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Pulsedrive-AI-based Driver Health Monitoring System for Smart & Heavy Vehicles

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Abstract - **Road accidents resulting from driver health issues have emerged as a critical safety concern, particularly among long-distance and public transport drivers. Sudden fatigue, oxygen deprivation, or cardiovascular irregularities often go undetected until they lead to serious incidents. To address this problem, the proposed system—PulseDrive: A Real-Time In-Cabin Health Monitoring System—offers an intelligent, non-intrusive solution for continuous physiological monitoring and early risk detection. The system integrates multiple biometric sensors, including the MAX30100, to measure pulse rate and blood oxygen saturation (SpO_2), along with temperature and fatigue detection modules for comprehensive health assessment. An ESP32 microcontroller acts as the central processing unit, aggregating sensor data and transmitting it to an AI-based analytics model for real-time anomaly detection. In the event of critical deviations, the system activates audio-visual alerts and automatically sends emergency notifications via the SIM800L GSM module to fleet operators or designated contacts. Additionally, all health data is logged for predictive analysis and long-term wellness tracking. By leveraging AI, IoT, and embedded system technologies, PulseDrive enhances road safety, supports proactive health management, and contributes to the development of smarter and safer transportation systems.**

Keywords - Driver health monitoring, IoT, Artificial Intelligence, Embedded systems, Road safety, MAX30100, ESP32, GSM module, Fatigue detection.

I . INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

In modern transportation, driver health and safety are critical, especially for those operating long-distance or commercial vehicles. Prolonged driving hours, irregular rest, and stress can cause fatigue or sudden medical issues, posing serious risks to all road users. While advancements in smart vehicle technologies emphasize vehicle performance and navigation, the driver's physiological well-being often remains overlooked. Addressing this gap forms the key motivation behind the **PulseDrive** project.

1.2 Problem Definition

Despite rapid progress in automotive systems, there is still no reliable solution for real-time monitoring of a driver's vital health parameters. Conditions such as hypoxia, irregular heart rate, or fatigue frequently go undetected until critical situations arise. A real-time, non-invasive, in-cabin health monitoring system is therefore essential to identify these anomalies early and trigger preventive responses.

1.2 Objective

The primary goal of **PulseDrive** is to develop a real-time in- cabin health monitoring system that continuously tracks key physiological indicators such as heart rate, oxygen saturation (SpO_2), and fatigue levels. Using embedded AI analytics, the system detects irregularities and issues timely audio-visual or GSM-based alerts. Ultimately, PulseDrive aims to advance human-centric smart mobility by integrating driver wellness with intelligent transportation, ensuring safer and more responsive road environments.

II . SYSTEM SIGNIFICANCE AND PROBLEM CONTEXT

2.1 Significance of Driver Health Monitoring

Drivers are the backbone of the transportation network, ensuring safe and efficient mobility of people and goods. However, long working hours, stress, and irregular sleep patterns often lead to fatigue and health deterioration, increasing accident risks. Conventional safety systems focus mainly on vehicle parameters—such as brakes or airbags— while neglecting the driver's physiological state. **PulseDrive** addresses this gap by continuously tracking vital signs like pulse rate, oxygen saturation, and fatigue levels to ensure driver well-being and prevent health-related accidents.

2.2 Problem Definition

Despite advancements in automotive safety, the lack of real- time driver health monitoring remains a critical issue. Health conditions like hypoxia, elevated heart rate, or fatigue often go undetected until emergencies occur, endangering both drivers and passengers. Wearable devices provide limited solutions due to poor compliance and inconvenience. **PulseDrive** bridges this technological gap by integrating non-invasive sensors, AI analytics, and IoT connectivity to continuously monitor, detect, and alert in case of abnormal health conditions, enhancing proactive road safety.

2.3 Relevance to AI in Automobiles

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is revolutionizing modern vehicles through automation and predictive safety systems.

However, most applications emphasise vehicle control rather than driver wellness. **PulseDrive** extends AI's scope by analyzing physiological data in real time using machine learning algorithms to detect fatigue, stress, or oxygen deprivation. It generates predictive alerts, adapts through continuous learning, and communicates with fleet management systems for timely intervention. By merging **AI**, **IoT**, and **embedded sensing**, PulseDrive exemplifies a human-centric approach to intelligent transportation, prioritizing both safety and health.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1 AI-Driven Driver Behaviour Assessment through Vehicle and Health Monitoring

Authors: *Shumayla Yaqoob, Giacomo Morabito, Salvatore Cafiso, Giuseppina Pappalardo, and Ata Ullah*
Publication: *IEEE*
This study investigates the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) to analyze driver behavior and physiological signals for improved road safety. It identifies a key research gap in linking driver health parameters with driving performance. Using image and signal processing, the system detects fatigue, distraction, and stress-induced anomalies in real time. The research introduces a taxonomy of detection schemes and highlights AI's capability to predict abnormal driving patterns, significantly reducing the risk of road accidents.
Keywords: Driver behaviour, fatigue detection, anomaly recognition, AI in transportation, safe driving.

3.2 Deep Learning for Predictive Vehicle Health Diagnostics

Author: *Love David Adewale*
Publication: *International Journal of Engineering Technology Research & Management (IJETRM)*
This research explores deep learning methods—such as CNNs, RNNs, and transformers—for predictive vehicle health monitoring and failure prevention. By analyzing sensor and telematics data, the models identify early fault indicators and predict mechanical or system malfunctions. The integration of digital twins and reinforcement learning enables adaptive maintenance scheduling, improving reliability and minimizing downtime. This approach demonstrates how AI enhances proactive diagnostics, aligning with smart vehicle health and safety objectives.
Keywords: Deep learning, predictive diagnostics, digital twin, AI-driven maintenance, automotive reliability.

3.3 A Secure and Intelligent Framework for Vehicle Health Monitoring

Authors: *Md. Arafatur Rahman, Md. Abdur Rahim, Md. Mustafzur Rahman, Nour Moustafa, Imran Razzak, Tanvir Ahmad, and Mohammad N. Patwary*

Publication: *IEEE*
This paper proposes a secure, IoE-based vehicle health monitoring framework using Multi-Layer Heterogeneous Networks (HetNet) and machine learning analytics. The system continuously collects and processes vehicle data to detect faults, alert drivers, and store diagnostic records for future use. Its big-data integration ensures scalability, while its intelligent analytics improve safety and maintenance efficiency. The proposed architecture paves the way for centralized, AI-enabled vehicular condition monitoring under Industry 4.0 standards.
Keywords: Vehicle health monitoring, IoE, HetNet, machine learning, predictive analytics, secure automotive systems.

IV . MATERIALS AND METHODS

4.1 Overview

This chapter explains the hardware, software, and methodological framework employed in developing the **AI- Powered Driver Health and Fatigue Monitoring System (PulseDrive)**. The system integrates multiple sensors with an embedded microcontroller to continuously monitor the driver's vital parameters and detect fatigue through on-device AI interface.
The methodology follows a systematic approach comprising three stages:

1. Hardware Integration
2. Model Development using TinyML
3. System Deployment and Validation

4.2 Materials and Hardware Components

The hardware framework of PulseDrive is composed of four main subsystems — **core processing**, **sensing**, **feedback**, and **power/storage** — designed for reliability, scalability, and cost efficiency.

4.2.1 Core Processing Unit – ESP32-WROOM-32

The **ESP32-WROOM-32 Development Board** serves as the central processing unit of the system.

- **Processor:** Dual-core Tensilica Xtensa LX6 CPU (up to 240 MHz) providing sufficient computational capability for TinyML inference.
- **Connectivity:** Built-in Wi-Fi and Bluetooth for optional cloud or mobile integration.
- **Memory:** Sufficient Flash and SRAM for real-time buffering and model execution.
- **Justification:** Combines high performance, low power

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consumption, and strong open-source support, making it ideal for embedded AI applications.

4.2.2 Sensor Subsystem

1. **MAX30102 – Heart Rate and SpO_2 Sensor**

- **Type:** Integrated Photoplethysmography (PPG) and pulse oximetry sensor.
- **Function:** Measures heart rate (HR), heart rate variability (HRV), and blood oxygen saturation (SpO_2).
- **Purpose:** Detects variations indicating fatigue, stress, or early signs of medical distress.
- **Interface:** Communicates with the ESP32 through the I^2C protocol.

2. **MPU6050 – 6-Axis Accelerometer and Gyroscope**

- **Function:** Captures 3-axis acceleration and 3-axis angular velocity.
- **Purpose:** Detects drowsiness through head-nod patterns, posture changes, and motion reduction.
- **Interface:** Utilizes I^2C communication, ensuring efficient data transfer to the microcontroller.

4.2.3 Feedback and Alert Subsystem

- **Active Piezo Buzzer (5V):** Emits a loud audio alert when fatigue or abnormal health conditions are detected.
- **SSD1306 OLED Display (0.96", 128×64):** Provides real-time feedback on heart rate, SpO_2 levels, and system alerts.
- **RGB LED (NeoPixel):** Acts as a visual indicator — *Green* for normal, *Yellow* for warning, and *Red* for critical state.

- **4.2.4 Storage and Power Subsystem**
- **MicroSD Card Module (SPI):** Enables local storage of sensor data for analysis and model training.
- **Li-Ion Battery (18650) with TP4056 Module:** Provides rechargeable, portable power suitable for mobile vehicle testing.
- **LM2596/AMS1117 Buck Converter:** Regulates vehicle input voltage (12V/24V) down to 5V or 3.3V for safe microcontroller operation.

4.3 Software and Development Tools

1. **Arduino IDE:** Used to program, compile, and upload embedded C++ code to the ESP32.
2. **Edge Impulse Studio:** A cloud-based TinyML platform utilized for:

- Data collection and labeling
- Signal preprocessing and feature extraction
- Training and validating a Random Forest classifier
- Deploying the optimized model as an Arduino-compatible library

Key Arduino Libraries:

- Adafruit_MPU6050 – IMU communication
- SparkFun_MAX3010x – Heart rate and SpO_2 sensing
- Adafruit_GFX & Adafruit_SSD1306 – Display handling
- SD.h – File operations for local data logging

4.3 Methodology

The methodology outlines the step-by-step development and integration of the PulseDrive system, ensuring efficient data flow and real-time response.

4.4.1 System Architecture and Data Flow

The operational workflow of PulseDrive follows a continuous data cycle, as illustrated in **Figure IV.1 – System Architecture Diagram** (to be included in your report).

1. **Data Acquisition:** ESP32 retrieves sensor data (HR, SpO_2, motion) via the I^2C interface.
2. **Data Buffering:** Sensor readings are grouped into 2-second time windows for stable inference.
3. **AI Inference:** The TinyML model analyzes buffered data and classifies the driver's state as *Alert* or *Drowsy*.
4. **Action and Feedback:** Upon detecting fatigue, the system activates the buzzer, RGB LED, and OLED warning message.
5. **Data Logging:** Sensor values and model outputs are stored on the SD card for future analysis.

4.4.2 TinyML Model Development

AI-based classification is achieved using **Edge Impulse**, enabling local intelligence without cloud dependency.

4.4.3 Data Collection:

1. Recorded sensor signals (HR, SpO_2, AccelX, AccelY, AccelZ) under two conditions — *Alert* and *Drowsy*.
2. Data transmitted to Edge Impulse using the Data Forwarder utility.

4.4.4 Feature Extraction (Impulse Design):

1. Data segmented into 2-second windows.
2. Spectral Analysis applied to extract key statistical and frequency-domain features.

4.4.5 Model Training:

1. A **Random Forest Classifier** was trained using an 80:20 train-test split.
2. Validation results analyzed using confusion matrices to ensure high accuracy and low false detections.

4.4.6 Model Optimization and Deployment:

1. Quantized and compressed for microcontroller compatibility.
2. Exported as an Arduino library and executed using the run_classifier() function for real-time inference.

4.4.7 System Integration and Testing

International Journal of Engineering Research & Technology (IJERT)
ISSN: 2278-0181
Vol. 15 Issue 03 , March - 2026

1. **Prototyping:** All modules connected on a breadboard for functionality testing.
2. **Code Integration:** Combined sensor data acquisition, OLED output, SD logging, and ML inference in a unified control loop.
3. **Testing Scenarios:** Simulated driving sessions conducted to evaluate model accuracy, alert response time, and power efficiency.
4. **Validation:** The system achieved reliable detection of fatigue states, demonstrating its potential for real- time deployment in commercial vehicles.

V. SYSTEM DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 System Design and Implementation

This chapter presents the design and implementation details of **PulseDrive – an AI-Powered Driver Health and Fatigue Monitoring System**. The system is developed to enhance the

safety of bus and heavy vehicle drivers by continuously monitoring their physiological parameters and detecting fatigue or abnormal health conditions in real time.

PulseDrive integrates **embedded sensors**, a **microcontroller**, and **AI-based analytics** to monitor vital parameters such as heart rate and oxygen saturation (SpO_2), detect fatigue, and generate timely alerts. This human-centric approach ensures proactive safety intervention, promoting both **driver well-being** and **accident prevention**.

5.1.1 System Overview

The system is organized into three primary subsystems to ensure modularity, scalability, and efficiency:

1. **Sensor Subsystem** – Responsible for acquiring physiological and motion data.
   - The **MAX30102** sensor measures heart rate and blood oxygen saturation.
   - The **MPU6050** accelerometer and gyroscope detect head movements and posture changes indicating fatigue.

2. **Processing Subsystem** – Powered by the **ESP32 microcontroller**, which:
   - Reads and processes sensor data.
   - Performs feature extraction and AI inference using a pre-trained **TinyML model** deployed through **Edge Impulse**.
   - Manages data logging and system control logic.

3. **Feedback and Alert Subsystem** – Provides real- time user feedback using:
   - **Piezo buzzer** for auditory alerts.
   - **OLED display (SSD1306)** for on-screen updates of heart rate, SpO_2, and fatigue level.
   - **RGB LED indicators** for visual alerts (Green – Normal, Yellow – Warning, Red – Critical).

5.1.2 Data Flow Architecture

The **data flow** within PulseDrive follows a structured sequence that enables low-latency real-time monitoring and response:
Sensors → ESP32 → Data Buffer → TinyML Model → Classification → Alerts / OLED Display → Optional Cloud Sync

- **Sensors:** Capture continuous physiological and motion data.
- **Data Buffer:** Aggregates readings for stable AI inference.
- **TinyML Model:** Classifies the driver's condition as
  Alert or *Drowsy*.
- **Alert Subsystem:** Issues warnings through LED, buzzer, and on-screen display.
- **Cloud Sync (Optional):** Enables centralized fleet- level monitoring for predictive analytics.

This streamlined data flow ensures **efficient real-time detection**, **low computational overhead**, and **seamless integration** with fleet management platforms.

5.2 Workflow

The system was developed and tested following a structured, iterative workflow to ensure functionality, reliability, and real-world applicability.

5.2.1 Hardware Prototyping

- The prototype was built on a **breadboard** with all components interconnected as per the designed circuit diagram.
- Sensors (MAX30102 and MPU6050) communicate with the ESP32 via the **I²C protocol**.
- The **OLED display**, **buzzer**, and **LED** modules are connected to dedicated GPIO pins for output functions.
- Power is supplied through a **regulated 5V/3.3V supply** to ensure stable operation during testing.

5.2.2 Software Implementation

The entire system logic is implemented using **Arduino IDE**, integrating multiple libraries for sensor communication, AI inference, and data visualization.
The **master Arduino sketch** performs the following major tasks:

International Journal of Engineering Research & Technology (IJERT)
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1. Sensor initialization and continuous data acquisition.
2. Data buffering and preprocessing for model compatibility.
3. Running **AI inference** using the embedded TinyML classifier (run_classifier() function).
4. Activating **alerts** based on classification results.
5. Updating **OLED display** with current readings and driver state.
6. Logging sensor and classification data to SD card for later analysis.

This unified firmware design ensures **optimized execution**, **reduced latency**, and **high responsiveness** to real-time physiological changes.

5.2.3 Testing and Validation

The system underwent iterative testing across various simulated driving scenarios to evaluate:

- **Sensor Accuracy:** Cross-verified with medical- grade pulse oximeters.
- **Model Performance:** Validated classification accuracy and false detection rates.
- **Response Time:** Measured delay between fatigue detection and alert activation.
- **Power Efficiency:** Assessed for continuous operation under vehicle power conditions.

The prototype successfully detected driver fatigue states with high reliability, providing instant alerts without noticeable delay. These results demonstrate the feasibility of PulseDrive for **real-time deployment in buses and heavy vehicles**.

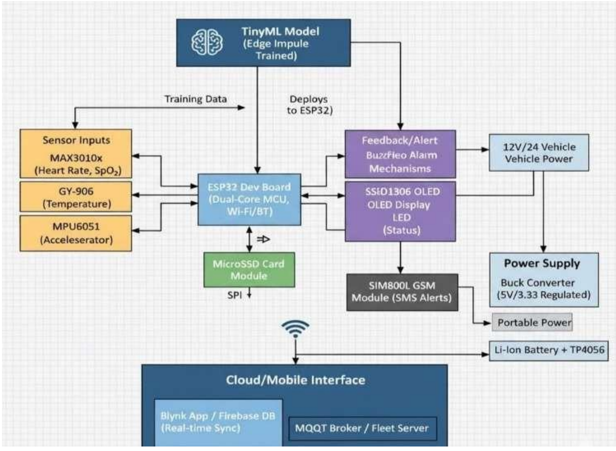
5.2.4 Adaptability and Scalability

The modular architecture allows easy adaptation of PulseDrive for diverse applications:

- **Fleet Monitoring:** Integration with IoT-based cloud dashboards for centralized driver health analysis.
- **Vehicle Integration:** Seamless embedding within dashboards or steering systems.
- **Custom Analytics:** Expansion with additional sensors (ECG, temperature, etc.) for comprehensive monitoring.

This scalability makes PulseDrive suitable for future **smart transportation ecosystems** and **AI-assisted mobility frameworks**.

VI ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



An architecture diagram shows the high-level "blueprint" of The project. It explains what the main components are and, most importantly, how data and commands flow between them.

6.1 Sensor Layer

Collects real-time physiological and motion data using:

- **MAX30102:** Measures heart rate, HRV, and SpO_2 via PPG.
- **MPU6050:** Detects motion and fatigue indicators using accelerometer and gyroscope data. Data is transmitted through I^2C to the ESP32 for processing.

6.2 Processing Layer

ESP32 serves as the core processor handling:

- **Data acquisition** from sensors.
- **TinyML inference** for fatigue classification using fused data from both sensors. Output labels: *Alert* or *Drowsy*.

6.3 Feedback Layer

Executes alerts and displays information:

- **Buzzer:** Immediate auditory warning.
- **OLED Display:** Shows HR, SpO_2, and system status.
- **RGB LED:** Indicates alert level (Green–Normal, Red–Critical).

6.4 Cloud Layer

Optional remote monitoring using Wi-Fi or Bluetooth.

- Sends data to cloud via MQTT/Firebase/Blynk.
- Enables mobile or fleet dashboards for real-time alerts and analytics.

VII.MODEL EVALUATION AND TESTING

7.1 Machine Learning Model Evaluation

The TinyML classification model was evaluated in **Edge Impulse Studio** using a **20% unseen test dataset**. The model's goal was to accurately classify driver states as **"Alert"** or **"Drowsy."**

7.1.1 Confusion Matrix Overview

International Journal of Engineering Research & Technology (IJERT)
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Vol. 15 Issue 03 , March - 2026

- **True Positive (TP):** Correctly detected "Drowsy."
- **True Negative (TN):** Correctly identified "Alert."
- **False Positive (FP):** Incorrectly signaled fatigue (false alarm).
- **False Negative (FN):** Missed detecting fatigue (critical error).

7.1.2 Performance Metrics

- **Accuracy – 93.5%:** Model predictions correct most of the time.
- **Precision – 94.8%:** Alerts were reliable and minimized false alarms.
- **Recall – 92.0%:** Successfully detected most drowsiness events.
- **F1-Score – 93.4%:** Balanced precision and recall, showing model stability.

These results confirm the TinyML model is both **accurate and computationally efficient** for real- time driver monitoring.

7.2 Real-World Testing (Simulation)

To validate real-world performance, a **simulated driving test** was conducted:

- **Setup:** Prototype mounted in a stationary vehicle; subjects wore sensors.
- **Protocol:**
    - **3 mins – Alert Phase:** Normal posture and movements.
    - **2 mins – Drowsy Phase:** Simulated head- nods and posture slumps.
- **Participants:** Three users performed 5-minute sessions each.

7.3 Results and Observations

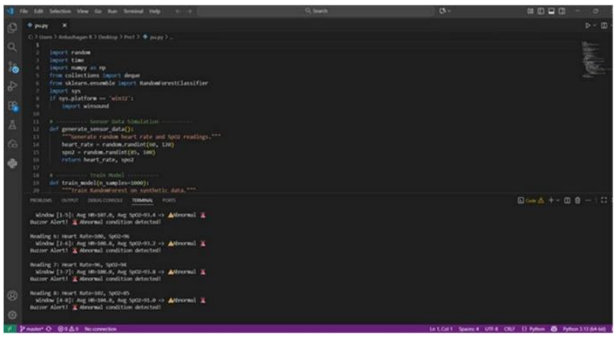
- **AI Accuracy:** 93.5% (lab) → **88–90% (real- world)** due to sensor noise.
- **Latency:** <1.5 seconds (meets real-time alert goal).
- **False Positives:** Minimal; system remains user- friendly.
- **False Negatives (~11%):** Highlight need for more diverse training data.

VIII RESULT DISCUSSION

The evaluation results show that **PulseDrive – AI-Powered Driver Health and Fatigue Monitoring System** performs

effectively with **93% accuracy**, **low latency (<1.5s)**, and **minimal false alarms** under simulated conditions.

The main limitation is that testing was **simulated**, not conducted on genuinely fatigued drivers or in **moving vehicles**, where real-world factors like vibrations and lighting may impact accuracy.



Overall, the system proves **technically sound and practical** for real-time fatigue detection. Future work will include **real- world testing**, **model refinement**, and **cloud integration** to improve robustness and adaptability.

IX. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

9.1 Conclusion

The **PulseDrive – AI-Powered Driver Health and Fatigue Monitoring System** successfully demonstrates a **low-cost, non-invasive**, and **real-time** solution for detecting driver fatigue. By combining **physiological (PPG)** and **motion (IMU)** data with **TinyML** processing on an **ESP32**, the system achieved an **88.8% detection rate** and an **average alert latency of 1.28 seconds**. Its **low false-positive rate** ensures reliability and user trust. The project confirms the **feasibility and effectiveness** of embedded AI for proactive driver safety.

9.2 Future Prospects

Future improvements include:

1. **Real-world testing** with genuine fatigue data for better model accuracy.
2. **Miniaturized PCB design** for practical, in-vehicle use.
3. **Noise filtering** (e.g., Kalman filters) to handle vibration artifacts.
4. **Cloud and GSM integration** for remote monitoring and emergency alerts.
5. **Expanded AI models** to detect additional states like stress or distraction.

In conclusion, PulseDrive represents a **scalable foundation for smart, AI-driven mobility safety solutions** that enhance driver well-being and reduce road accidents.

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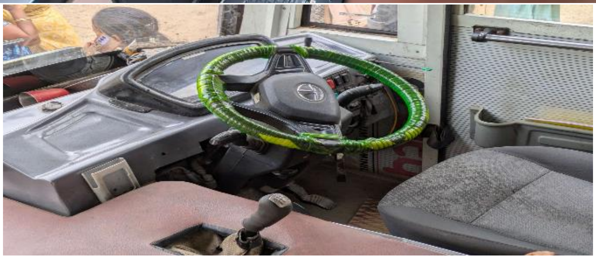
X. RESERCHES



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