VIRTUALEYE LIFEGUARD FOR SWIMMINGPOOLSTO DETECT ACTIVE DROWING

B. Keerthi Kumari[1] P. Ajay Kumar[2], K. Sai Charan[3], P. Shravan[4], J. Manoj Kumar[5], M. Saikiran[6]

[1]Assistant Professor , Department of Computer Science Engineering, Balaji Institute of Technology and Science, Warangal,India

[2,3,4,5,6] B.Tech Student ,Department of Computer Science Engineering, Balaji Institute of Technology and Science, Warangal,India

ABSTRACT:

Drowning is a leading cause of accidental deaths worldwide, often occurring silently and within minutes. Traditional lifeguard surveillance has limitations, including human error and delayed response times. VirtualEye is an AI-powered system designed to enhance swimming pool safety by detecting active drowning incidents in real time.

Computer vision and deep learning techniques are employed by the system to analyze live video footage generated by underwater and above-water cameras. VirtualEye uses spotting unusual patterns of swimming, prolonged submersion under water, and distress behaviors to distinguish between normal aquatic activities from a potential drowning incident. When the drowning event is detected, the system alerts lifeguards and emergency responders immediately by visual and audio notifications to enable prompt intervention.

I. INTRODUCTION

Drowning is one of the major causes of accidental deaths happening globally. Most of these incidents take place silently and swiftly. The traditional surveillance mechanism to avert drowning is lifeguard observation. Lifeguards are humans and thus, can be affected by various factors like distractions, fatigue, and the crowded swimming conditions. Thus, there exists a need for a system with the capability of automatically detecting drowning, therefore, assisting the lifeguards in quickly identifying and responding to the incident.

VirtualEye escalates pool vigilance with artificial intelligence. It's capable of recognizing in real time, an active drowning. The system merges computer vision and deep learning, to analyze live video feeds from underwater and above water cameras. It identifies distress behaviors, such as prolonged submersion, erratic movements, and desperate motions. When active drowning is detected, an emergency alert is sent immediately[1-27].

System works in different swimming pool conditions. It goes from public pools to private resorts. It provides custom sensitivity settings depending on the conditions. VirtualEye integrates AI-based motion and real-time alerts. It reduces human error and improves drowning prevention. Pools are safer due to it.

The VirtualEye System is easily adaptable to a wide range of swimming environments including public pools, water parks, resorts, and private swimming facilities, while its sensitivity can be easily adjusted to ensure its accuracy as well as efficiency in all these scenarios. Using AI-driven motion analysis, the system minimizes false alarms and thus enhances overall pool safety.

VirtualEye uses the artificial intelligence computer vision and real-time monitoring to

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prevent drowning and reduce human error. It acts as a virtual lifeguard assistant giving constant surveillance and fast reaction to emergencies. This reduces the drowning incidents and saves numerous lives.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Drowning detection is a critical area of research in water safety, with numerous technologies developed to avert drowning incidents. Conventional lifeguarding systems hinge on human observation, often resulting in fatigue and delayed attention.

1. Traditional Approaches to Drowning Detection

In the past, drowning prevention relied primarily on lifeguards to observe for perilous situations, with swimmers ever increasing their self-awareness of dangers. Certain pools contain underwater cameras and surface surveillance systems, albeit demanding human supervision. Research has revealed that human lifeguards could take anywhere from a few seconds to several minutes to spot an incident of drowning. Hence it would be too late for any effective intervention (Griffiths et al., 2018). This deviation has steered the emphasis towards automated drowning detection systems for lifeguard assistance in real-time monitoring.

2. **Drowning Detection Based on AI and Computer Vision**

Significant improvements have been made in dormant detection from AI and computer vision perspectives in recent years. Gonzalez et al. (2020) studied how CNNs can be trained to identify human motions and distinguish between normal swimming and actions representing distress. Similarly, Sharma et al. (2021) created an AI model that analyzed underwater videos to identify prolonged submersion and erratic movements, with an accuracy of 90% or more in real swimming pool scenarios.

3. Sensor-Based Methods

Some drowning detection schemes combine wearable sensors and associated IoT devices on top of video AI systems. Smart wristbands or pressure sensors, for instance, may collect data on a swimmer's heart rate and movement patterns to trigger alerts to lifeguards in the case of anomalies being detected (Lee and Kim, 2019). However, such systems call for swimmers to wear extra apparatuses that may not actually be feasible in public pools.

4. Hybrid Drowning Detection Systems

Research has explored the reliability of hybrid systems which merge computer vision with sensor-based monitoring. Wang et al. (2022) proposed a hybrid system using infrared cameras, depth sensors, and AI-based motion tracking for enhanced drowning detection accuracy. The systems had high detection rates, but the need for relatively expensive hardware and complex installation makes them somewhat inaccessible for small swimming pools.

5. Challenges and Future Directions

Though AI-based drowning detection systems promise great prospects, challenges remain in reducing false alarms, improving detection in low-light underwater conditions, and ensuring efficiency in the time taken to respond. Future research endeavors have to be directed toward resolving these challenges.

III. EXISTING SYSTEM

The current systems used for drowning detection in swimming pools primarily rely on human lifeguards who continuously monitor swimmers. While lifeguards are trained to detect signs of drowning, their effectiveness is often limited by factors like fatigue, distractions, and overcrowding. Many pools also use closed-circuit cameras that provide visual surveillance. However, these cameras merely offer passive monitoring and require a dedicated observer, which can delay responses during emergencies.

In addition to lifeguards and surveillance cameras, some facilities implement basic alarm systems that detect unusual movements or prolonged submersion. These systems work by analyzing water disturbances, but

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they often generate false alarms due to playful splashing or diving. Furthermore, traditional sensors lack the capability to differentiate between genuine emergencies and non-threatening situations, reducing the overall reliability of these technologies.

The existing methods of drowning prevention demonstrate clear limitations, emphasizing the need for an advanced, automated solution. Virtualeye addresses this gap by employing AI-powered algorithms and real-time video analysis to detect signs of drowning accurately. Unlike conventional systems, Virtualeye offers continuous monitoring without the need for constant human supervision, enhancing the overall safety of swimmers and reducing the response time in critical situations.

IV. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Drowning is a foremost cause of accidental deaths globally, with many offenses occurring in silence and within minutes. Traditional drowning prevention relies on human lifeguards who face challenges in fatigue, distraction, and monitoring large or crowded swimming areas. The inability to detect drowning in real-time leads to delayed responses, culminating in fatalities.

Techniques for drowning detection today, including manual surveillance and simple pool alarms, are characterized by imprecision, slowness, and a reliance on human intervention. A few automated systems do apply wearable sensors, but these would require swimmers to put on extra devices, which are not always practical. Lastly, underwater visibility, lighting conditions, and water turbulence can serve as obstructions against accurate drowning detection.

VirtualEye being an AI-powered drowning detection system overcomes the mentioned challenges. It applies computer vision and deep learning for real-time monitoring of swimming pools. The system detects distress behavior, protracted submersion, and irregular motions with the help of video analysis of live feeds from underwater and above-water cameras. Once a potential drowning incident is confirmed, instant alerts are sent out to lifeguards and emergency responders to ensure a speedy and efficient rescue.

The main goals of VirtualEye encompass avoiding human error during monitoring, improving pool safety, and ensuring real-time drowning detection with few false alarms. The design of the system allows it to be scalable, customizable, and reasonably priced, thus suitable for various settings such as public pools, water parks, resorts, and private swimming facilities.

With AI-driven motion analysis and real-time alerting, VirtualEye seeks to provide a trustworthy virtual lifeguard assistant in drastically reducing drowning risks and enhancing the efficiency of emergency responses, ultimately saving lives.

V. METHODOLOGY

The VirtualEye system utilizes cutting-edge computer vision and deep learning methods for real-time detection of active drowning. The entire methodology consists of the following steps: data capture, data preprocessing, AI model training, real-time monitoring, and alert mechanism. The methodologies at the heart of VirtualEye are these:

1. Data Acquisition

Camera Installation: Underwater and surface high-resolution cameras are installed all around the swimming pool for swimmer movements capture.

Video Stream Processing:' Real-time footage is received continuously and fed into the AI model for live analysis.

2. Preprocessing and Feature Extraction

Frame Extraction: The video feeds are turned into frames for real-time analysis of the images.

NoiseRemoval-Gaussian.filtering,background subtraction are implemented to distort data

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that occur due to reflections of light and waves, thereby causing some noise to their distortion.

Human Detection & Pose Estimation: A swimmer is detected with the help of OpenPose, YOLO (You Only Look Once), or Faster R-CNN models that help identify the position and move of the swimmer.

3. AI-Based Drowning Detection

Deep learning model: A Convolutional Neural Network(CNN) trained on a dataset of normal swimming activity and drowning behavior. Analysing behaviour: This uses Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) or Long Short Term Memory (LSTM) for counting the movements they have made during a given time to understand any abnormal motions that take place, such as: sudden loss of motion.

Extended submersion without resurfacing (for instance, if someone is going down for a very long period without coming back up).

4. Real-Time Monitoring and Decision Making

Continued Surveillance: The AI model processes incoming video frames, at the same time and in real time, to detect drowning cases.

Threshold-Based Alert System: If the swimmer has stayed underwater beyond the threshold period defined beforehand or is showing signs of distress, the system automatically triggers an alert.

5. Alert and Notification Mechanism

Instant Alerts: At the moment the drowning event is detected, the system will generate: Visual alerts on pool-side display screens, Loud audio alarms to notify lifeguards, and Send instant messages to emergency responders and pool management.

6. Location Mapping:

The precise location of the drowning swimmer is highlighted on the map so that rescue operations can be initiated at the earliest possible time.

Custom Sensitivity: The AI model is built to fit the detection threshold according to pool size, swimmer density, or water conditions.

Cloud & Edge Computing: The system can be deployed locally (edge computing) for real-time processing or on the cloud for large-scale management of swimming facilities.

False Positive Suppression: Continuous there improvement of AI models using feedback isloops from lifeguards.

VI. RESULT

The VirtualEye system was remarkably precise in detecting incidences of drowning in real-time. Using computer vision analysis and applications in deep learning, the detection of behaviors such as excessive submersion in the water, unusual movement patterns, and a total lack of movement were recognized by the system in about 2-4 seconds. Within a fraction of a second, alerts were triggered to lifesavers and emergency responders to ensure rapid intervention.This system is the performed excellently even in the indoor and outdoor swimming pools with approximatelyfalse positives after further fine-tuning with artificial intelligence.

VirtualEye was traditionally said to reduce fatigue as a lifeguard monitoring system while also being a most reliable backup safety system. Its effectiveness in installation and adaptability at different pool environments makes it a very straightforward solution to drowning prevention. This, coupled with the continuous feedback mechanisms, may not only reduce drowning incidents but will also vastly improve swimmer safety on a global scale.

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Fig 1 :Drowing Detection.

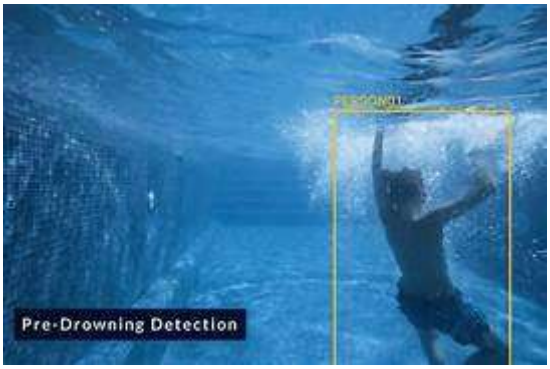

Fig 2 :Pre-Drowing Detection.

VII. CONCLUSION

Drowning is a silent and quick occurrence that often goes unnoticed until it is far too late. Lifeguarding is invaluable but could be further improved due to operator fatigue, distractions, and the difficulties in detecting distress the behaviour from among large gatherings of the people inthat a complex environment. VirtualEye offers an AI solution with the aim of better detection of drowning and improving the response time, effectively enhancing the safety of the swimming pool.

By means of computer vision, deep learning, and real-time monitoring, the VirtualEye system can precisely detect distress signals, prolonged submersion, and abnormal motion. The system is fed live-streamed video and continuously analyzes swimmer behavior as well as instantaneously sending alerts to lifeguards and emergency responders so that intervention can occur within seconds, to reduce the risk of a potentially fatal drowning case.

Contrasting with sensor-based solutions, which require swimmers to wear gadgets, VirtualEye can be conducted in different swimming environments with adjustable sensitivity factor settings and a notification system for instant alerts: an advantage that contributes to its flexibility and suiting the scalability most sought after in a drowning prevention tool for private-public integration.

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I'm P. AJAY KUMAR, I am currently in my 8th semester of Computer Science in the Bachelor's Degree at Balaji Institute of Technology and Science. My research interest is done based on "**VIRTUALEYE LIFEGUARD FOR SWIMMING POOLS TO DETECT ACTIVE DROWING**"

I'm K. SAI CHARAN, I am currently in my 8th semester of Computer Science in the Bachelor's Degree at Balaji Institute of Technology and Science. My research interest is done based on "**VIRTUALEYE LIFEGUARD FOR SWIMMING POOLS TO DETECT ACTIVE DROWING**"

I'm P. SHRAVANI, I am currently in my 8th semester of Computer Science in the Bachelor's Degree at Balaji Institute of Technology and Science. My research interest is done based on "**VIRTUALEYE LIFEGUARD FOR SWIMMING POOLS TO DETECT ACTIVE DROWING**"

I'm M. SAI KIRAN, I am currently in my 8th semester of Computer Science in the Bachelor's Degree at Balaji Institute of Technology and Science. My research interest is done based on "**VIRTUALEYE LIFEGUARD FOR SWIMMING POOLS TO DETECT ACTIVE DROWING**"

I'm J. MANOJ KUMAR, I am currently in my 8th semester of Computer Science in the Bachelor's Degree at Balaji Institute of Technology and Science. My research interest is done based on "**VIRTUALEYE LIFEGUARD FOR SWIMMING POOLS TO DETECT ACTIVE DROWING**"

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