

Fatigue Driving Detector

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Problem statement

How significant is the fatigue driving?

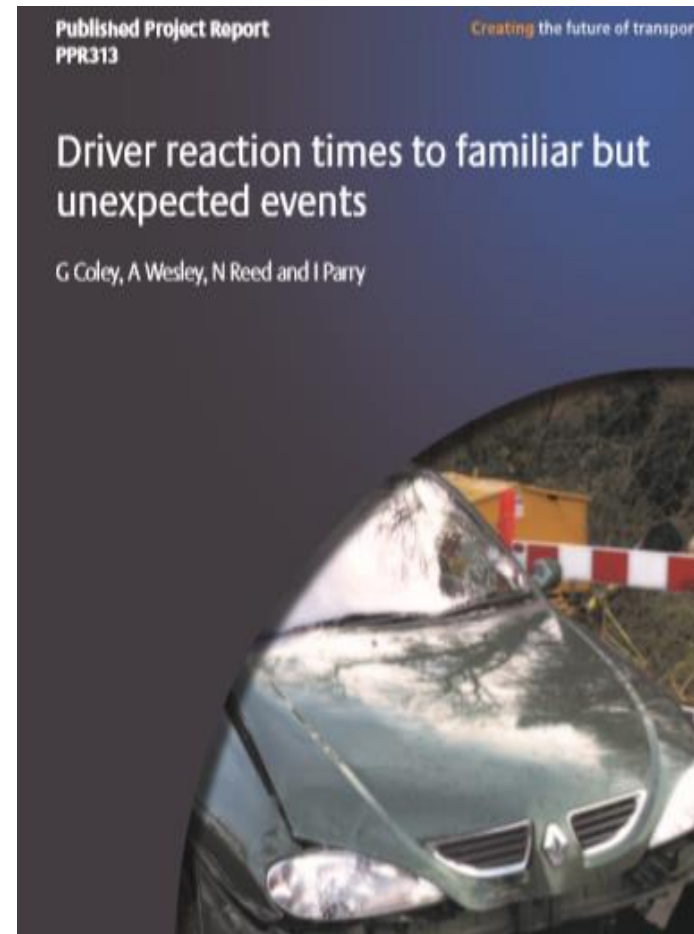
- In China, The number of traffic accidents caused by fatigue driving is 100,000 per year.
- 71,000 people are injured in accidents by fatigue driving in China
- In the freight industry across the world, 57% of fatal truck traffic accidents are due to fatigue driving.

Feasibility analysis

The reaction time of fatigue driving

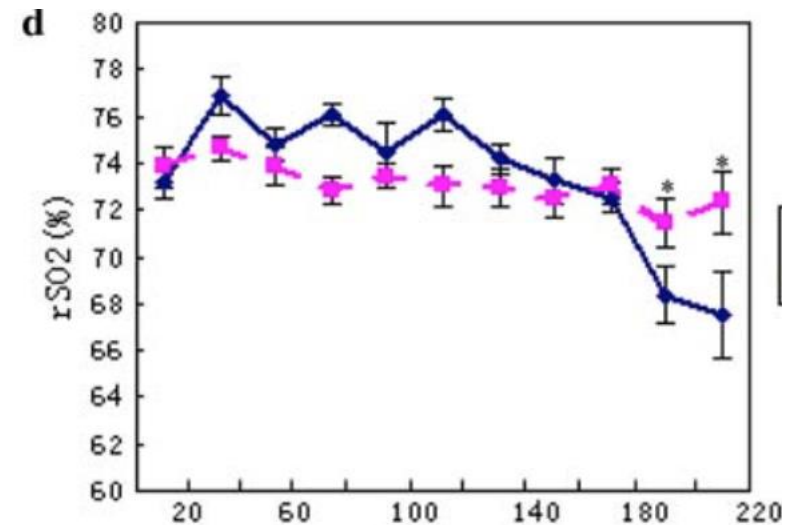
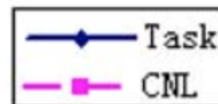
	Average	15 th Percentile	50 th Percentile	85 th Percentile
Brake Assist				
Run 1 (Cars / Pedestrians Emerging)	0.85	0.67	0.81	1.02
Run 1 (Braking Vehicle Ahead)	1.30	0.80	0.99	2.01
Gantry Collapse				
Time to Apply Brake	1.53	1.18	1.35	1.84
Time to Apply Steering	1.54	1.08	1.45	2.15
Unexpected Stationary Vehicle				
Time to Apply Brake	3.52	2.17	3.35	4.79
Time to Apply Steering	5.08	4.23	5.00	6.34
Driver Fatigue				
Run 1, All Reaction Tasks	1.12	0.86	1.05	1.38

Table – Driver Reaction Time Summary Table



Feasibility Analysis

In this study, the cerebral oxygen saturation decreased significantly by $6.94 \pm 1.74\%$ following 3-h driving task. The subjects reported exhibiting evident fatigue symptoms such as tiredness, irritability, mentally sluggishness, the lack of energy, headache, and sleepiness after the task.



“Gold standard” for fatigue monitoring

Reference:
Zengyong L .Assessment of cerebral oxygenation during prolonged simulated driving using near infrared spectroscopy: its implications for fatigue development Eur J Appl (2009) 107:281–287

System description

Reaction Time System (before driving) :

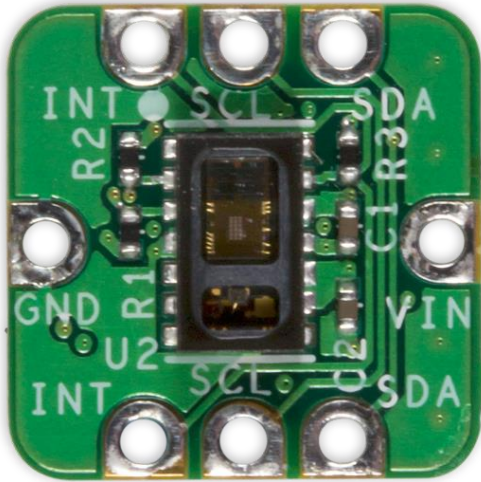
- Calculate the costumers' real-time reaction time and compare it with the fatigue driving reaction time(0.86s) from the reference
- Test the reaction time 5 times every 20 minutes and take the average value. When the average customer reaction time is found to be greater than or equal to the reaction time of fatigue driving, record the SpO₂ value at this time as the fatigue critical value.

System description

SpO₂ System (during driving) :

- Calculate the costumers' real-time SpO₂ value and compare it with the fatigue critical value from Reaction Time System.
- When the customer SpO₂ value is equal to or less than the fatigue critical value, the system will issue an alarm (LED), to avoid fatigue driving

Equipment

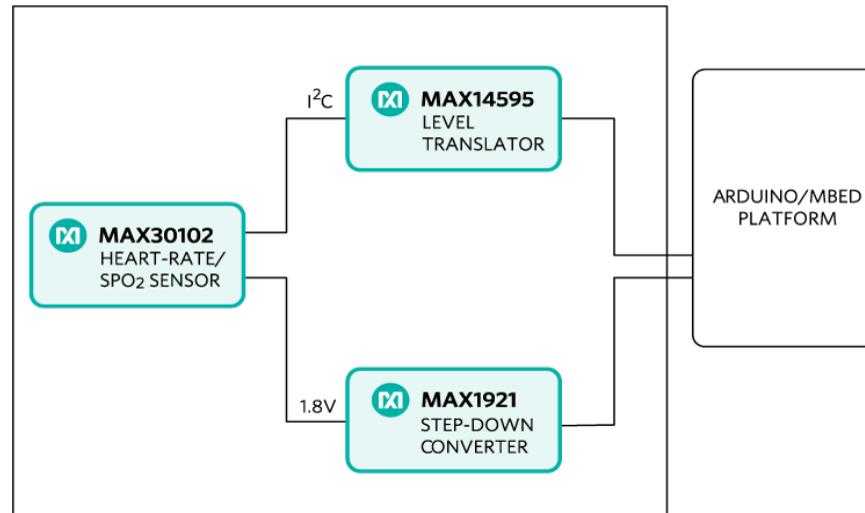


MAXREFDES117#
Board

The MAXREFDES117# reference design

- A low power, optical heart rate and SpO₂ module complete with integrated red and IR LEDs.
- This board works with both Arduino and Mbed platforms
- This board can be placed on a finger (steering wheel) to accurately detect heart rate and SpO₂ value

Equipment

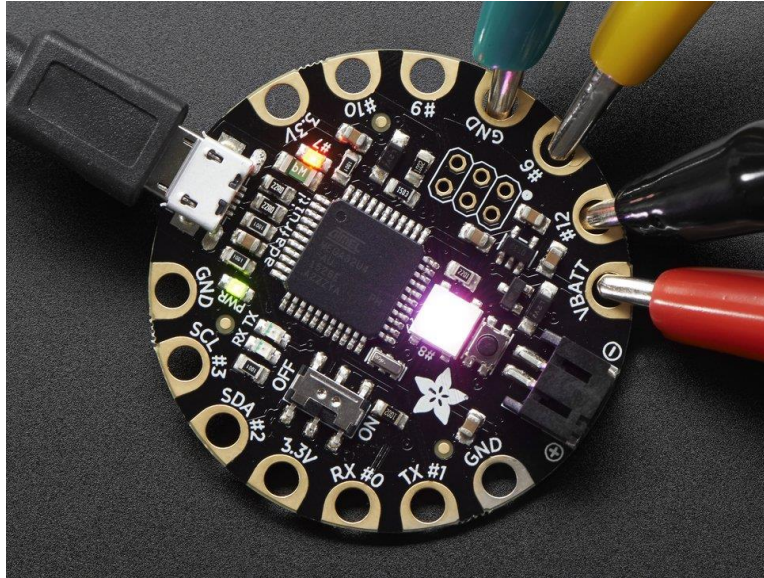


Three chips:

- a SpO₂ and heart-rate sensor (MAX30102);
- an efficient, low-power step-down converter (MAX1921);
- an accurate level translator (MAX14595).

The board requires only a single 2V to 5.5V supply

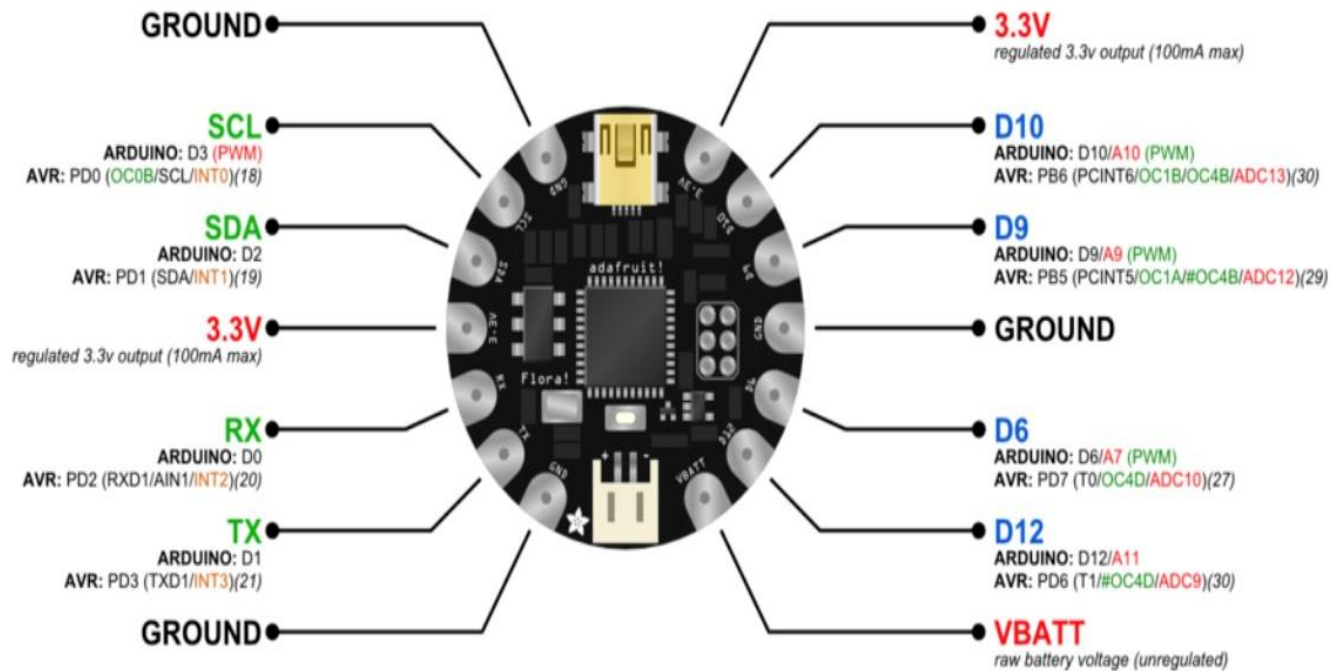
Equipment Adafruit FLORA - v3



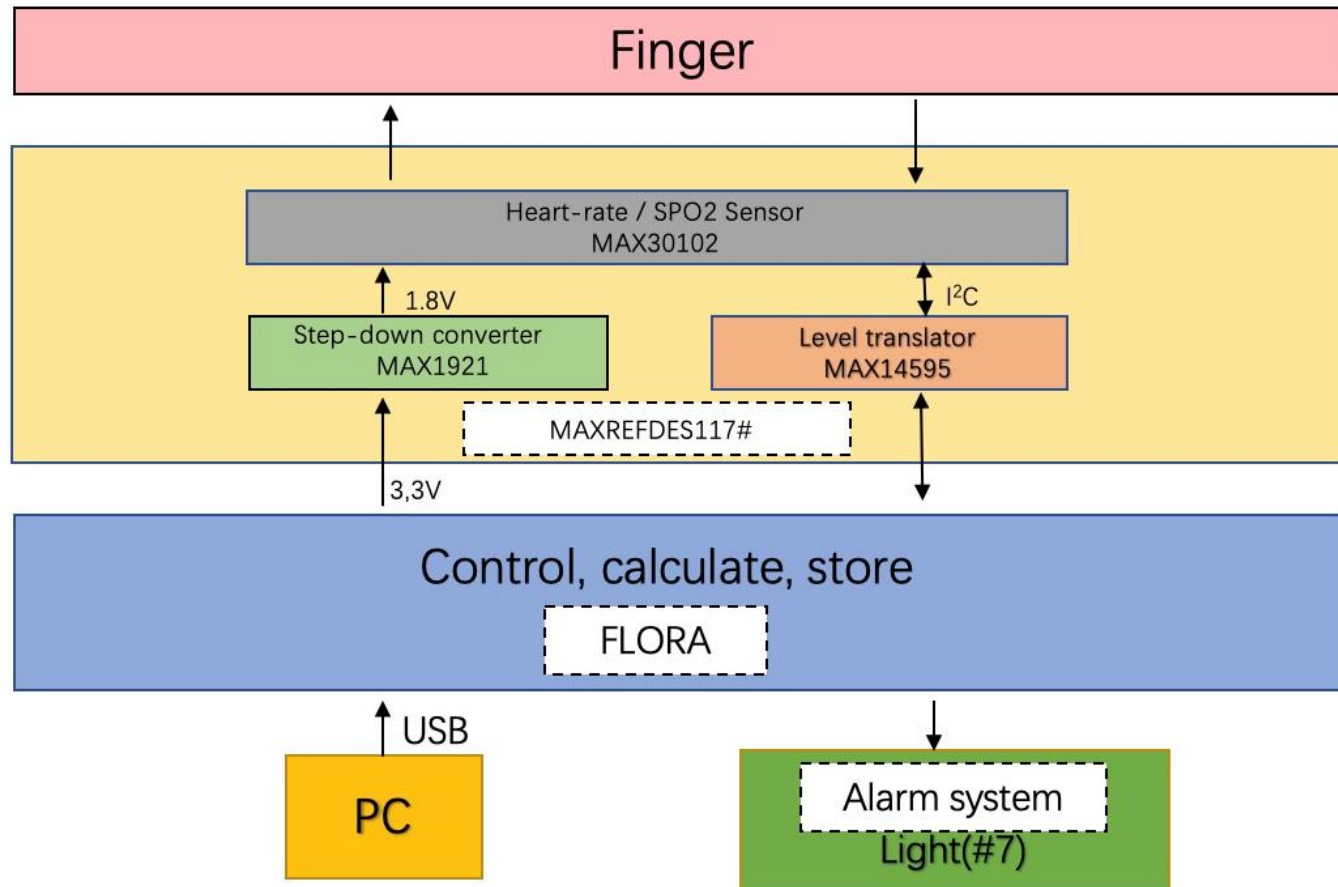
FLORA is Adafruit's fully-featured electronics platform.

- an Arduino-compatible microcontroller
- has built-in USB support.
- has 4 indicator LEDs
- An ICSP connector for easy reprogramming for advanced users.

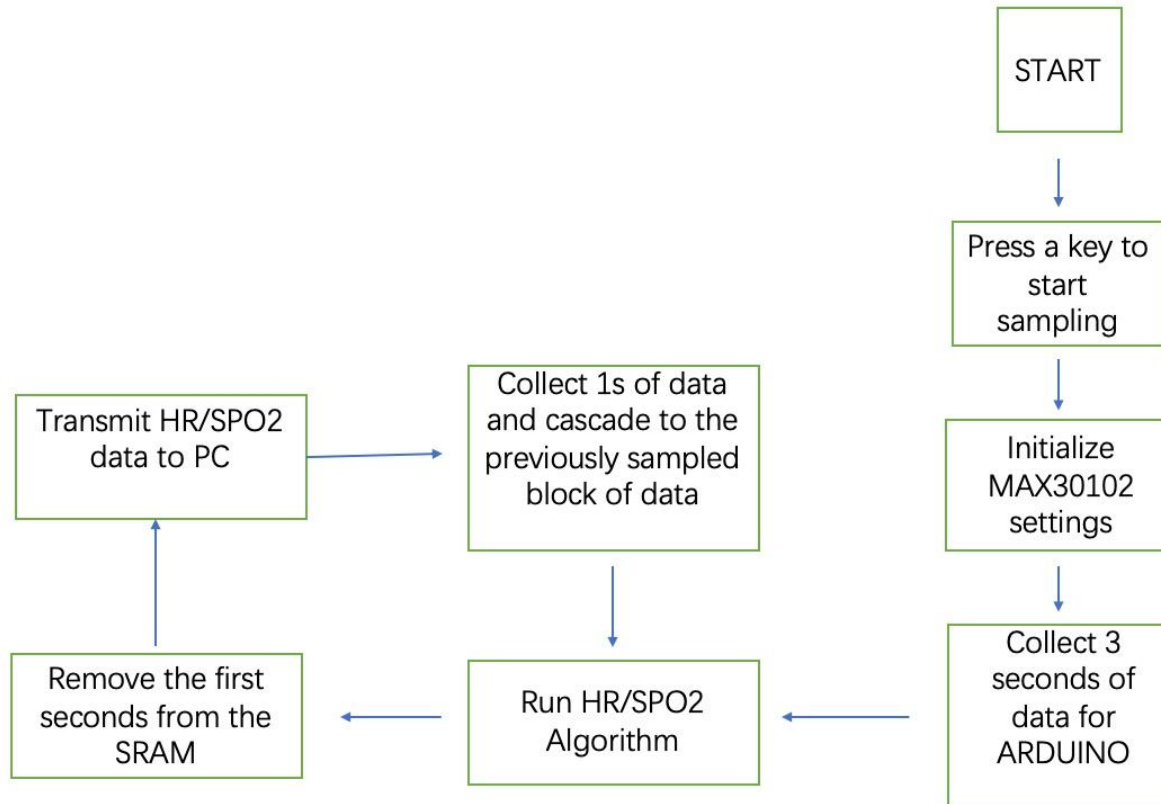
Equipment



Block diagram



Software flowchart



Core Algorithm

$$\text{SpO}_2 = C_1 \times \text{AverageRatio}^2 + C_2 \times \text{AverageRatio} + C_3$$

Where AverageRatio is the average ratio of IR and red LED readings. C_1 , C_2 , and C_3 are constants.

$$C_1 = -40.060$$

$$C_2 = 30.354$$

$$C_3 = 94.845$$

Reference:

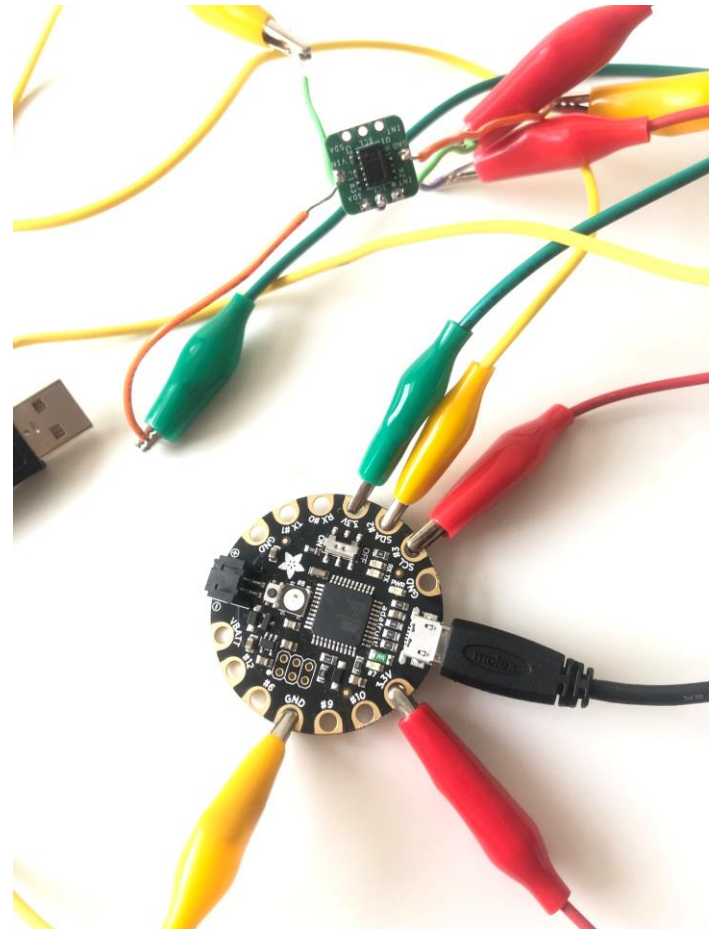
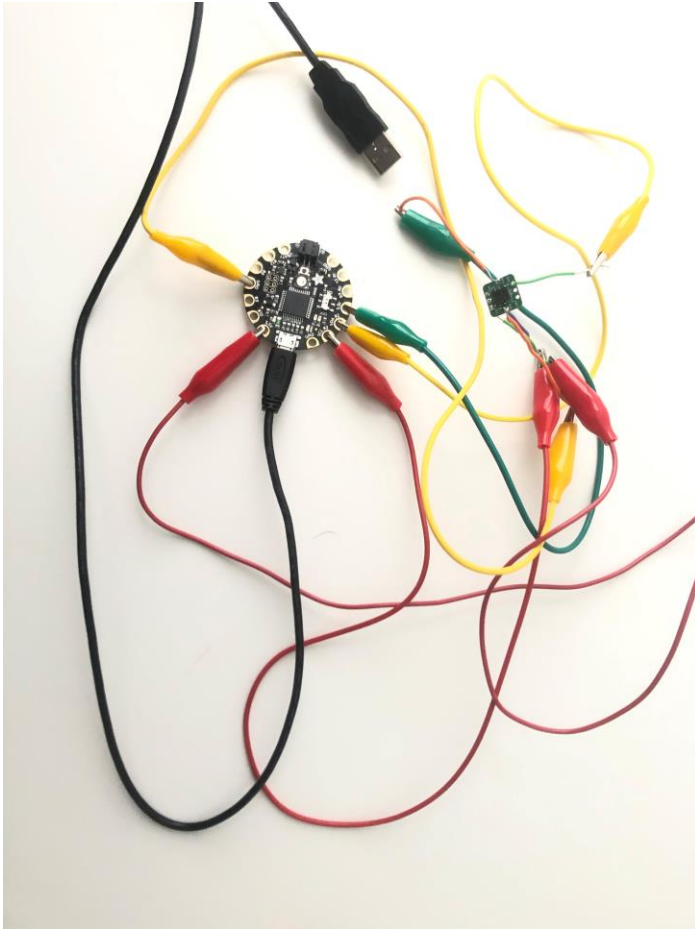
https://www.maximintegrated.com/en/design/reference-design-center/system-board/6300.html/tb_tab1

Core Algorithm

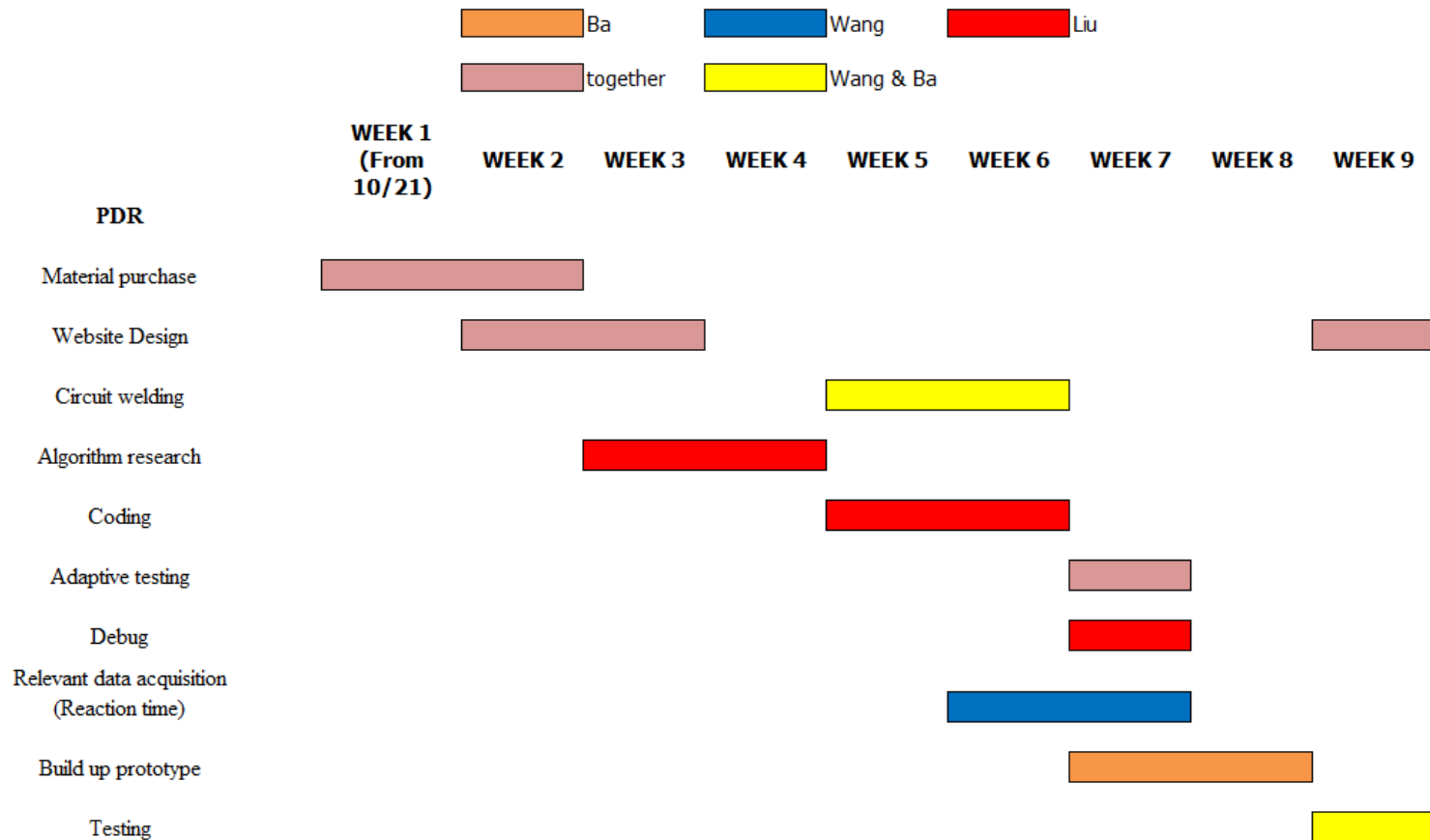
```
//uch_spo2_table is approximated as  $-45.060 \cdot \text{ratioAverage} \cdot \text{ratioAverage} + 30.354 \cdot \text{ratioAverage} + 94.845$  ;
const uint8_t uch_spo2_table[184]={ 95, 95, 95, 96, 96, 96, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 98, 98, 98, 98, 98, 99, 99, 99, 99,
99, 99, 99, 99, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100,
100, 100, 100, 100, 99, 99, 99, 99, 99, 99, 99, 99, 99, 99, 98, 98, 98, 98, 98, 98, 98, 97, 97,
97, 97, 96, 96, 96, 96, 95, 95, 95, 94, 94, 94, 93, 93, 93, 92, 92, 92, 91, 91,
90, 90, 89, 89, 89, 88, 88, 87, 87, 86, 86, 85, 85, 84, 84, 83, 82, 82, 81, 81,
80, 80, 79, 78, 78, 77, 76, 76, 75, 74, 74, 73, 72, 72, 71, 70, 69, 69, 68, 67,
66, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 62, 61, 60, 59, 58, 57, 56, 56, 55, 54, 53, 52, 51, 50,
49, 48, 47, 46, 45, 44, 43, 42, 41, 40, 39, 38, 37, 36, 35, 34, 33, 31, 30, 29,
28, 27, 26, 25, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 17, 16, 15, 14, 12, 11, 10, 9, 7, 6, 5,
3, 2, 1 } ;

    if( n_ratio_average>0 && n_ratio_average <184){
        n_spo2_calc= uch_spo2_table[n_ratio_average] ;
        *pn_spo2 = n_spo2_calc ;
        *pch_spo2_valid = 1;
    }
    else{
        *pn_spo2 = -999 ;
        *pch_spo2_valid = 0;
    }
}
```


Our Design

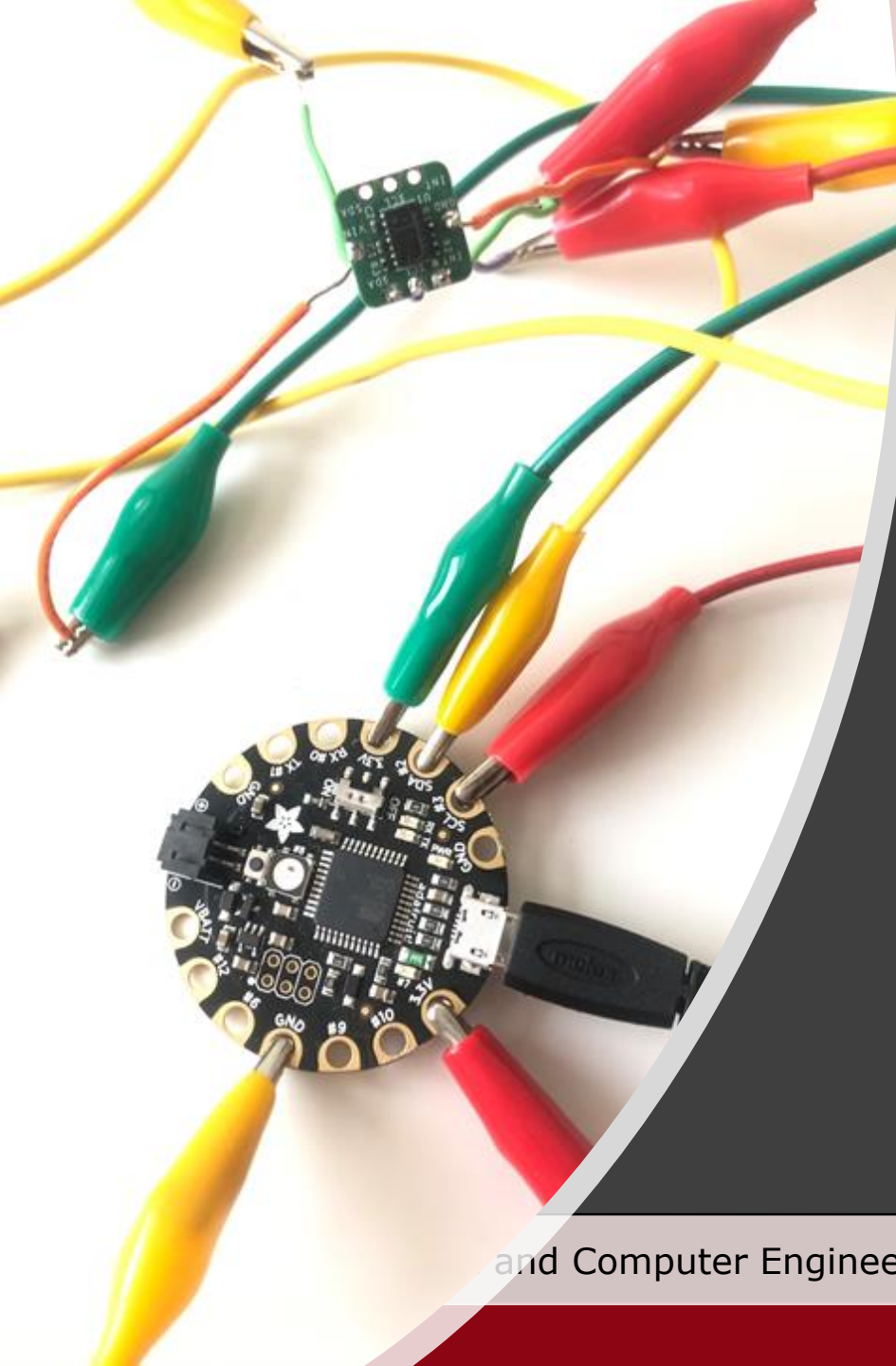


Schedule Bar Chart



Future work

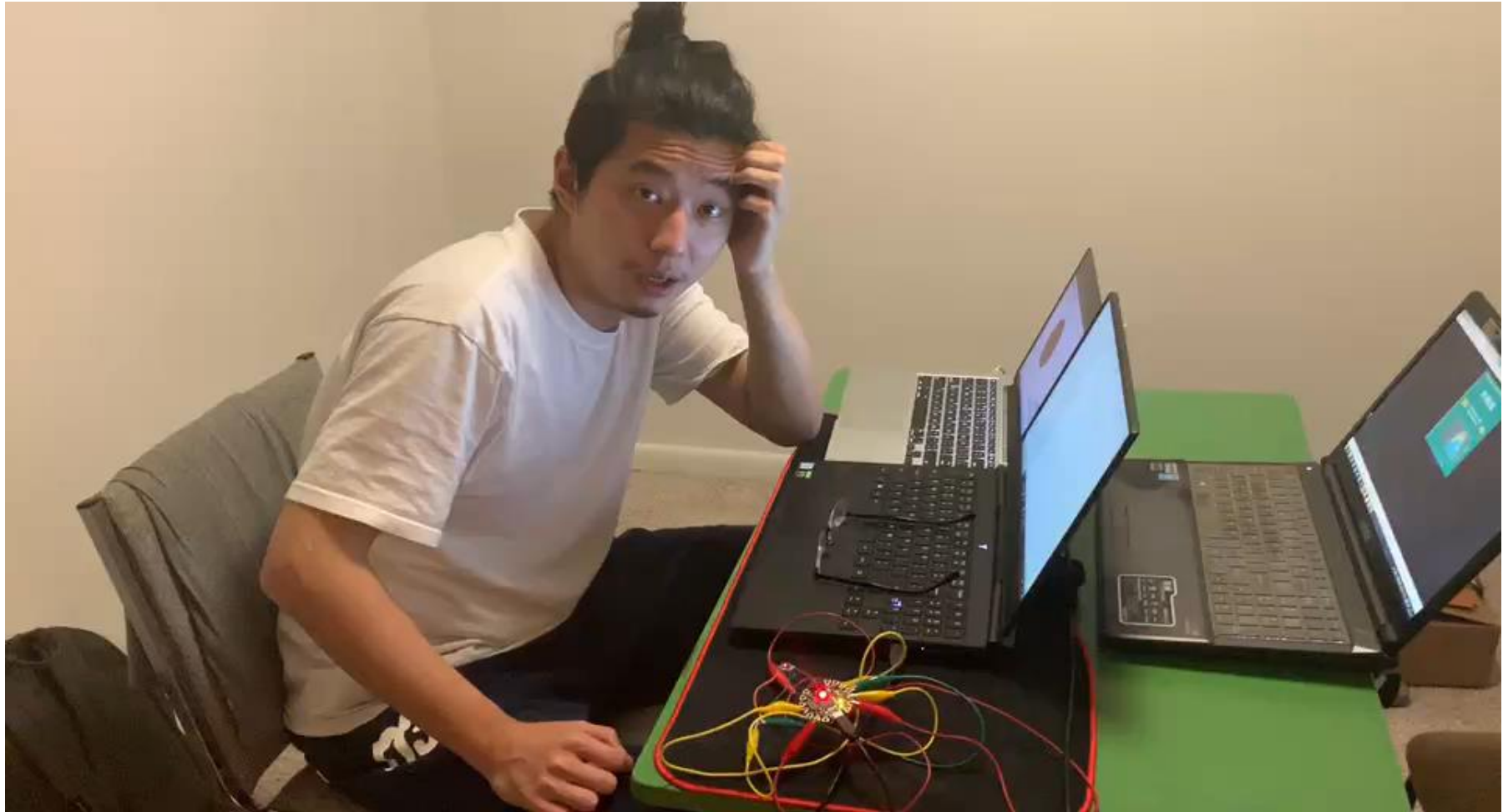
- Improve system stability and accuracy of data acquisition
- Establish detailed reaction time testing procedures
- Analyze and process data to develop more accurate fatigue states



Demo

Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering

Outcome



Fatigue Driving Detector

Thank you!
Questions?