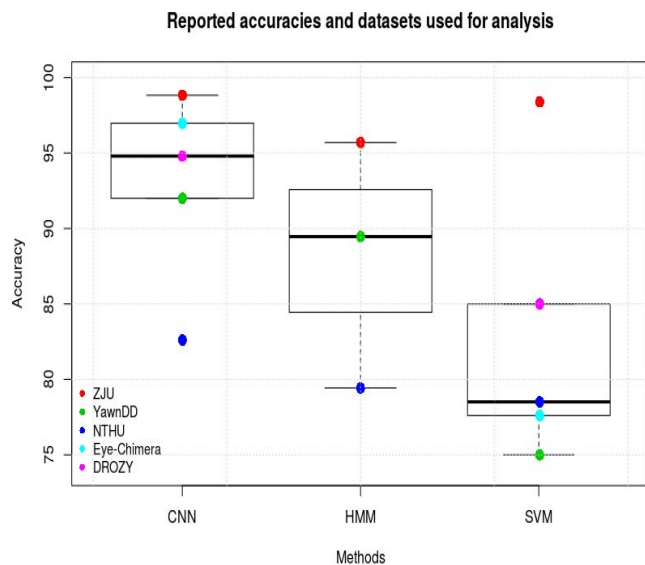


Fig. 3. Boxplot for most common datasets with their machine learning techniques accuracies.

V. CONCLUSION

There are many techniques that are based on behavioral methods and machine learning that can be utilized for the purpose of driver drowsiness detection. This paper presented a survey of approaches to driver drowsiness detection using machine learning techniques and discussed the range of features and measures used for classification. The main goal of these systems is to detect a slight change in a driver's facial expression that contains drowsiness information. Although there are different methods that can be used to measure the level of drowsiness (vehicle-based, physiological, and behavioral methods), this review has focused on behavioral methods because they are non-invasive, work in various light conditions and do not necessarily require vehicle modifications.

Machine learning techniques such as SVM, CNN, and HMM are reviewed in this paper. Unfortunately, it is extremely

difficult to compare these approaches, as there is a limited number of standardized datasets that currently exist to do so. In an attempt to remedy this, a meta-analysis was performed. This analysis highlighted the performance of CNNs, which outperformed other approaches, but also showed that there is a need for larger datasets and standard benchmarking measures for drowsiness detection. Future work will focus on the creation of a suitable dataset that covers a wide range of different races for making more reliable drowsiness comparisons.

REFERENCES

- [1] World Health Organization, "Global Status Report on Road Safety 2015," 2015. [Online]. Available: http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/road_safety_status/2013/en/index.html. [Accessed: 29-May-2017].
- [2] Z. Ngcobo, "Over 1,700 people died on SA roads this festive season," 2017. [Online]. Available: <http://ewn.co.za/2017/01/10/over-1-700-people-died-on-sa-roads-this-festive-season>. [Accessed: 20-May-2017].
- [3] M. Lindeque, "RTMC report reveals shocking SA road death stats," 2015. [Online]. Available: <http://ewn.co.za/2015/09/11/RTMC-report-reveals-shocking-SA-road-death-stats>. [Accessed: 20-May-2017].
- [4] Lowveld, "The top 3 causes of accidents?," 2017. [Online]. Available: <http://lowveld.getitonline.co.za/2017/04/12/top-3-causes-accidents/#.WS0X6WiGPIU>. [Accessed: 20-May-2017].
- [5] "Drowsy Driving." [Online]. Available: <http://sleepcenter.ucla.edu/drowsy-driving>. [Accessed: 22-Jun-2017].
- [6] "Detection and Prevention : Drowsy Driving – Stay Alert, Arrive Alive." [Online]. Available: <http://drowsydriving.org/about/detection-and-prevention/>. [Accessed: 22-Jun-2017].
- [7] W. Han, Y. Yang, G. Bin Huang, O. Sourina, F. Klanner, and C. Denk, "Driver Drowsiness Detection Based on Novel Eye Openness Recognition Method and Unsupervised Feature Learning," *Proc. - 2015 IEEE Int. Conf. Syst. Man, Cybern. SMC 2015*, no. September, pp. 1470–1475, 2016.
- [8] N. Kurian and D. Rishikesh, "Real time based driver's safeguard system by analyzing human physiological signals," *Int. J. Eng. Trends Technol.*, vol. 4, pp. 41–45, 2013.
- [9] K. Singh and R. Kaur, "Physical and Physiological Drowsiness Detection Methods," vol. 2, no. 9, pp. 35–43, 2013.
- [10] P. P. Bhatt, V. Vidyanagar, and V. Vidyanagar, "Various Methods for Driver Drowsiness Detection : An Overview," vol. 9, no. 3, pp. 70–74, 2017.
- [11] A. D. McDonald, C. Schwarz, J. D. Lee, and T. L. Brown, "Real-Time Detection of Drowsiness Related Lane Departures Using Steering Wheel Angle," *Proc. Hum. Factors Ergon. Soc. Annu. Meet.*, vol. 56, no. 1, pp. 2201–2205, 2012.
- [12] S. Ghosh, T. Nandy, and N. Manna, "Real Time Eye Detection and Tracking Method for Driver Assistance System," *Adv. Med. Electron.*, 2015.
- [13] A. Mittal, K. Kumar, S. Dhamija, and M. Kaur, "Head movement-based driver drowsiness detection: A review of state-of-art techniques," *Proc. 2nd IEEE Int. Conf. Eng. Technol. ICETECH 2016*, pp. 903–908, 2016.
- [14] A. D. Lakshmi, B. Nivetha, A. J. Kumar, and R. Malar, "The Literature Survey Based On Car Safety System That Spots Driver Errors," vol. 11, no. 11, pp. 42–44, 2015.
- [15] I. R. Nair, N. Ebrahimkutty, B. Priyanka, M. Sreeja, and D. Gopu, "A Survey on Driver Fatigue-Drowsiness Detection System," *Int. J. Eng. Comput. Sci.*, vol. 5, no. 11, pp. 19237–19240, 2016.
- [16] J. Gill and Chisty, "A Review : Driver Drowsiness Detection System," vol. 3, no. 4, pp. 243–252, 2015.

- [17] R. Knipling and P. Rau, "PERCLOS: A Valid Psychophysiological Measure of Alertness As Assessed by Psychomotor Vigilance," vol. 31, no. 5, pp. 1237–1252, 1998.
- [18] J. Cech and T. Soukupova, "Real-Time Eye Blink Detection using Facial Landmarks," *21st Comput. Vis. Winter Work.*, 2016.
- [19] M. S. Bin Zainal, I. Khan, and H. Abdullah, "Efficient drowsiness detection by facial features monitoring," *Res. J. Appl. Sci. Eng. Technol.*, vol. 7, no. 11, pp. 2376–2380, 2014.
- [20] T. Nakamura, A. Maejima, and S. Morishima, "Detection of driver's drowsy facial expression," *Proc. - 2nd IAPR Asian Conf. Pattern Recognition, ACPR 2013*, pp. 749–753, 2013.
- [21] I. H. Choi, C. H. Jeong, and Y. G. Kim, "Tracking a driver's face against extreme head poses and inference of drowsiness using a hidden Markov model," *Appl. Sci.*, vol. 6, no. 5, 2016.
- [22] P. Viola and M. J. Jones, "Robust Real-Time Face Detection," *Int. J. Comput. Vision.*, vol. 57, no. 2, pp. 137–154, 2004.
- [23] A. Ben-Hur and J. Weston, "A user's guide to support vector machines," *Methods Mol. Biol.*, vol. 609, pp. 223–239, 2010.
- [24] N. Vladimir, *The nature of statistical learning theory.*, vol. 8, no. 6, 1997.
- [25] B. E. Boser, I. M. Guyon, and V. N. Vapnik, "A Training Algorithm for Optimal Margin Classifiers," *Proc. fifth Annu. Work. Comput. Learn. theory*, pp. 144–152, 1992.
- [26] G. J. AL-Anizy, M. J. Nordin, and M. M. Razooq, "Automatic Driver Drowsiness Detection Using Harr Algorithm and Support Vector Machine Techniques," *Asian Journal Appl. Sci.*, 2015.
- [27] M. Sabet, R. A. Zoroofi, K. Sadeghniaat-Haghighi, and M. Sabbaghian, "A new system for driver drowsiness and distraction detection," *ICEE 2012 - 20th Iran. Conf. Electr. Eng.*, pp. 1247–1251, 2012.
- [28] L. E. Baum and T. Petrie, "Statistical Inference for Probabilistic Functions of Finite State Markov Chains," *Statistics (Ber.)*, pp. 50–60, 1966.
- [29] T. S. Prasad and N. R. Kisore, "Application of Hidden Markov Model for classifying metamorphic virus," *Souvenir 2015 IEEE Int. Adv. Comput. Conf. IACC 2015*, pp. 1201–1206, 2015.
- [30] B.-J. Yoon, "Hidden Markov Models and their Applications in Biological Sequence Analysis," *Curr. Genomics*, vol. 10, no. 6, pp. 402–415, 2009.
- [31] B. Zhang, W. Wang, and B. Cheng, "Driver eye state classification based on cooccurrence matrix of oriented gradients," *Adv. Mech. Eng.*, vol. 7, no. 2, 2015.
- [32] T. Nakamura, A. Maejima, and S. Morishima, "Driver Drowsiness Estimation from Facial Expression Features," *Comput. Vis. Theory Appl.*, 2014.
- [33] A. Bagci and R. Ansari, "Eye tracking using Markov models," ... *Recognition, 2004. ICPR ...*, vol. 3, pp. 2–5, 2004.
- [34] L. Pauly and D. Sankar, "Detection of drowsiness based on HOG features and SVM classifiers," *Proc. 2015 IEEE Int. Conf. Res. Comput. Intell. Commun. Networks, ICRICN 2015*, pp. 181–186, 2015.
- [35] A. Punitha, M. K. Geetha, and A. Sivaprakash, "Driver fatigue monitoring system based on eye state analysis," *2014 Int. Conf. Circuits, Power Comput. Technol. ICCPCT 2014*, pp. 1405–1408, 2014.
- [36] B. N. Manu, "Facial features monitoring for real time drowsiness detection," *Proc. 2016 12th Int. Conf. Innov. Inf. Technol. IIT 2016*, pp. 78–81, 2017.
- [37] G. Pan, L. Sun, Z. Wu, and S. Lao, "Eyeblink-based Anti-Spoofing in Face Recognition from a Generic Webcam," *11th IEEE ICCV, Rio Janeiro, Brazil, Oct.*, vol. 14, p. 20, 2007.
- [38] E. Tadesse, W. Sheng, and M. Liu, "Driver Drowsiness Detection through HMM based Dynamic Modeling," *Int. Conf. Robot. Autom.*, 2014.
- [39] Y. Sun, S. Zafeiriou, and M. Pantic, "A Hybrid System for On-line Blink Detection," *Forty-Sixth Annu. Hawaii Int. Conf. Syst. Sci.*, 2013.
- [40] "CS231n Convolutional Neural Networks for Visual Recognition." [Online]. Available: <http://cs231n.github.io/convolutional-networks/>. [Accessed: 09-Jun-2017].
- [41] U. Karn, "An Intuitive Explanation of Convolutional Neural Networks," 2016. [Online]. Available: <https://ujjwalkarn.me/2016/08/11/intuitive-explanation-convnets/>. [Accessed: 09-Jun-2017].
- [42] Y. LeCun and Y. Bengio, "The Handbook of Brain Theory and Neural Networks," no. 1, M. A. Arbib, Ed. MIT Press, 1998, pp. 1–5.
- [43] A. Krizhevsky, I. Sutskever, and G. E. Hinton, "ImageNet Classification with Deep Convolutional Neural Networks," *Adv. Neural Inf. Process. Syst.*, pp. 1–9, 2012.
- [44] K. Dwivedi, K. Biswaranjan, and A. Sethi, "Drowsy driver detection using representation learning," *Souvenir 2014 IEEE Int. Adv. Comput. Conf. IACC 2014*, pp. 995–999, 2014.
- [45] P. Huynh and Y. G. Kim, "Detection of Driver Drowsiness Using 3D Deep Neural Network and Semi-Supervised Gradient Boosting Machine," vol. 10116, no. April, 2017.
- [46] F. Zhang, J. Su, L. Geng, and Z. Xiao, "Driver fatigue detection based on eye state recognition," *Proc. - 2017 Int. Conf. Mach. Vis. Inf. Technol. C. 2017*, pp. 105–110, 2017.
- [47] A. George and A. Routray, "Real-time Eye Gaze Direction Classification Using Convolutional Neural Network," *Int. Conf. Signal Process. Commun.*, pp. 1–5, 2016.
- [48] B. Reddy, Y. Kim, S. Yun, C. Seo, and J. Jang, "Real-time Driver Drowsiness Detection for Embedded System Using Model Compression of Deep Neural Networks," *Comput. Vis. Pattern Recognit. Work.*, 2017.
- [49] Q. Massoz, T. Langohr, C. Francois, and J. G. Verly, "The ULg multimodality drowsiness database (called DROZY) and examples of use," *2016 IEEE Winter Conf. Appl. Comput. Vision, WACV 2016*, vol. 52, no. March, p. 2016, 2016.
- [50] "ZJU Eyeblink Database." [Online]. Available: http://www.cs.zju.edu.cn/~gpan/database/db_blink.html. [Accessed: 26-Sep-2017].
- [51] S. Abtahi, M. Omidyeganeh, S. Shirmohammadi, and B. Hariri, "YawDD," in *Proceedings of the 5th ACM Multimedia Systems Conference on - MMSys '14*, 2014, pp. 24–28.
- [52] "Corneliu Florea research." [Online]. Available: http://imag.pub.ro/common/staff/cflorea/cf_research.html. [Accessed: 26-Sep-2017].
- [53] "NTHU CVlab - Driver Drowsiness Detection Dataset," 2016. [Online]. Available: <http://cv.cs.nthu.edu.tw/php/callforpaper/datasets/DDD/>. [Accessed: 03-Sep-2017].
- [54] W. Zhang, Y. L. Murphey, T. Wang, and Q. Xu, "Driver yawning detection based on deep convolutional neural learning and robust nose tracking," *Proc. Int. Jt. Conf. Neural Networks*, vol. 2015–Sept, 2015.
- [55] D. Distraction and U. V. Sensors, "Driver Distraction Using Visual-Based Sensors and Algorithms," pp. 1–44, 2016.
- [56] M. Omidyeganeh et al., "Yawning Detection Using Embedded Smart Cameras," *IEEE Trans. Instrum. Meas.*, vol. 65, no. 3, pp. 570–582, 2016.
- [57] K. Radlak, M. Kawulok, B. Smolka, and N. Radlak, "Gaze direction estimation from static images," *2014 IEEE 16th Int. Work. Multimed. Signal Process.*, pp. 1–4, 2014.
- [58] Q. Massoz, T. Langohr, C. Francois, and J. G. Verly, "The ULg multimodality drowsiness database (called DROZY) and examples of use," in *2016 IEEE Winter Conference on Applications of Computer Vision (WACV)*, 2016, pp. 1–7.
- [59] C.-S. Chen, J. Lu, and K.-K. Ma, *Computer vision -- ACCV 2016 Workshops*. 2016.