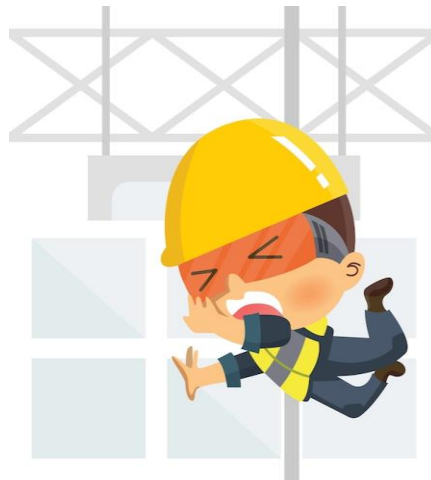


Yawning Detection using Earphone Inertial Measurement Units

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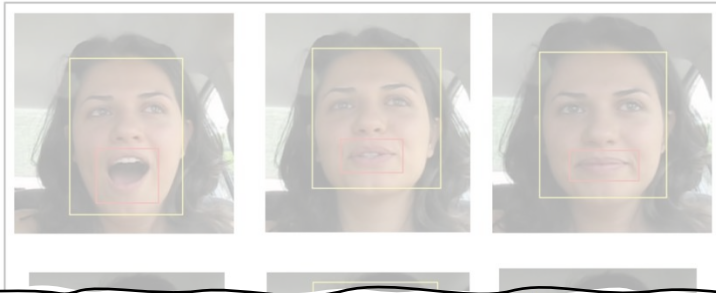
Background

- Why detect yawns?
 - Drowsiness; People are less alert when drowsy^[1]
 - Failure to be alerted during safety-critical tasks is dangerous
 - NHTSA: 91,000 crashes in 2017 due to drowsy driving^[2]
 - Yawning is a reliable indicator of drowsiness; one of key components



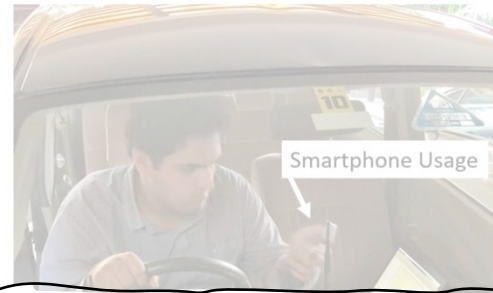
Background

Existing yawning detection solutions fall into 3 categories:



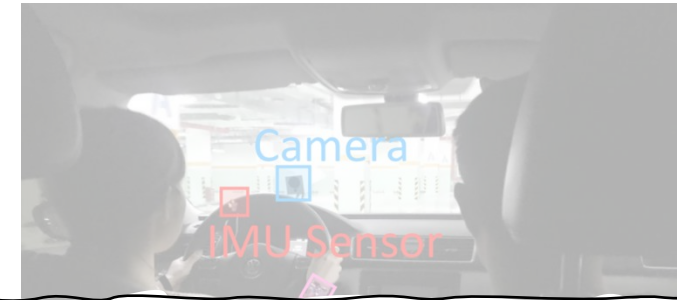
[3] Vision

Privacy concerns
High computation cost



[4] Wireless

Requires infrastructure/not portable
Sensitive to environment/motions



[5] Wearable

Hand movements
Driving scenarios

Can we explore a privacy-resistant, low-cost, and portable solution of yawning detection in daily life?

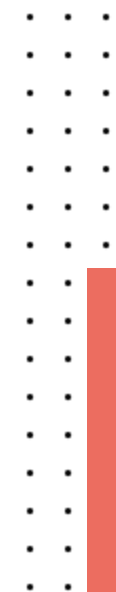
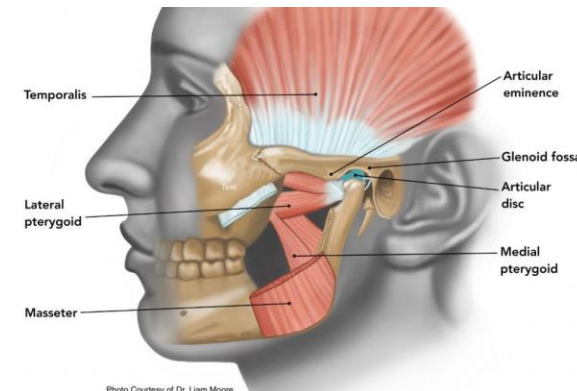
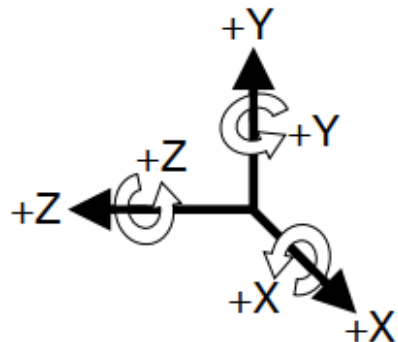
[3]: Belhassen Akrou, Walid Mahdi. Yawning detection by the analysis of variational descriptor for monitoring driver drowsiness. 2016. IPAS
[4]: Hashim Saeed, Tabish Saeed, Muhammad Tahir, Momin Uppal. Risky driving behavior detection using in-vehicle WiFi signals. 2018. VTC-Fall
[5]: Yetong Cao, Fan Li, Xiaochen Liu, Song Yang, Yu Wang. Towards reliable driver drowsiness detection leveraging wearables. 2023. TOSN

Our work: a feasibility study

Yawning detection using earphone IMUs

- Widespread and high user acceptance
- Proximity to the jaw allows capture of yawning-incurred movements
- Isolated from complex and frequent hand movements

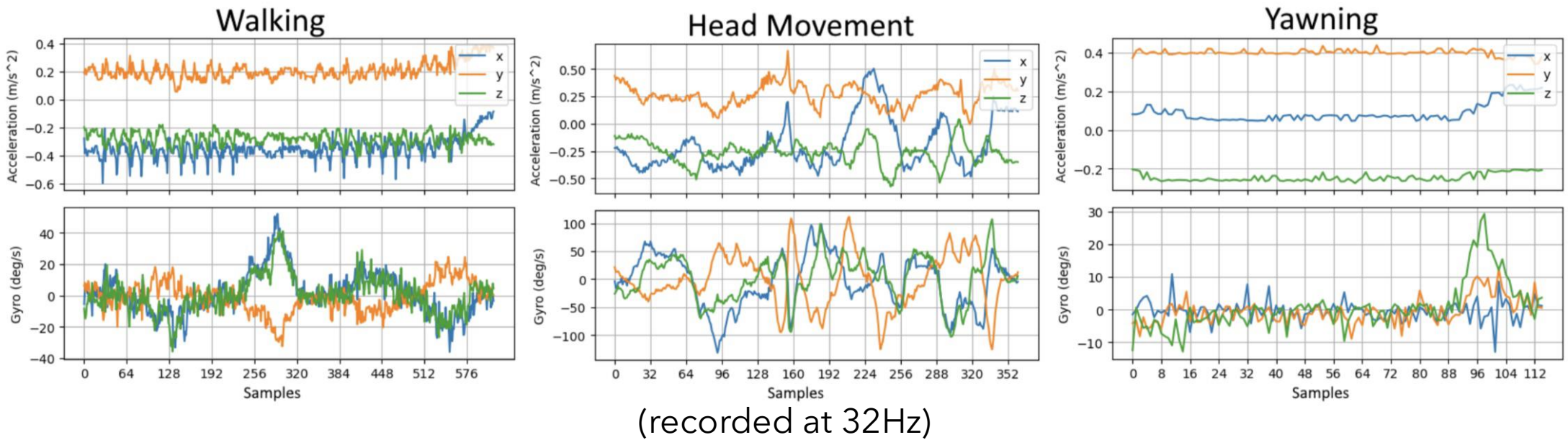
Privacy-resistant, low-cost, portable, long-term usage



Preliminary analysis



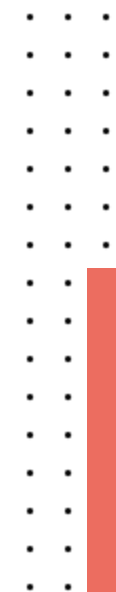
- We use eSense^[6] headphones to collect IMUs data:



- Yawning has a unique pattern on three axis of accelerometer and gyroscope data.

Methods: study objectives

- 1. Data collection and preprocessing:** to collect data and find initial features of interest
- 2. Model constructions:** to use these findings to guide the construction range of neural network models
- 3. Feasibility analysis:** to ultimately determine the feasibility of yawning detection using earphone IMUs



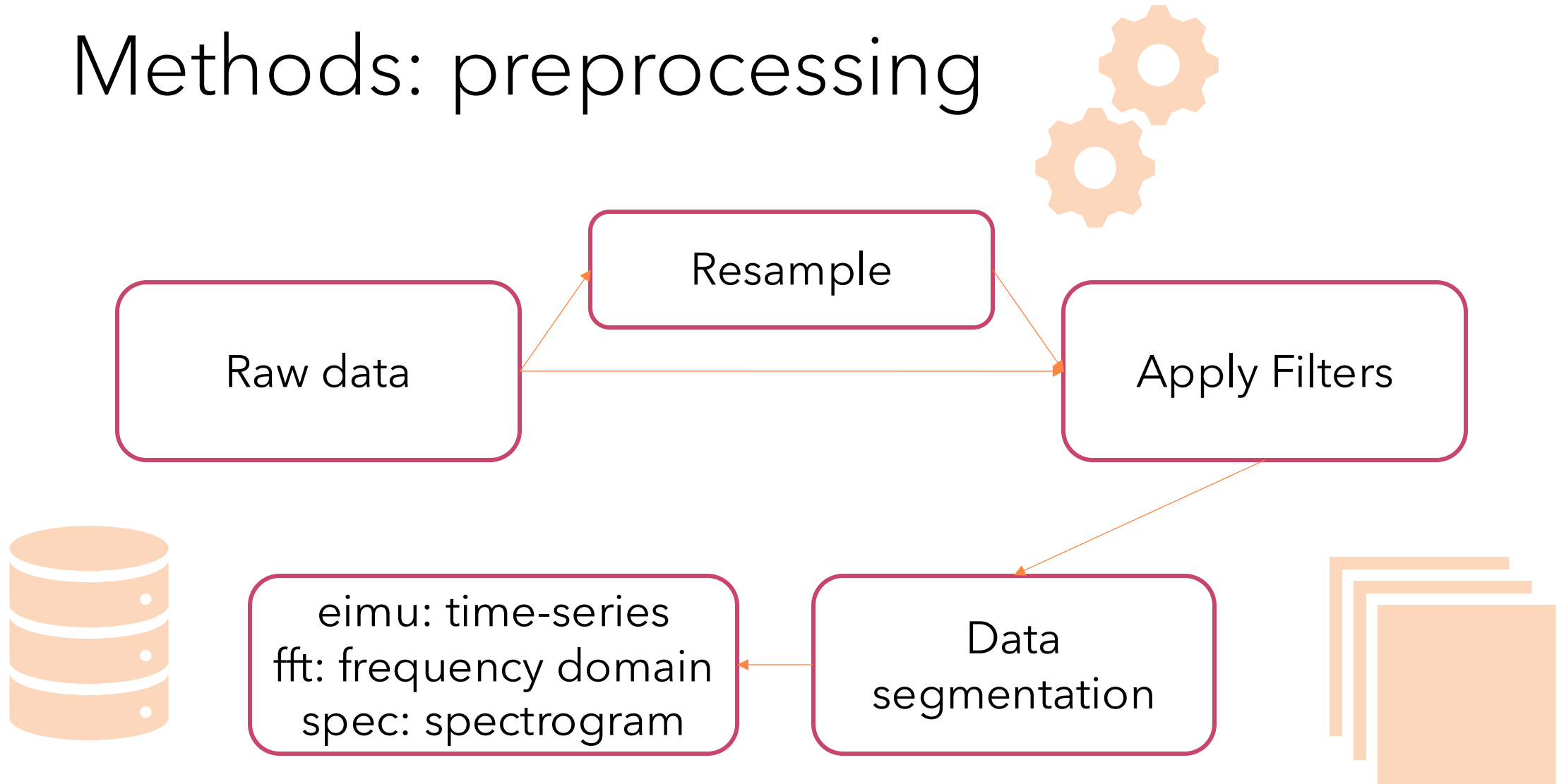
Data collection

Two datasets:

- **Dataset A**, collected by ourselves
 - 10 participants wearing eSense earphones and performing various activities
 - Develop an Android app to collect and label data
 - Yawn (100 times), rest (5 minutes), walk (5 minutes), talk (3 minutes), move head (30 times), eat and drink, three facial expressions (30 seconds each)
- **Dataset B**, a subset of the HAFAR^[7] dataset
 - Headphone IMUs data under different facial expressions, including yawning
 - Subset chosen to prevent class imbalance

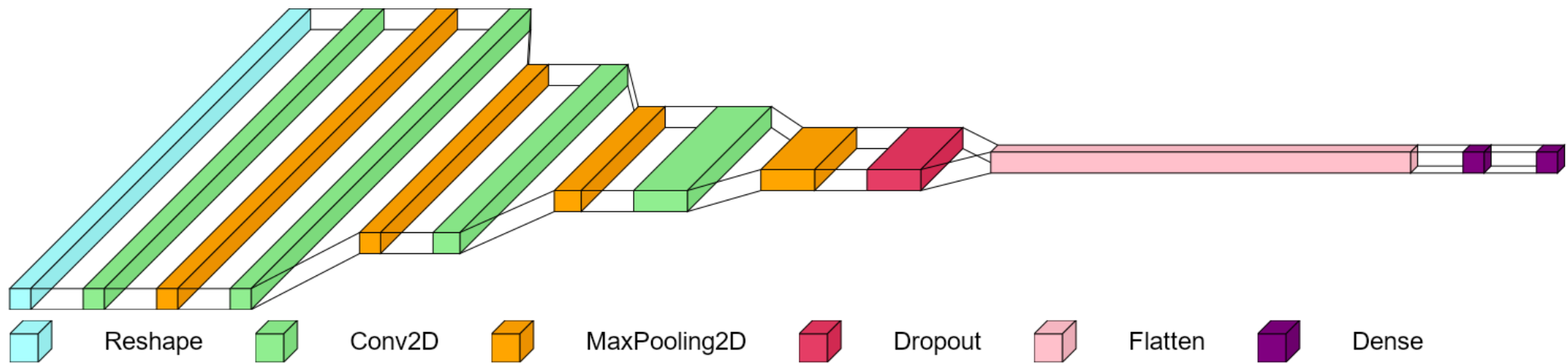


Methods: preprocessing



Methods: model constructions

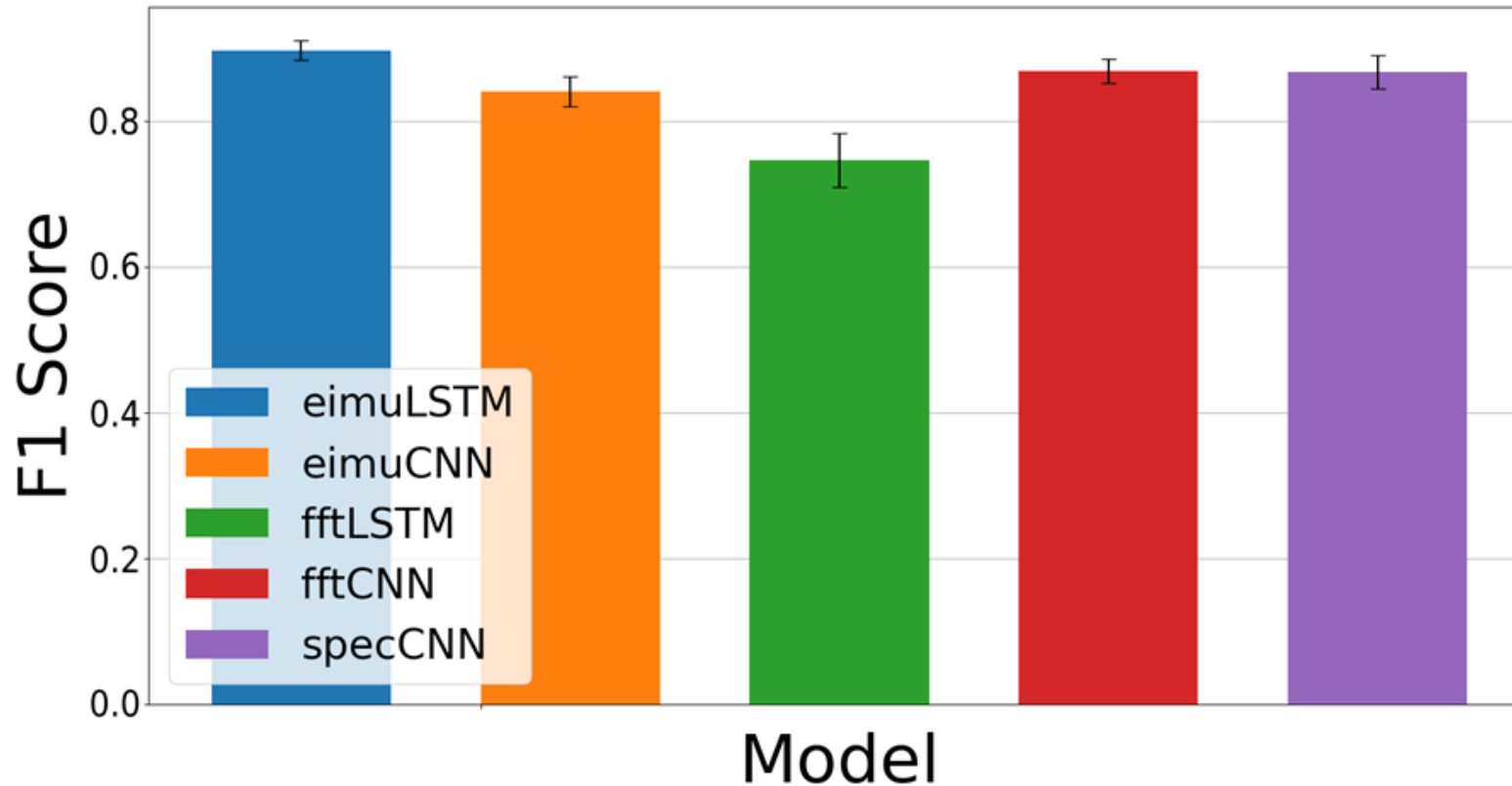
- Two LSTM and CNN models, for raw and FFT data, respectively
- One further CNN model for spectrogram data



Example breakdown of the layers within a CNN model

Results: Dataset A

F1 Score of Best Models on Dataset A



Dataset A: **$F_1 = 0.90$**

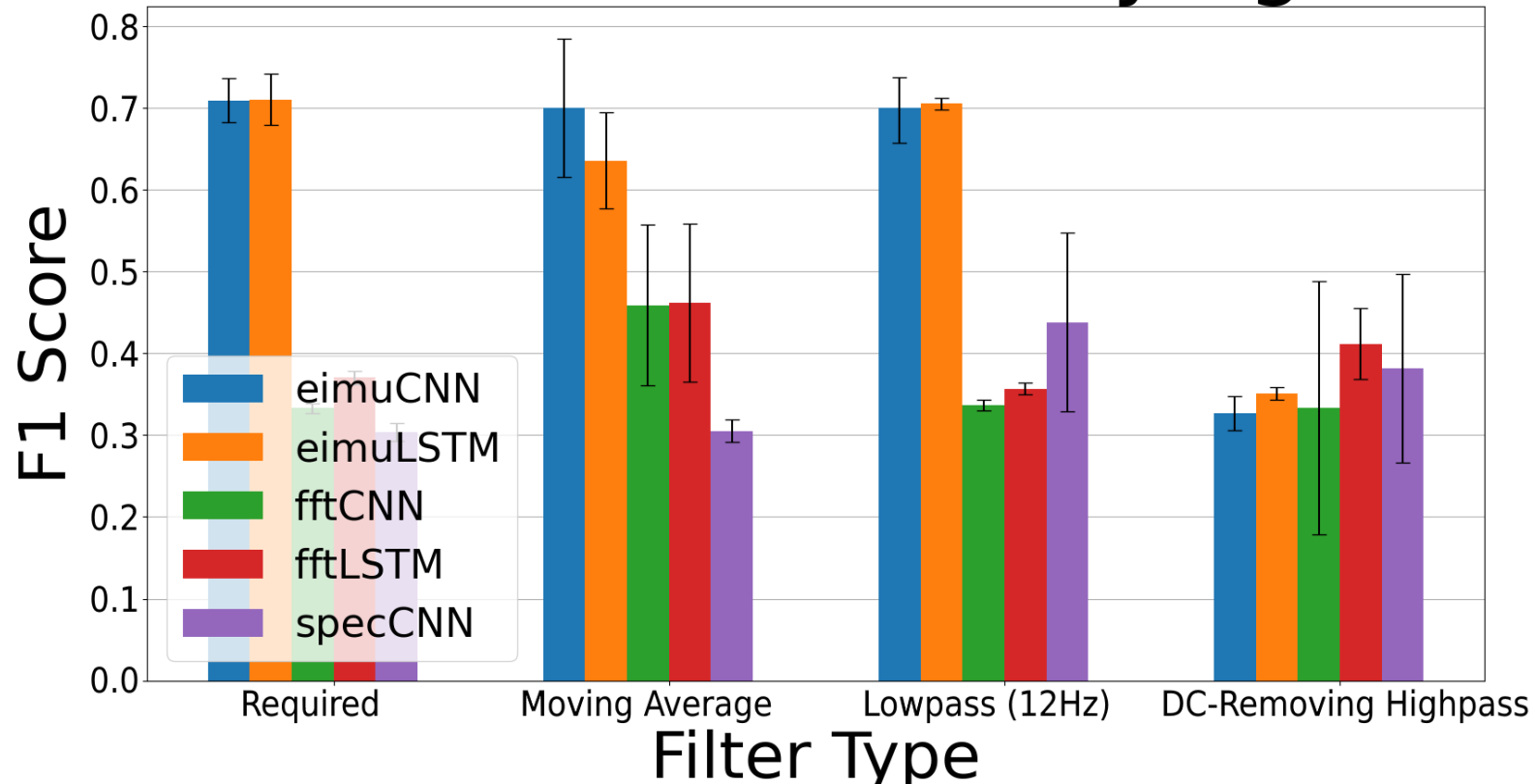
Precision = 0.94

Recall = 0.86

(LSTM, 12Hz lowpass
filter, over time-series
data)

Results: Dataset B

Model F1 Score with Varying Filters



Dataset A: **$F_1 = 0.72$**

Precision = 0.83

Recall = 0.61

(LSTM, no filter, over
time-series data)

Conclusions

- We propose to conduct yawning detection using earphone IMUs
- Our study indicates the feasibility
- Successful proof-of-concept, need to improve accuracy
 - CNN+LSTM
 - Larger dataset
 - Class imbalance problem



Acknowledgements

- Nokia Bell Labs
 - *for the provision of the eSense device*
- Silvia Santini, Lidia Alecci and Shkurta Gashi
 - *Università della Svizzera italiana*
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- European Research Council



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