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ROAD ACCIDENT DETECTION USING DEEP LEARNING

Vaishnavi Metkari[1]
Usha Mittal Institute of Technology SNDTWomen'sUniversityMumbai 400049, India vaishnavimetkari5@gmail.com

Rucha Patil[2]
UshaMitta lInstitute of Technology SNDT Women's University Mumbai, India 400049. ruchapatil0212@gmail.com

Narayani Shelke[3]
Usha Mittal Institute of Technology SNDT Women's University Mumbai, India 400049. narayanishelke28@gmail.com

Prof. Prachi Dhannawat[4]
Department of Information Technology,Usha Mittal Institute Of Technology,SNDT Women's University,Mumbai 400049, India

Abstract :The global increase in road accidents presents a pressing issue, resulting in millions of fatalities annually and substantial economic burdens on societies worldwide. With big data applications proliferating across industries and research domains, leveraging diverse data sources such as social media, CCTV cameras, medical records has become pivotal. In this context, the focus shifts towards employing deep learning and CNN techniques for image analysis, specifically targeting road accident detection. Wehave used tech stacksfor Frontendlike Next json,TailwindCSS,Typescript andBackendtechnologies like Flask,Python,MongoDB for the Website. Through experimentation and evaluation, our model achieves an accuracy of 77.27 percent, demonstrating promising results for enhancing road safety. Future work involves refining the model with additional datasets and maintaining and modifying user-friendly interfaces for widespread deployment. This research contributes to the advancement of intelligent surveillance systems, offering valuable insights into accident detection and prevention.
***IndexTerms*-—DeepLearning,ConvolutionalNeuralNetwork,TensorFlow,Python,MongoDB.**

I. INTRODUCTION

In recenttimes, theissue ofroad safetyhas become increasinglypressing, with thousands of individuals losing their lives or sustaining injuriesin roadaccidents.Theseaccidentsaffect people of all agesandgenders,whether they'recommutingtowork or school, cycling, walking, or traveling long distances.Families and communities are left shattered by the aftermathof these incidents,withmany victims spending extensive periods in hospitals and experiencing life-altering consequences such as loss of mobility orability to engage in daily activities.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), there are approximately 1.35 million fatal road accidents each year, resulting in serious injuries to between 20 to 50 million individuals globally. This makes road accidents the eighth leading cause of death worldwide, and ifcurrenttrends persist, itmayclimbtotheseventh position by2030. Assessingroadsafetyis complex, and accurately predicting accidents is crucial for effective road safety management.

To address this challenge, researchers are focusing on developing road accident prediction models. These models utilize data from various sources, including surveillance cameras installed in residential areas, industrial sites, schools, and commercial establishments. Additionally, cameras in public spaces such as citycenters, public transportation, andreligious sites provide valuable public data.

In this survey, emphasis is placed on solutions based on deep learning architectures. Among the deep learning models, convolutional neural networks (CNNs), autoencoders, and their combinations are commonly used for image analysis. These models offer sophisticated techniques for identifying patterns and anomalies in accident images, enabling authorities and practitioners to better understand and mitigate the factors contributing to road accidents[5].

II. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Road accidents pose a significant threat in various nations, India included. There's a pressing need to develop a reliable system fordetecting road accidents using advanced technologies like deep learning and convolutional neural networks (CNNs). Thecore objective is to bolster road safety by ensuring prompt emergency responses to accidents, thereby potentially mitigating the severity of injuries and fatalities. To combat this issue, experts advocate for the utilization of deep learning models to swiftly detect accidents and notify emergency services. The overarching goal is to create a robust and efficient road accident detection systemleveragingdeeplearningtechniques.Thissystemaimstoimproveroadsafetyandemergencyresponsebyaccuratelydetecting accidents, processing information, and compliance, ensuring scalability, and providing a user-friendly interface. By addressing these objectives, the project endeavors to significantly reduce response times to accidents, enhance road safety, and ultimately save lives[3].

III. Methodology

The purpose of the project is to develop an efficient and accurate system for detecting accidents on roads. By leveraging advanced deep learning techniques, the project aims to create a model capable of analyzing images to automatically identify potential accidents. The primary goal is to enhance road safety by enabling timely detection and response to accidents, thereby reducing the severity of injuries and potentially saving lives.
The Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) architecture comprises five main layers, each serving a specific function in the process of accident detection:

1. Input Layer:- Theinputlayer receives therawpixel values of the input images, which aretypicallygrayscale or color images captured by surveillance cameras or other sources.- Each pixel value represents the intensity or color of a specific point in the image.
2. Convolutional Layers:-The convolutional layers areresponsible for applying filtersor kernelstotheinput images, extracting various features such as edges, textures, and patterns.-These layers perform convolution operations, where the filters slide over the input images to produce feature maps.
3. Pooling Layers:- The pooling layers follow the convolutional layers and serve to reduce the spatial dimensions of thefeature maps.- Pooling operations, such asmax pooling or average pooling, areapplied to each featuremap toretain themost important information while reducing computational complexity.
4. Fully Connected Layers:- The fully connected layers receive the flattened feature maps from the pooling layers as input.- These layers perform matrix multiplication operations between the input features and learnable parameters (weights and biases) to generate predictions.- Fully connected layers are responsible for transforming the extracted features into a format suitable for classification, enabling the network to make predictions about whether an image contains an accident.
5. Output Layer:- The output layer is the final layer ofthe CNN and produces thenetwork's predictions.- In the case of accident detection, the output layer typically consists of one or more neurons, each representing a class label (e.g., accident or non- accident).- The output layer uses activation functions to compute the probability distribution over the classes, indicating the likelihood of an image containing an accident[2].

We evaluatethe accuracy of our project using the confusion matrix. We count thenumber of true positives, truenegatives, false positives, and false negatives outcomes during the detection period.Measuring this error is important in predictive models,especially in high-risk areas such as road safety, where the cost of both types of error capability is high. We calculated accuracy for our example using this formula:-
Accuracy=(TruePositives+TrueNegatives/(TruePositives+TrueNegatives+FalsePositives+FalseNegatives) Our model's accuracy is 77.27 percent.

IV. LITERATURE SURVEY

Thereview of literature serves as a critical foundation for understanding the existing research landscaperelated toroad accident detection, particularly focusing on the utilization of deep learning techniques in image detection systems. This section aims to explore key studies and methodologies employed in the field, identifying trends, gaps, and challenges that inform the current research endeavor.
Paper1.AccidentdetectionusingMachinelearning.
Road accident detection usingmachinelearninghas become a crucialarea of research duetothe need for publiclyavailable data for automated spatiotemporal annotations in road safety studies. A new dataset is introduced for analyzing traffic incidents, combining the DETRAC dataset for vehicle detection with the CADP dataset specifically designed for car accident detection. However, challenges arise in accurately detecting objects, particularly pedestrians, within the CADP dataset due to complex scenes and varying object sizes. To address this, the paper suggests integrating Augmented Context Mining (ACM) into the Faster R-CNN detector to enhance small pedestrian detection accuracy[4].

Paper2.IntelligenceVideoSurveillance:Trends,Techniques,Frameworks,anDatasets.(2020)
In a related field, intelligence video surveillancehas seen significant advancements over the past decade, with the integration of computer vision, image processing, and artificial intelligence techniques into surveillance systems. A systematic review of literature from 2010 to 2019 highlights the evolving trends, methodologies, and datasets used in video surveillance research, emphasizing the growing interest and progress in this area. [6].

Paper3.DeepLearningappliedtoRoadAccidentDetectionwithTransferLearningandSyntheticImages,2020.
Deep learning techniques applied to road accident detection aim to improve emergency response times and reduce fatalities, consideringroadtraffic injuriesasa leadingcause ofdeath globally. Astudyutilizes opendata fromtraffic surveillance cameras in Finland to develop an accident detection system. Since the system captures images only every ten minutes, detecting sudden events like accidents from single images becomes challenging. To overcome the lack of training data for accidents, the study proposesusingsyntheticimagestosimulateaccidentscenarios.Transferlearningwithpre-trainedConvolutionalNeuralNetworks (CNNs) is employed to create a binary image classifier, focusing on minimizing false negatives to ensure timely notification of authorities. This approach prioritizes the detection of rare events while allowing human verification to reducefalse alarms[7].

V. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The main objective of the project is to predict the accident using CNN. Our attempt is to develop an accurateandrobust system for detectingaccidentandreach theemergencyservice. Theimagesaresegregatedas trainingset andtestingset. Thenextstep is todevelop CNNmodel with four activation layers,twodense layers, twoconvolution 2Dlayersandtwomax poolinglayers.The developed CNN model is used to classify the input images as accident and non-accident as specified in features.With this,the further intimation is provided to emergencyservice to reach site onlyif it is detected as an accident. Theintimation involves the sending of a clipped image of the accident and the auto detected location to the nearest emergencyservice.

Firstly, we tackle the challenge of image processing by converting images into individual frames. This facilitates faster processing and enhances accuracy. As part of preprocessing, we convert these frames into grayscale images and resize them, ensuring uniformity and ease of analysis.

Following preprocessing, the dataset is divided into training and testing sets, a crucial step in training our CNN model. The trained CNN model serves as the backbone of our accident detection system. It's adept at swiftly classifying input images, accurately determining whether an accident has occurred. Upon detecting an accident, the system triggers an alert, promptly notifying emergency services through email. This alert includes a clipped image of the accident scene and its geolocation, enabling emergency responders to reach the site swiftly [3].

VI. ALGORITHM

CNNAlgorithmforroadaccidentdetectionusingdeeplearninginvolvesseveralkeysteps.

A) ResearchDesign:

Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) is a crucial component in this algorithm. CNNs are a type of artificial neural network widely used in deep learning and computer vision tasks like image classification and object detection. The process involves several steps:

1. Convolution: CNNs utilize convolutional layers to identify features in input data. These layers employ small filters that slide over theinputimage, performing element-wise multiplicationstogenerate featuremaps,highlighting various patternssuch as edges or textures.
2. Pooling: Following convolution, pooling layers are employed to reduce the spatial dimensions of the feature maps while preserving essential information. Commonly, max-pooling is used, selecting the maximum value from a small region of the featuremap.
3. Fully Connected Layers: The output from convolutional and pooling layers is flattened and passed through fully connected layers, which learn to combine detected features to make predictions.
4. Activation Functions: Non-linear activation functions like ReLU introduce non-linearity, enabling the network to learn complex patterns.

5. Backpropagation and Training: CNNs are trained using labeled data through backpropagation, adjusting internal parametersto minimize the difference between predictions and actual labels. CNNs excel in tasks involving spatial data like images, owing to their ability to automatically learn hierarchical features. They find applications beyond image analysis, such as in natural language processing and speech recognition, when adapted suitably[1].

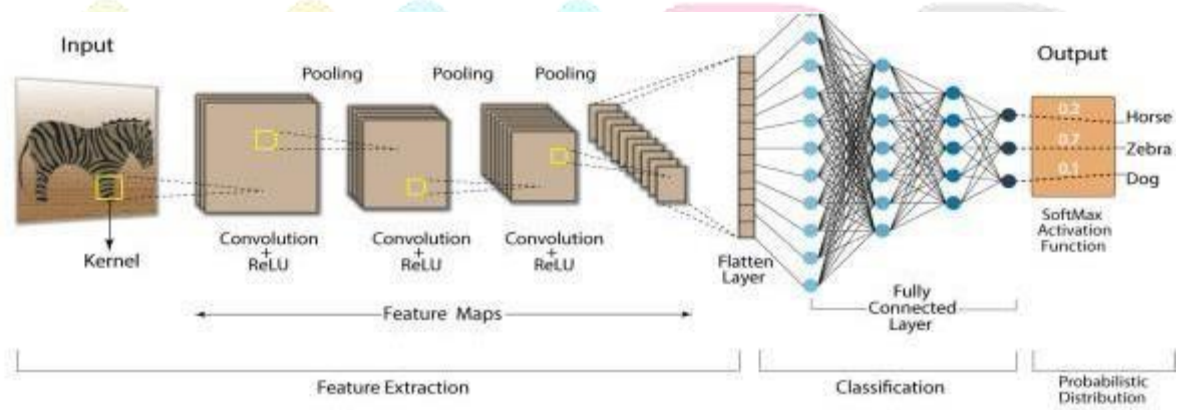

Fig4.1ConvolutionalNeuralNetwork

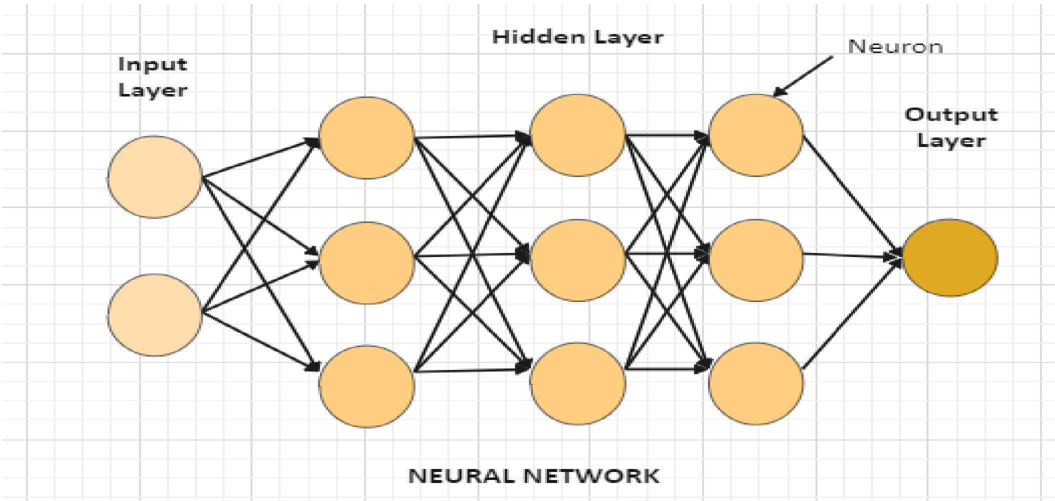

Fig4.2NeuralNetwork

B) OpenCV:
Computer vision is fundamental in understanding and manipulating images and videos, crucial in various fields including artificial intelligence, self-driving cars, and robotics. OpenCV, an open-source library, plays a significant role in computer vision, machine learning, and image processing. It enables processing of images and videos for tasks like object identification and face recognition, facilitating real-time operations in modern systems[4].

C) DeepLearning:
Deep learning for accident detection involves a comprehensive process beginning with data collection and processing. Through iterative training, the model learns accident patterns and characteristics from input data, refining its parameters until convergence via processes like backpropagation. Performance metrics such as accuracy and precision are evaluated using separate datasets, with continuous improvement achieved through techniques like adaptive learning. Integration of deep learning algorithms enhances safety and emergency efforts in various domains[1].

D) EmailProtocol:
In accident detection operations, an efficient email protocol is vital for notifying nearby emergency services upon detection. Thesystem records relevant information such as event location and generates an email with concise event detailsfor emergencyresponders. Utilizing Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP), the system securely sends emails to the nearest emergency service address, facilitating prompt response and potentially reducing fatalities[3].

E) ProgrammingLanguagesandTools:
The development of the road accident detection system incorporates a combinationof programming languages and tools tailored to meet the requirements of data processing, web development, and deep learning. The following languages and tools are utilized:
1. Python: Python serves as the primary programming language for implementing backend functionalities, including data processing, model training, and integration with the Flask framework. Its versatilityand extensive librarysupport make it well-suited for machine learning tasks and web development.
2. Flask: Flask a lightweight and flexible web framework for Python, is employed for developingthe system's backend infrastructure, including API endpoints and data routing. It enables seamless integration with MongoDB and facilitates the deployment of RESTful services for real-time accident detection.
3. MongoDB: MongoDB is utilized as the system's database management system, providing a scalable and flexible NoSQL database solution for storing and retrieving accident data, metadata, and user information. Its document-oriented architecture and robustquerying capabilities support efficient data management and retrieval.
4. Typescript: Typescript, a superset of JavaScript with optional static typing,is employed for frontend development to ensure type safety and enhanced code maintainability. It enables the development team to build responsive and interactive user interfaces for visualizing accident data and system alerts.
5. JSON(JavaScript Object Notation): JSON is utilized as a lightweight data interchange format for transmitting structured data between the frontendand backendcomponents ofthe system. It facilitates seamless communication between different system modules and enables efficient data parsing and manipulation.
6. Tailwind CSS: Tailwind CSS is utilized as the frontend framework for styling the user interface components and designing the system's layout. Its utility-first approach and customizable design system enable rapid prototyping and development of visually appealing user interfaces.
7. Tensorflow: TensorFlow, an open-source machine learning framework developed by Google, is utilized for building and training deep learning models for road accident detection. Its high-level APIs and comprehensive ecosystem provide developers with tools for implementing various neural network architectures,including convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and recurrent neural networks (RNNs), to analyze and classify accident-related data.
8. Leaflet:Inourproject,emailsplayapivotalroleinswiftlynotifyingemergencyservicesaboutaccidentsandprovidingcrucial location

information through integrated maps. When our system detects a road accident using advanced sensors and algorithms, it automaticallytriggersan alert mechanism. Thismechanism initiatestheprocess of sending an email to designated emergencyservices, including police, medical responders, and rescue teams.

9. Nodemailer:Nodemailer servesasa crucialtool for sendingemailstoemergencyservicesafter detecting accidents. Nodemailer isa popular module in Node.js for sending emails, making it an excellent choice for integrating email functionality into software applications like accident detection system.

VII. WORKFLOW OF THE SYSTEM

The flowchart depicts the systematic process of accident detection using a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) algorithm.This data then undergoes preprocessing to ensure it's ready for analysis, including tasks like resizing images or converting formats. The preprocessed data is fed into the CNN algorithm, which is responsible for analyzing the input, extracting relevant features, and identifying patterns associated with accidents. Through model training, the CNN algorithm learns from labeled examples of road conditions, adjusting its parameters to improve accuracy in predicting accidents. During model testing, the trained CNN model is evaluated on unseen data to assess its performance in real-world scenarios.If an accident is detected, the system notify emergency services via email with detailsoftheaccident location through amaplinkand image. Conversely, ifno accidentisdetected, thesystem returns to the beginning of the process and continues monitoring for new events, thus completing the cycle.

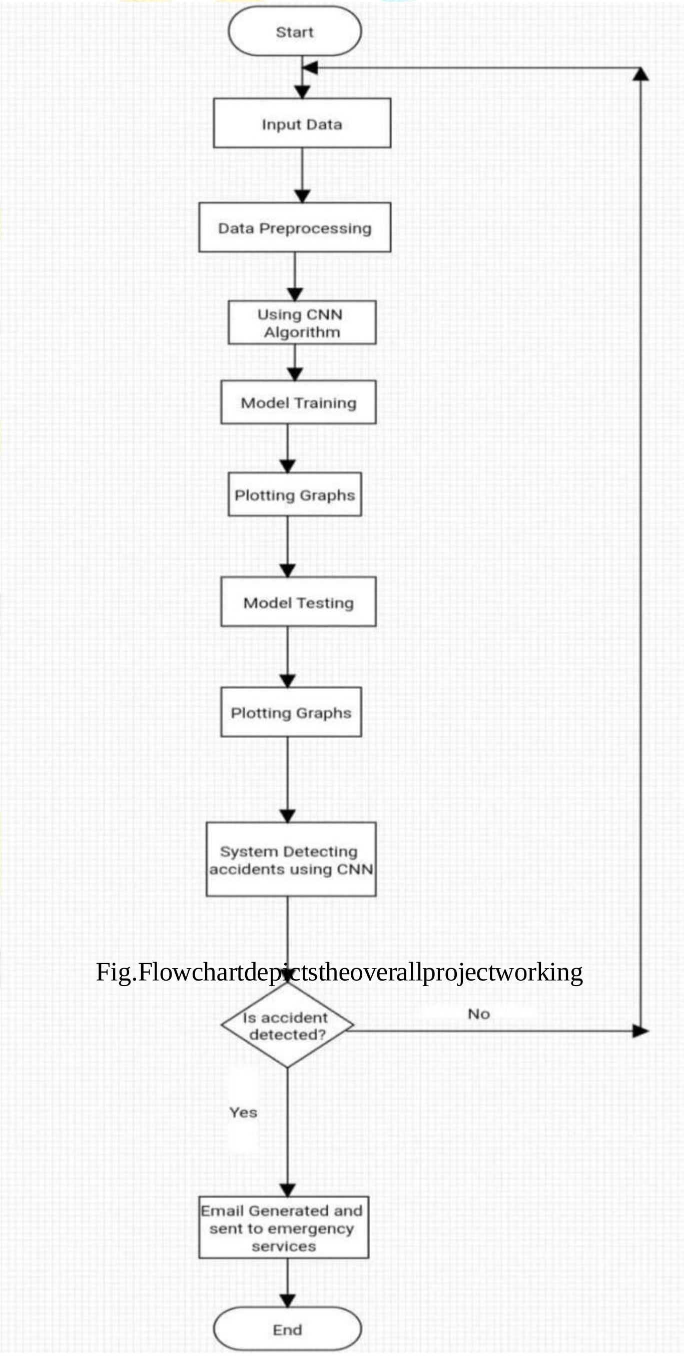

Fig.Flowchartdepictstheoverallprojectworking

RESULTS

The graph shown below, is a graph of validation loss and validation accuracy play crucial roles in evaluating the performance of the accidentdetection model. Validation loss refers tothemeasureofhow well themodel is performing on datathat ithasnot been trained on. It indicates the difference between the actual and predicted values during model validation, with lower values indicating better performance.Validationaccuracy, onthe other hand, measures the proportion of correctly classified instances out of all the instances in the validation dataset. It provides insight into how accuratelythe model can classify unseen data.

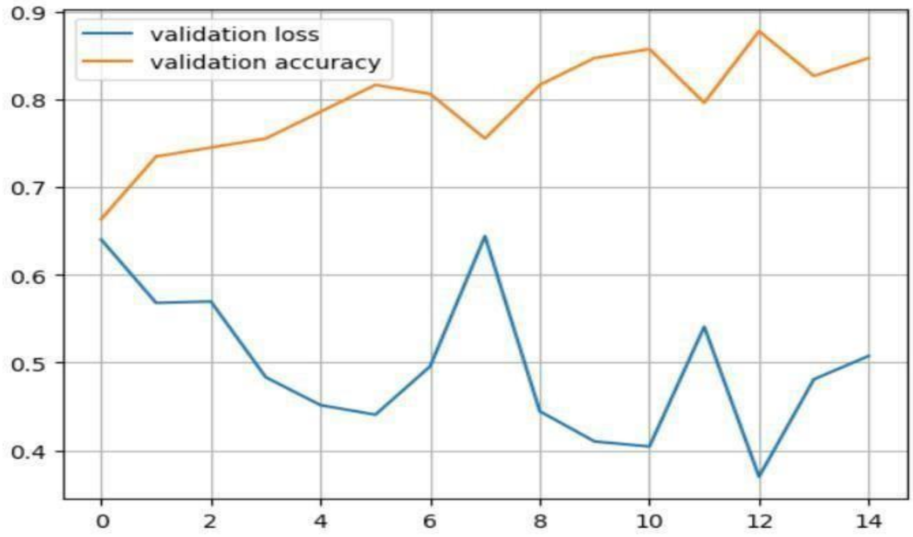

Fig.8.1ValidationlossandValidationaccuracy

Thegraph shown below, is agraph oftraining loss andtrainingaccuracyarefundamentalmetrics used toassess theperformanceofthe accident detection model during the training phase.Training loss measures the error between the model's predictions and the actual labels in the training dataset. It represents how well the model is fitting the training data, with lower values indicating better performance. Training accuracy, on the other hand, measures the proportion of correctly classified instances out of all the instances in the training dataset. It provides insight into how accurately the model can classify the training data.During the training process, the model's parameters are adjusted iteratively to minimize thetraining loss and improve training accuracy. As the model learns from the training data, it strives to make more accurate predictions and reduce errors.The training loss gradually decreases, indicating that the model is convergingto wards optimal parameters. Similarly, thetrainingaccuracyincreases as themodel becomes better at classifying the training data correctly.

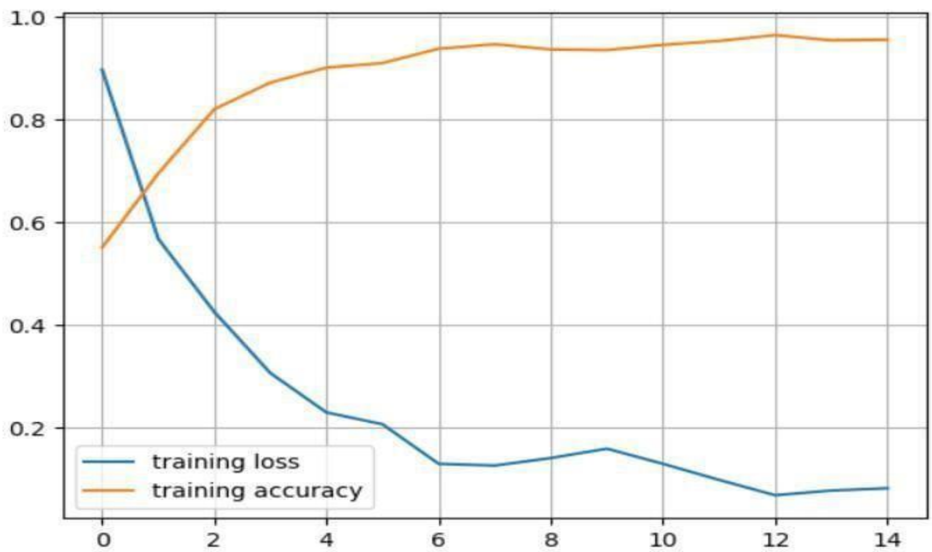

Fig.8.2TraininglossandTrainingaccuracy

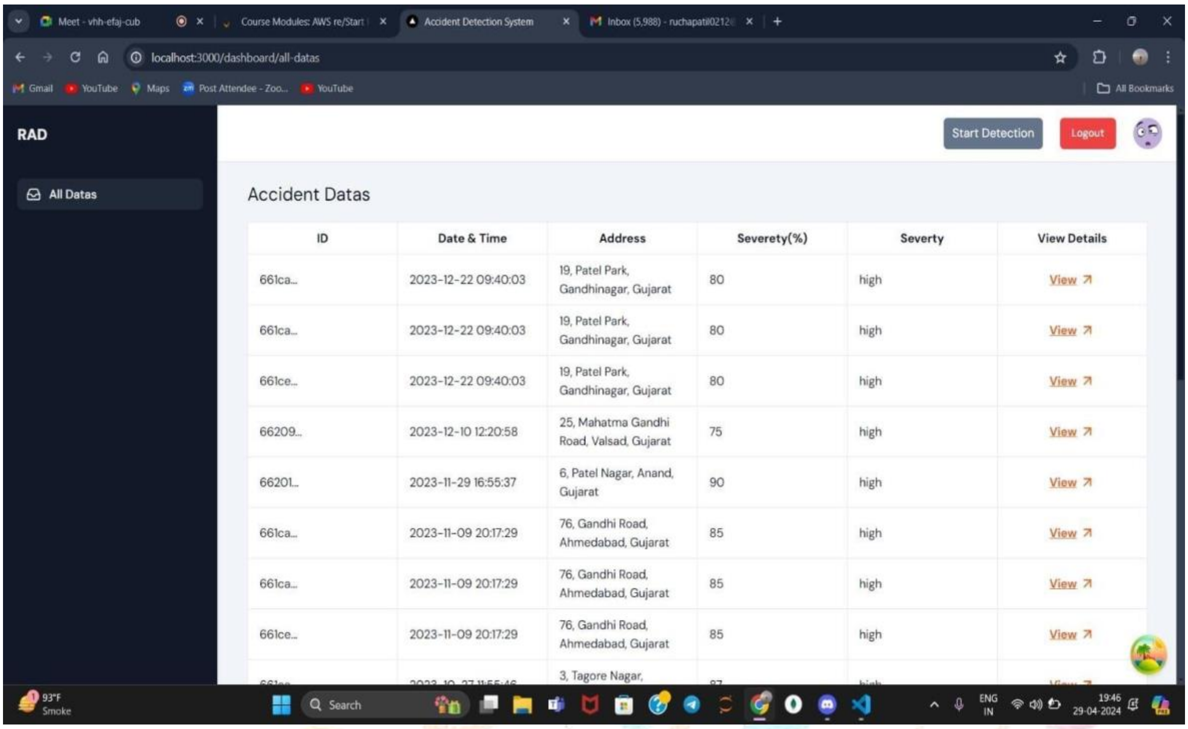

Fig.8.3Dataset

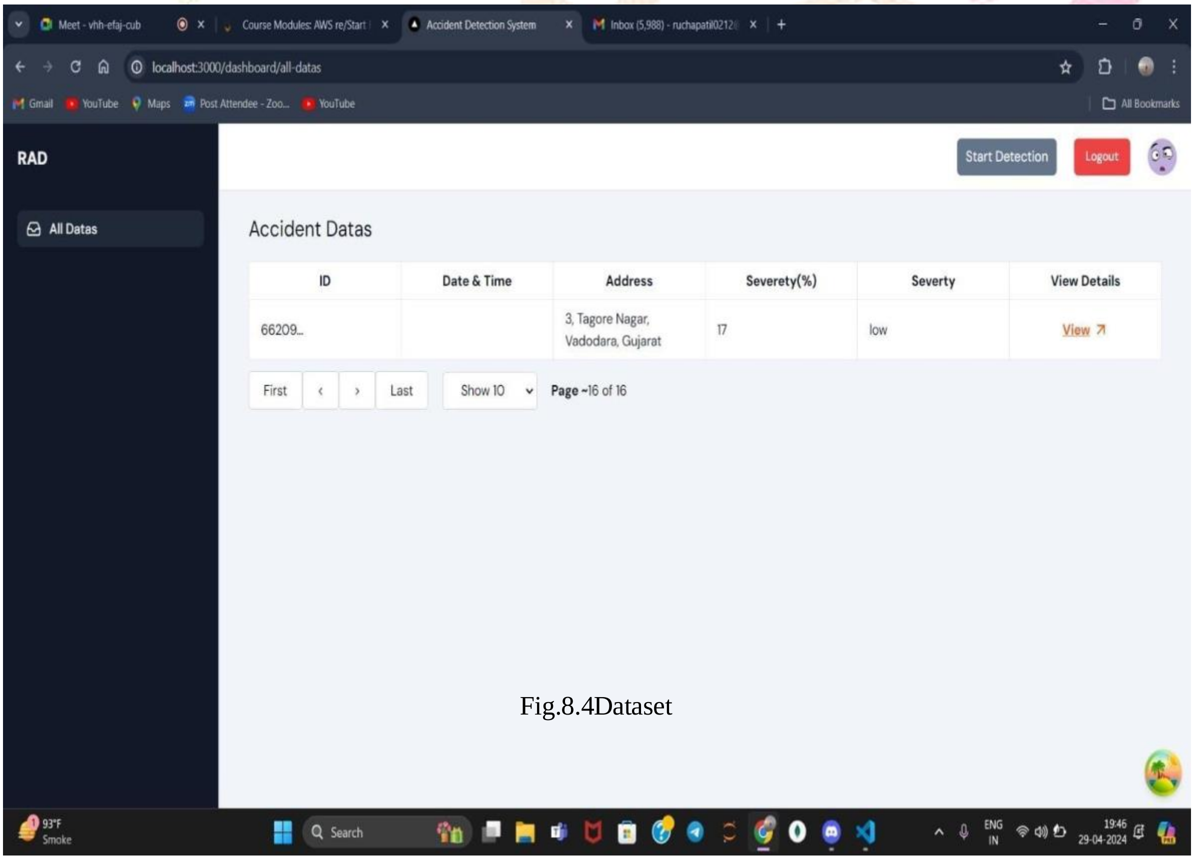

Fig.8.4Dataset

Fig.8.5AccidentDetected

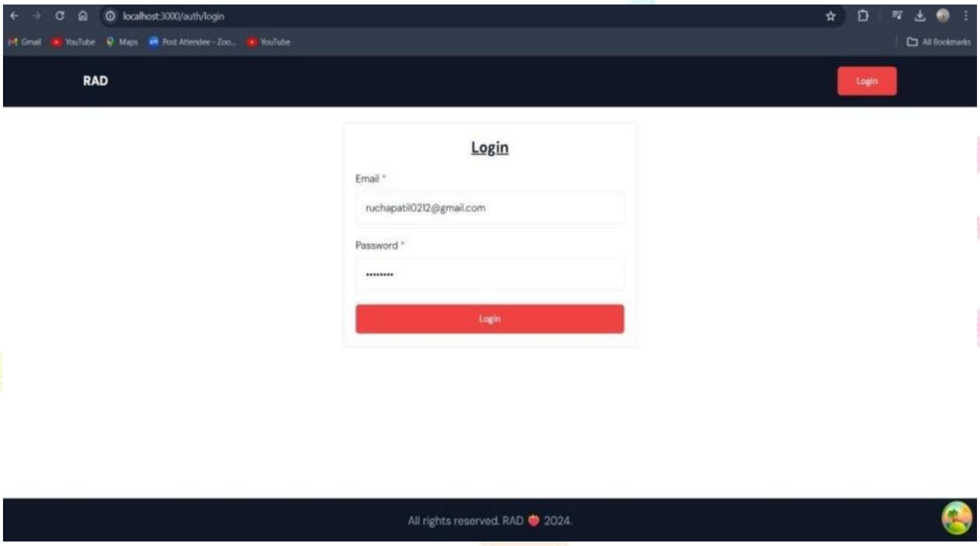

Fig.8.6WebsiteLoginPage

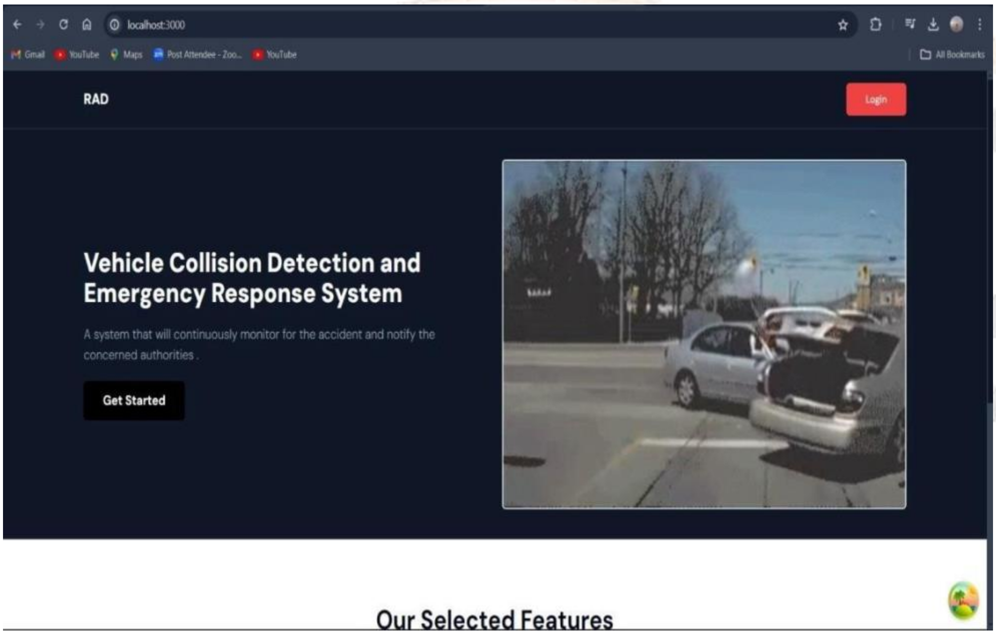

Fig.8.7WebsiteFrontPage

Fig.8.8Email senttotheemergencyservices

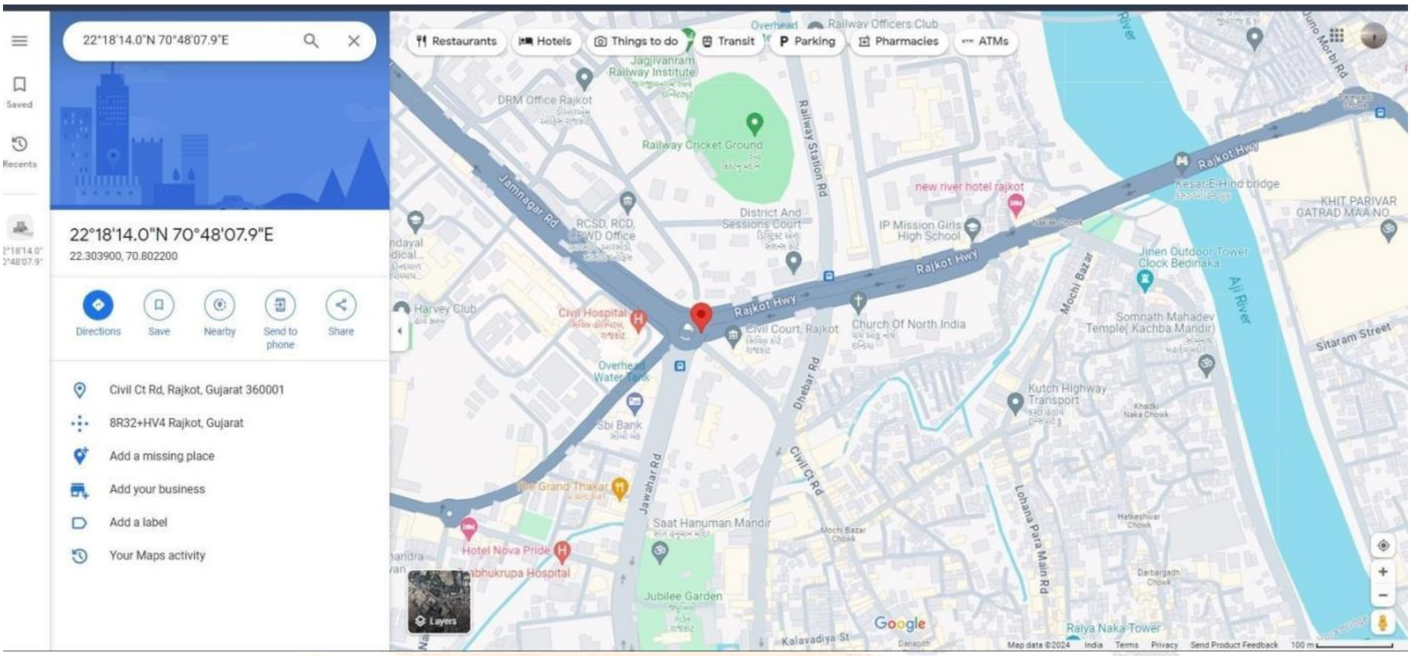

Fig.8.9Imageofaccidentlocationsentwiththeemailsenttotheemergencyservices

VIII. CONCLUSION

Today, there's a growing demand for Road Accident Detection systems, primarily for enhancing safety and security. Image detection technology offers a tireless and unwavering means of monitoring, continuously capturing and recording without distraction. Modern surveillance systems are becoming increasingly intelligent and automated, reducing the reliance on human operators. Our approach involved integrating various stages such as data collection, preprocessing, deep learning model application, training, detection, and classification.Our aim is to operationalize this system and leverage dataset iterations torefine and enhance the model's performance. As we collect more images of identified accidents, we anticipate further improvements in the model's accuracy.

Ultimately, our developed model can effectively identify potential accidents. As we continue to validate these outputs, we anticipate training even more robust models with reduced false positives. This iterative process aims to increase system autonomy and minimize the need for human supervision in the future.

The project has made significant progress in developing a road accident detection system. With the completion of the user interface, email integration, the systemis now equipped topromptly detect and notify authorities about accidents, potentially it will help reducingresponse times and improving road safety. Theteam remains committed to further optimizing the system and incorporating user feedback for continuous improvement..The model combines information extracted from features like data collection, preprocessing, deep learning model, training, detection and classification. This study used transfer learning models with deep learning to detect probable road accidents using the binary image classification technique. Hence, the objective is to put this system into operation and use the iterations provided by the datasets to train a more robust model. The model will be improved in the future with more images of the identified accidents. Finally, the developed model can identify probable accidents.

IX. FUTURE SCOPE

We plan to optimize the system performance further, focusing on improving the accuracy and efficiency of accident detection algorithms. This includes refining the deep learning models and enhancing image processing techniques to minimize false positives and improve detection accuracy.In the future, these verification outputs can train better models with fewer false positives,thus makingthesystemincreasingly autonomousandreducingthe needforhumansupervision.Thisentails refiningdeep learning algorithms and fine-tuning hyperparameters to enhance model performance significantly. Additionally, exploring advanced computer vision techniques offers the potential tofurther improve the accuracy of accident detection. Integratingrealtime monitoring capabilities would enable immediate responses to accidents, thereby reducing response times and potentially minimizingtheseverityofincidents.Furthermore,theincorporationofadditionaldatasources,suchasweatherandtraffic conditions, could provide valuable insights for more accurate accident prediction.

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