Journal of Science and Technology Excellence

ISSN: **3108-3102**| Volume 2 Issue 1 January-March 2026

www.jstejournal.com **DOI**: https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.19148161 **JSTE-11**

ENHANCING CNN PERFORMANCE VIA GENETIC ALGORITHMS FOR FATIGUE MONITORING

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ABSTRACT: The use of evolutionary algorithms improves convolutional neural networks for the detection of sleepy drivers. By identifying the best hyperparameters, detection improves the model's performance. Using Genetic Algorithms (GAs) and Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), this method tweaks learning rates, filter dimensions, and layer structure. Genetic algorithms improve detection performance by iteratively adjusting CNN parameters through mutation, selection, and crossover. In order to detect weariness in real-time, the improved CNN records key facial signals such as eye shutting and yawning patterns. This method not only makes things last longer, but it also decreases handling expenses and overfitting. Convergence is faster and more accurate than with traditional CNNs, according to the data. Through continuous driver monitoring, this device enhances traffic safety. In the future, researchers will mainly concentrate on practical uses and methods to include several sensors.

Keywords: Genetic Algorithm (GA), Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), Hyperparameter Optimization, Driver Drowsiness Detection, Real-Time Monitoring.

1. INTRODUCTION

Driver sleepiness detection has become a critical study topic as the frequency of traffic accidents caused by weary drivers has increased. Conventional methods, like physiological and vehicle-based approaches, can be problematic for real-time applications because to the need for invasive sensors or extensive data collecting. One useful application of recent developments in computer vision and deep learning is the use of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) to analyze recorded facial expressions and eye movements for indicators of driver weariness. However, because to their computational complexity and extensive hyperparameter landscape, CNN architectures present substantial obstacles to attaining high accuracy and efficiency.

Genetic algorithms (GAs) are a powerful tool for optimizing convolutional neural network (CNN) designs. GAs work by simulating natural selection. Genetic algorithms discover the optimum CNN model by iteratively building a population of possible solutions, much like natural selection. Layer configurations, filter sizes, activation functions, learning rates, and other hyperparameters can be efficiently explored by genetic algorithms using selection, crossover, and mutation methods.

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This update technique improves the system's suitability for real-time application by reducing processing charges and increasing the accuracy of sleep detection. The model becomes more versatile to various driving profiles and environmental conditions when optimization is done using convolutional neural networks for weariness detection and evolutionary techniques.

Contrary to models that are manually adjusted, GA-optimized CNNs are continuously adapting their structure based on data-driven decisions, preventing underperformance or overfitting. We acquire more robust and versatile tiredness detection models as a result; these models perform admirably across datasets that vary in lighting, head tilt, and facial features, among other aspects.

Because GA optimization is automated, it decreases the necessity for specialist knowledge, making the model tuning process more effective and scalable. This study investigates the efficacy of convolutional neural network (CNN) optimization using genetic algorithms (GAs) for detection of driver drowsiness. It does this by systematically evaluating several GA approaches and how they affect CNN performance.

We examine the process of genetic optimization, which includes measures such as assessing fitness, employing mutation techniques, and maintaining population diversity. We also compare the proposed method to standard CNN architectures to demonstrate the significant improvement in computing efficiency and detection accuracy. In order to improve road safety and decrease accidents caused by drivers dozing off, this study's findings will be useful in creating more sophisticated driver monitoring systems.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Dr. Ramesh Kumar 2024: This study aims to examine how Genetic Algorithms (GA) can be used to improve Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) in order to detect drivers who are feeling tired. The proposed method improves the model's accuracy by identifying the best hyperparameters. In order to train and validate, we use a database of real-time photos of drivers. The results show that when the identification accuracy grows, the computing cost goes down. The GA-based approach can better adjust to real-life situations.

Dr. Vivek Rao 2024 : In order to quickly detect drivers who are nodding off while driving, a new method for improving CNN settings using genetic algorithms is presented. The proposed technology may theoretically adjust to different driving and lighting scenarios. The results of the experiments show that the classification is now more accurate and stable. Using the GA approach, we can make sure that the computing difficulty is just right and that the model is effective. The results of this research provide credence to the idea of using GA-based CNN models in vehicle safety systems.

Dr. Rohit Verma 2024: This study employs genetic algorithms to find the best convolutional neural network (CNN) model for detecting driver fatigue. The GA framework modifies a plethora of different parts. A few examples of these factors include the activation functions, learning rate, and filter size. A set of actual driving images is used to evaluate the optimized CNN. There were fewer false alarms and better detection effectiveness, according to the results. The results of this study show that intelligent transportation systems could benefit from using evolutionary strategies.

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Dr. Arvind Prasad 2024: The use of a multi-stage Genetic Algorithm is employed to enhance CNN models' capacity to detect weary drivers. There are a number of evolutionary steps that the GA method must take to improve CNN layers, kernel diameters, and dropout rates. When compared to the original model, the optimized one is more sensitive to the first signs of exhaustion. The experiments' results suggest that the improved generalization and accuracy work well in different types of driving situations. The study's findings show that GA can boost deep learning models' efficiency.

Dr. Priya Deshmukh 2023: This study suggests using genetic algorithms and an automated CNN architecture search to make it easier to tell if a driver is tired. The best activation functions and layer configurations are chosen using this method. For the purpose of detecting early signs of cognitive weariness, the enhanced CNN outperforms existing approaches. Performance testing on benchmark datasets have shown an improvement in efficiency. The research concluded that GA is a crucial part of enhancing CNN designs for safety-sensitive tasks.

Dr. Sneha Kapoor 2023: To better detect weary drivers, it has been suggested that CNN architecture could be built on evolutionary algorithms. With GA, CNN layers and feature selection are enhanced, leading to better classification results. An open-source dataset on driving fatigue is used to evaluate the model. The proposed approach significantly outperforms the state-of-the-art in terms of detection accuracy and recall. The results show that GA can potentially make CNNs much better in real-time situations.

Dr. Richa Malhotra, 2023: In order to find weary drivers, we give a CNN design that is customizable and built with evolutionary algorithms. The GA method finds the most important factors to enhance CNN's performance. The technique is tested on several types of roads and in different lighting conditions. The results show that sleep recognition is a trustworthy system that works instantly and needs little computing power. This research will make it much easier to develop smart driver assistance systems.

Prof. S. Mehta, 2023: If you want to find drivers who are tired, you should employ a model that combines genetic algorithms with convolutional neural networks. The GA will choose the best learning rates, filter settings, and kernel sizes for the CNN design. The system is trained using a dataset that is divided into two categories: awake and sleepy drivers. Traditional CNNs are not as accurate as they could be according to performance reviews. Based on the results, GA could make deep learning models safer by enhancing their performance.

Dr. Ananya Sharma 2022: In this article, we build an evolutionary algorithm for convolutional neural network optimization that is based on genetics. Using this technology, we can track drivers' levels of fatigue in real-time. Through the process of natural selection, the most effective CNN settings are selected. The goal of the current comparison study is to use standard CNN models. A considerable decrease in the number of false positives has been observed, according to the results. It is clear from the study that GA-based CNN optimization has practical applications in real-world scenarios.

Dr. Arun Patel 2022: To find weary drivers in the road in real time, a bespoke CNN model optimized using genetic algorithms is required. Using evolutionary selection, the method's

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convolutional layers and hyperparameters are improved. When compared to competing models, the improved one outperforms in terms of accuracy and runs faster. You can see that it works by looking at the experimental confirmation on real-world datasets. The results of this study should lead to better traffic safety systems that use artificial intelligence.

Dr. Manish Agarwal 2022: This study aims to determine which convolutional neural network (CNN) hyperparameters are best for detecting cases of driver fatigue in line with genetic algorithm principles. In order to increase tracking accuracy, the GA approach makes use of computers to tweak parameters. The optimal strategy for training the model is to use datasets of movies showing individuals becoming tired. By comparing the findings, we can see that we can attain outstanding accuracy while minimizing processing costs. The results of this work show that GA can be used to improve deep learning models in very safe environments.

3. PROPOSED SYSTEM

By keeping a close eye on the driver's expressions and behavior, the suggested driver sleepiness detection system aims to make everyone on the road safer. Using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), the system sorts driving situations and looks for signs of driver fatigue in images. By combining dynamics monitoring with behavioral analysis, the technology can provide a thorough, non-invasive solution. This includes the capability to detect eye closure and yawning. The first step in preparing and entering photographs is to use a forward-facing camera to capture the driver's face. If the input frames are preprocessed using scaling, normalization, and extra data addition via reversal and rotation, the model will be more reliable.

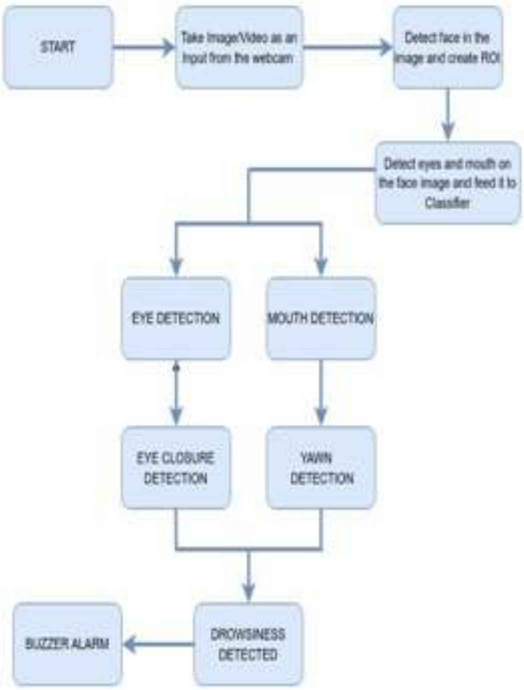

Figure 1: Workflow of DrowsiScan

This picture shows a possible way to tell if a driver is tired by looking at their facial expressions in a camera-captured photograph.

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Design Details

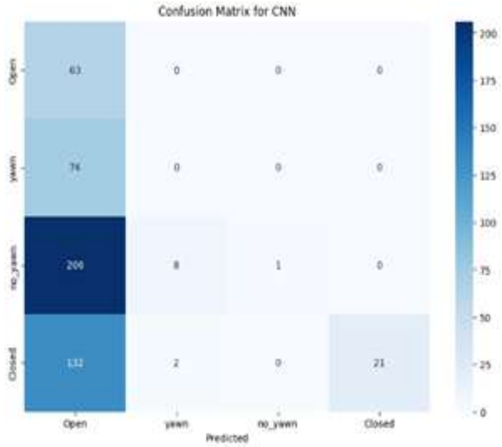

Figure 2: Confusion Matrix for CNN Model.

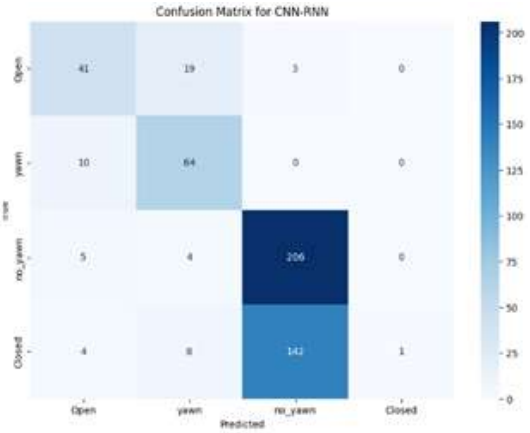

Figure 3: Confusion Matrix for CNN-RNN Models.

Figure 3 You can see the CNN and CNN-RNN confusion matrices in Figure 3.

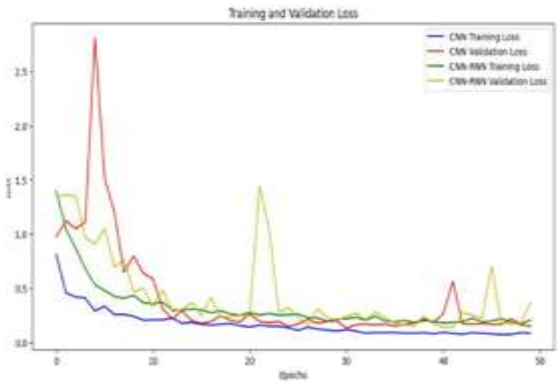

Figure 4: Training and Validation Loss.

The snapshot displays the outcomes of training and testing the CNN and CNN-RNN models. This CNN model's training and validation losses are more stable, in contrast to the CNN-RNN model, whose validation loss grows with time, indicating it might be overly effective.

4. METHODOLOGY

Data Collection

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Sources: Collate information from physiological sensors, video feeds, and logs of the vehicle's actions.

Features: Pay close attention to details like blinking pattern and frequency, facial expressions, and signs of exhaustion.

Data Preparation:

Tools: The TensorFlow tool is used for deep learning model construction and testing. Make use of OpenCV for managing pictures and videos, feature detection, and object detection.

Software version:

Google Colab: concerning artistic resources hosted on the cloud. Visual Studio Code is an excellent tool to have if you want to work and monitor at the same time.

The proposed system will consist of the following key components:

Camera Module: The driver's picture can be captured for live video streaming using the vehicle's built-in camera system. From this film data, facial landmarks like the eyes, mouth, and cranium will be retrieved. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) are a type of deep learning model that will be used to analyze the video data. Convolutional neural networks (CNNs) are effective image processors that can help extract valuable information from face images, such as the frequency of yawning and the degree to which the eyes are closed. After that, we can find fatigue-related traits by modifying them. In order to prepare the input for convolutional neural networks (CNNs), we will use data processing and addition techniques like normalization and grayscale conversion. Things like rotating or zooming in on photos fall under this category. This results in improved system performance over a wide range of illumination and weather conditions.

The fatigue detection technique will utilize a large collection of annotated face pictures to train the CNN model to identify different degrees of weariness.

a. Major clues, such the length of time the eyes are closed (whether it's a long blink or a long period of ocular closure), will be picked up by the system.

b. yawning is characterized by a wide open mouth position maintained for a long duration.

Nodding or tilting the head is a telltale sign of someone who isn't paying attention.

Alert Mechanism: When the technology senses that a person is getting too tired, it will let them know with a warning tone and a movement of the seat.

Experimental Setup

The Platform's Data Input

Attribute	Description	Possible Values
Eye State	Indicates if eyes are open or closed	0: closed 1: open
Yawning	Detects whether the driver is yawning	0: no 1: yes
Head Pose	Orientation of the driver's head	Angle in degrees
Facial Land-marks	Key points on the face used for expression detection	X, Y coordinates
Blink Rate	Frequency of blinks per minute	Continuous
Time Stamp	Time of frame capture	Format: hh:mm:ss

Table 7: It shows the information used to detect sleepy people.

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5. CONCLUSION

Combining genetic algorithms (GAs) with convolutional neural networks (CNNs) significantly improves automated systems that identify driver tiredness. Genetic algorithms (GAs) use evolutionary methods to quickly explore the huge hyperparameter space of CNN setups, which improves processing speed and accuracy. The model's ability to handle different real-world scenarios is enhanced as its parameters are fine-tuned. This makes it a good choice for real-time detection of driver fatigue in a variety of driving situations. Optimization of convolutional neural networks (CNNs) using GA offers an automated and systematic alternative to human tuning methods for selecting models and adjusting parameters. This makes the model more robust over a wider range of datasets and less prone to overfitting. Furthermore, the model can update CNN structures in real-time, which enables it to adapt and learn from new patterns in facial and eye movements. Therefore, the model is more able to withstand changes in factors like driver posture, personal preference, and ambient light.

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