

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

TRAFFIC SIGN BOARD RECOGNITION AND VOICE ALERT SYSTEM USING CNN

¹T. SWAPNA, ²M. TEJASWANI, ³E. KAVITHA, ⁴K. SUKANYA, ⁵K. VASANTHA,

⁶Dr. M VIJAYA B<mark>H</mark>ASKAR

¹Student, ²Student, ³Student, ⁴Student, ⁵Student, ⁶Assist.professor

¹Department Of Computer Science and Engineering, Sri Venkateswara Institute of Technology(9F), Ananthapur, A.P

Abstract – In recent years, advancements in computer vision and deep learning have paved the way for various applications in traffic management and safety. This paper presents a novel approach for real-time recognition of traffic signboards using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and an accompanying voice alert system. The proposed system utilizes a CNN architecture to accurately detect and classify traffic signs from input images captured by a camera mounted on a vehicle. Upon detection, the system generates voice alerts to notify the driver about the recognized traffic signs, enhancing situational awareness and promoting safer driving practices. Experimental results demonstrate the effectiveness and efficiency of the proposed system in accurately recognizing traffic signs across diverse environmental conditions

Key Words: Traffic Sign Recognition, Convolutional neural network, Voice alert, datasets, object detection, Traffic signs, Computer vision, Deep learning.

1. INTRODUCTION

Traffic Sign Recognition and grouping can be utilized to consequently recognize traffic signs. This is done consequently by the framework as the traffic sign is identified and the sign name(text message) is shown and also alert the driver with a voice message. Thus regardless of whether any sign is missed by the driver or has any slip by in fixation it will be recognized. This serves to as needs be caution the drivers and prohibit specific activities like over speeding. It additionally disburdens the driver and consequently expands his/her solace. In this manner guaranteeing and keeping a beware of the traffic signs and likewise following them. Traffic signs without a doubt give us a huge number of data and guide us as needs be so we can move securely. Traffic Sign Classification is exceptionally valuable in Automatic Driver Assistance Systems.

1.1 Objectives

The planned system is trained mistreatment Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) that helps in traffic sign image recognition and classification. a group of categories square measure outlined and trained on a selected dataset to form it additional correct. Following the detection of the sign by the system, a voice alert is shipped through the speaker that notifies the driving force. The planned system conjointly contains a neighbourhood wherever the vehicle driver is alerted concerning the traffic signs within the close to proximity that helps them to remember of what rules to follow on the route. The aim of this technique is to make sure the security of the vehicle's driver, passengers, and pedestrians.

IJNRD2404156

International Journal of Novel Research and Development (www.ijnrd.org)

1.2 Scope

The inspiration for doing this project was essentially an enthusiasm for undertaking a difficult venture in a fascinating territory of research. Recognition of traffic sign is challenging problem. So the project helps the driver to identify the road sign, if he miss out any sign he can able to know by this project.

2. Existing System:

In this day and age identification of traffic signs has turned into a significant part of our lives. Taking a gander at the rising traffic to guarantee security of all and for programmed driving from now on traffic sign order is most extreme essential. The existing system for traffic sign board recognition and voice alert typically involves a combination of computer vision techniques, machine learning algorithms, and speech synthesis technologies. Here's an overview of the components and functionalities commonly found in such systems:

Traffic Sign Detection and Recognition: Utilizes computer vision algorithms to detect and recognize traffic signs in images or video streams captured by onboard cameras.

May involve traditional computer vision techniques such as edge detection, colour segmentation, and shape analysis, as well as more advanced methods like deep learning-based object detection. Pre-trained models or custom-trained classifiers are used to classify detected signs into specific categories (e.g., speed limit, stop sign, yield sign).

Voice Alert Generation: Employs text-to-speech (TTS) synthesis techniques to convert textual information about recognized traffic signs into spoken alerts.

Textual information typically includes the type of traffic sign detected (e.g., "Speed limit 30"), any accompanying instructions (e.g., "Slow down"), and relevant contextual information (e.g., "School zone ahead").

TTS engines may offer customization options for voice type, speed, and language to suit user preferences.

Integration with Vehicle Systems: Interfaces with onboard vehicle systems to provide real-time alerts to the driver. Integration may involve connecting to the vehicle's CAN bus or infotainment system to access sensor data and communicate alerts.

Some systems may offer integration with advanced driver assistance systems (ADAS) or in-vehicle navigation systems to enhance functionality and provide additional context-aware alerts.

User Interface and Interaction: Provides a user-friendly interface for configuring system settings, monitoring traffic sign recognition results, and interacting with voice alerts.

Interfaces may include dashboard displays, touchscreen interfaces, or voice-activated controls for hands-free operation. User interfaces may offer customization options for alert thresholds, notification preferences, and system behavior.

Performance Optimization and Robustness: Focuses on optimizing system performance for realtime operation and ensuring robustness to variations in environmental conditions.

Techniques such as image preprocessing, feature extraction, and model optimization and reduce false positives.

System robustness is tested under diverse conditions, including different lighting, weather, and road surface conditions, to ensure reliable performance in real-world scenarios.

Ethical and Regulatory Compliance: Adheres to ethical guidelines and regulatory requirements governing the use of technology in vehicles and transportation systems.

Addresses concerns related to privacy, safety, bias, and fairness in system design and deployment. Ensures compliance with relevant standards and regulations related to automotive safety, data protection, and accessibility.

Overall, existing systems for traffic sign board recognition and voice alert combine advanced technologies to enhance driver awareness and promote safer driving practices on the road. Ongoing advancements in computer vision, machine learning, and natural language processing continue to drive innovation in this field, leading to more sophisticated and effective systems in the future.

Disadvantages: While traffic sign board recognition and voice alert systems offer numerous benefits for road safety and driver awareness, they also have some limitations and disadvantages:

Accuracy and Reliability: Despite advancements in computer vision and machine learning, recognition systems may still encounter challenges in accurately detecting and classifying traffic signs, especially under adverse weather conditions, poor lighting, or occlusion by other objects. False positives or false negatives can lead to incorrect alerts or missed warnings, impacting driver trust and system reliability.

Limited Coverage and Compatibility: Existing systems may not recognize all types of traffic signs or may be limited in their ability to detect signs with non-standard designs or symbols. Additionally, compatibility issues with older vehicle models or non-standardized

signage systems in different regions can affect the system's effectiveness and universality. **Dependency on Hardware and Infrastructure:** Traffic sign recognition systems rely on onboard cameras, processing units, and connectivity to vehicle systems, which introduces dependencies on hardware reliability and maintenance. Inadequate infrastructure, such as poor internet connectivity or GPS signal loss, may hinder system performance or functionality.

Response Time and Latency: Real-time operation is crucial for timely alert generation and driver response. However, processing delays, network latency, or system bottlenecks can introduce delays in alert delivery, reducing the system's effectiveness in providing timely warnings to drivers.

3. Planned system:

In our proposed framework we foster the Road Sign

Board Recognition and Voice Alert System utilizing Convolutional Neural Network. Our framework will ready to identify perceive and construe the street traffic signs would be a huge assistance to the driver. The goal of a programmed street signs acknowledgment framework is to recognize and characterize at least one street signs from inside live variety images. We give awareness of the driver about the sign utilizing voice of the distinguished sign board.

Advantages:

Certainly, traffic sign board recognition and voice alert systems offer several advantages that contribute to improved road safety and driver awareness:

- 1. Enhanced Driver Awareness: By automatically recognizing and alerting drivers to the presence of traffic signs, these systems help ensure that drivers are aware of important regulatory information, such as speed limits, stop signs, and other road conditions.
- 2. Reduced Driver Distraction: Voice alerts provide auditory notifications to drivers, reducing the need for them to visually scan the environment for traffic signs. This can help minimize driver distraction and allow them to maintain better focus on the road ahead.
- 3. Timely and Accurate Alerts: Leveraging advanced computer vision algorithms and real-time processing capabilities, these systems can provide timely and accurate alerts to drivers, ensuring that they receive important information when it matters most.
- 4. **Improved Compliance with Traffic Regulations:** By reminding drivers of speed limits, yield signs, and other regulatory requirements, these systems can help promote compliance with traffic laws and reduce the likelihood of accidents or traffic violations.
- 5. Adaptability to Changing Conditions: Some systems are designed to adapt to changing environmental conditions, such as variations in lighting or weather. This adaptability ensures that the system remains effective across different driving scenarios.
- 6. Accessibility for All Drivers: Voice alerts cater to drivers with visual impairments or those who may have difficulty reading traffic

signs. This makes road information more accessible and inclusive for a wider range of drivers. ⁷ Potential for Integration with

ADAS: Traffic sign recognition systems can be integrated with Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS) to provide additional functionality, such as adaptive cruise control or lane departure warnings, further enhancing driver safety.

- 8. **Data-driven Insights:** By collecting data on traffic sign recognition and driver responses, these systems can provide valuable insights for transportation authorities and urban planners, helping inform infrastructure improvements and traffic management strategies.
- 9.
 - **Rapid Advancements in Technology:** With ongoing advancements in computer vision, machine learning, and natural language processing, traffic sign recognition and voice alert systems continue to improve in accuracy, reliability, and functionality, offering even greater benefits over time.

Overall, traffic sign board recognition and voice alert systems play a crucial role in promoting safer driving practices, reducing accidents, and enhancing the overall efficiency of transportation systems. As technology continues to evolve, these systems will likely become even more sophisticated and integral to modern vehicles and road infrastructure.

4. System Design

Certainly, traffic sign board recognition and voice alert systems offer several advantages that contribute to improved road safety and driver awareness:

- 1. Enhanced Driver Awareness: By automatically recognizing and alerting drivers to the presence of traffic signs, these systems help ensure that drivers are aware of important regulatory information, such as speed limits, stop signs, and other road conditions.
- 2. Reduced Driver Distraction: Voice alerts provide auditory notifications to drivers, reducing the need for them to visually scan the environment for traffic signs. This can help minimize driver distraction and allow them to maintain better focus on the road ahead.
- 3. Timely and Accurate Alerts: Leveraging advanced computer vision algorithms and real-time processing capabilities, these systems can provide timely and accurate alerts to drivers, ensuring that they receive important information when it matters most.
- 4. **Improved Compliance with Traffic Regulations:** By reminding drivers of speed limits, yield signs, and other regulatory requirements, these systems can help promote compliance with traffic laws and reduce the likelihood of accidents or traffic violations.
- 5. Adaptability to Changing Conditions: Some systems are designed to adapt to changing environmental conditions, such as variations in lighting or weather. This adaptability ensures that the system remains effective across different driving scenarios.
- 6. Accessibility for All Drivers: Voice alerts cater to drivers with visual impairments or those who may have difficulty reading traffic signs. This makes road information more accessible and inclusive for a wider range of drivers.
 7. Potential for Integration with ADAS: Traffic sign recognition systems can be integrated with Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS) to provide additional functionality, such as adaptive cruise control or lane departure warnings, further enhancing driver safety.
- 8. Data-driven Insights: By collecting data on traffic sign recognition and driver responses, these systems can provide valuable insights for transportation authorities and urban planners, helping inform infrastructure improvements and traffic management strategies.

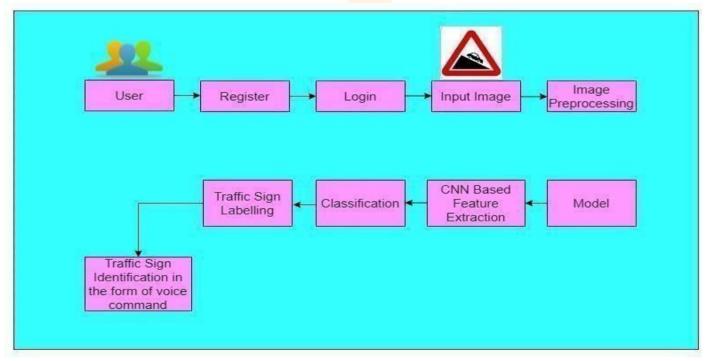


Fig: 4.2.1Architecture Design

5. Detailed design

By outlining the specifics of how the application should be constructed, the software design will be utilised to assist in the software development of an android application. Use case models, sequence diagrams, and other supplementary requirement data are included in the software design specifications, which are narrative and graphical documentation of the software design

5.1 Diagram of Use Cases:

An example of a behavioural diagram in the Unified Modelling Language (UML) is a use case diagram, which is based on and defined by use case studies. A use case unified modeling language (UML) might even be a specific kind of activity diagram that was created using a use-case study and made available to the general public. Its objective is to provide a graphical illustration of the utility of a system in terms of the actors, their goals (represented as use cases), and any interdependencies between those use cases. The main purpose of a use case diagram is to show the system actions that an actor performed. The roles that the actors in the system played might perhaps be imaginable.

6. Implementation

Implementation is that the method during which theoretical idea becomes a functioning device number of pictures per category within the dataset. The burden of resistance and the effect on current procedures is moving to the consumer department at this point. If the implementation process is not planned and managed, will work and be affective.

		Ø Teric Spin San Texaganon / X ↓ + → C & Not serve 182,188,0005000/mg	v - 5 X 2 \$ \$ 0 € :
Uploa	id Traffic Sign Dataset	Traffic Sign Board Recognition And Voice Alert System	Login Registration
Tr	rain Using Dataset	User Registration	
	uply CNN Algorithm	User Name	
User	ad Traffic Sign Image	Passiond	
	Detect Traffic Sign	Submit	
5 T (1	6.1 Registra	tion Page	

7. Testing

This chapter gives the various test cases performed to check for the effective execution of the venture. Testing is This chapter gives the various test cases performed to check for the effective execution of the venture. Testing is a procedure of cross verification of the designed system model under active state and various inputs. There are several ways to carry out this approach. The main objective of software development life cycle is to produce a product with no errors or very few errors. In the processes of achieving hassle free software we plan testing and test cases. Software testing is done for the success



of the application. It is used to check the bugs and errors in the system or to find out the defects of the system.

7.1 Test Scenario

Γር Νο	Positive	Require d	Expect d		Test
	scenario	Input	output	output	Result[
1	Registra tion	Enter a valid detail	Register ed d successf ully	Register ed d successf ully	Pass
2	Login	Login with valid user name/e	Should d cluster r successf u lly	Login successf ul ul	Pass [[
		mail and passwor d			
3	Test for Upload traffic sig Image	traffic sign image	Traffic sign Image uploade d successf u lly	Traffic sign Image uploade d successf ully	Pass [
4	Train the data		Training	Traini ng successf ul	Pass

8. Conclusion

In conclusion, the development of a traffic sign board recognition and voice alert system using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) represents a significant advancement in enhancing road safety and driver awareness. By leveraging state-of-the-art computer vision techniques and natural language processing technologies, such a system offers several benefits, including: **Improved Driver Awareness:** Real-time recognition of traffic signs enables drivers to stay informed about crucial road regulations and conditions, reducing the likelihood of accidents and traffic violations.

Reduced Driver Distraction: Voice alerts provide auditory notifications to drivers, minimizing the need for visual scanning of the environment and mitigating distractions while driving.

Timely and Accurate Alerts: Leveraging CNNs enables the system to deliver timely and accurate alerts, ensuring that drivers receive important information promptly, even in challenging driving conditions.

Enhanced Accessibility: Voice alerts cater to drivers with visual impairments or language barriers, making road information more accessible and inclusive for all drivers.

Potential Integration with ADAS: Integration with Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS) enhances functionality, providing additional context-aware alerts and further enhancing driver safety.

Despite these advantages, it's essential to acknowledge the limitations and challenges associated with such systems, including accuracy concerns, hardware dependencies, and regulatory compliance issues. Addressing these challenges requires continuous refinement, testing, and collaboration among stakeholders to ensure the system's effectiveness and reliability.

In summary, a well-designed traffic sign board recognition and voice alert system using CNNs has the potential to significantly enhance road safety, promote compliance with traffic regulations, and improve the overall driving experience. As technology continues to evolve, these systems will play an increasingly vital role in modern vehicles, contributing to safer and more efficient transportation systems for all road users.

REFERENCES:

Here are some references that you can use for further reading on the topic of traffic sign recognition systems, convolutional neural networks, and related technologies:

- 1. Bosch, S., & Zisserman, A. (2018). "Traffic Sign Recognition How far are we from the solution?" Proceedings of the IEEE International Conference on Computer Vision Workshops (ICCVW).
- 2. Sermanet, P., LeCun, Y. (2011). "Traffic Sign Recognition with Multi-Scale Convolutional Networks." Proceedings of the International Joint Conference on Neural Networks (IJCNN).
- 3. Zhu, Z., Zhang, P., & Chen, C. (2019). "Traffic Sign Recognition with Modified LeNet-5 and Improved SVM." IEEE Access, 7, 145858-145867.
- 4. Szegedy, C., Liu, W., Jia, Y., Sermanet, P., Reed, S., Anguelov, D., ... & Rabinovich, A. (2015). "Going deeper with convolutions." Proceedings of the IEEE conference on computer vision and pattern recognition (CVPR).
- LeCun, Y., Bengio, Y., & Hinton, G. (2015). "Deep learning." Nature, 521(7553), 436-444.
 Russakovsky, O., Deng, J., Su, H., Krause, J., Satheesh, S., Ma, S., ... & Berg, A. C. (2015). "ImageNet Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge." International Journal of Computer Vision, 115(3), 211-252.
- 7. Ren, S., He, K., Girshick, R., Sun, J. (2015). "Faster R-CNN: Towards Real-Time Object Detection with Region Proposal Networks." Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems (NIPS).
- 8. Goodfellow, I., Bengio, Y., Courville, A. (2016). "Deep Learning." MIT Press.
- 9. Géron, A. (2019). "Hands-On Machine Learning with Scikit-Learn, Keras, and TensorFlow: Concepts, Tools, and Techniques to Build Intelligent Systems." O'Reilly Media.
- 10. OpenAI. (2020). "GPT-3: Language Models are Few-Shot Learners." arXiv preprint arXiv:2005.14165.

These references cover a range of topics related to traffic sign recognition, deep learning, and computer vision, providing valuable insights and research findings to support your understanding and development of traffic sign recognition systems using CNNs.

Revearch Through Innovation