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Enhancing Road Safety: A System for Detecting and Predicting Road Accidents

Kalyani Tiwari[1] and Dr. Sachin Patel[2]
[1]PhD Scholar, Sage University CSE Department Indore,India
Email: ktiwari.official@gmail.com
[2]Associate Professor, Sage University CSE Department Indore,India
Email: drsachinpatel.sage@gmail.com

***Abstract*— Numerous fatalities and financial losses are caused by traffic accidents every year, which are a major global problem. It is now urgently necessary to improve road safety through prompt accident identification and prediction. The main objective of this study is to lower accident rates and save lives by introducing a comprehensive system that can identify and anticipate traffic accidents in real-time.The system combines cutting-edge computer vision techniques—specifically, OpenCV—with real-time video capturing via cameras to monitor and evaluate road conditions. Potential collisions are detected from the recorded video data in real-time by analysing many factors such vehicle speed, proximity, and irregular behaviour.Machine learning techniques are used to evaluate real-time inputs and historical data in order to improve prediction accuracy. This allows the system to anticipate the probability of an accident happening in a certain location or under a particular set of circumstances. Designed model can intimate its neighbour agency about the emergency. Designed model will decrease number of accidents and give warning of any collisions.**

***Index Terms*— Road safety, Accident detection, Prediction, Real-time monitoring, Computer vision, Risk assessment.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Accidents on roads are the prime cause of inevitability. Major factors of responsible for road accidents occurs due to negligence of people. People drives while talking on phone, intoxicating during driving, bad road condition, mismanaged traffic system. This model will address the road accident prediction system and will enhance road safety by immediately detecting and predicting collision states [1].

Various sensors and machine learning techniques are used in our model which will help t collect important information about the road surroundings and vehicle pedestrians. The primary objective of this system is to give early intimation to the driver about the accident prone area and traffic so that appropriate action will be taken up by the driver. This model will decrease the number of accidents by usage of a mobile application where the driver will get all the necessary information and warning about the coming roads and traffic.

Using machine learning techniques, the system uses camera data to follow and identify vehicles and calculates the likelihood of future collisions. Strict performance reviews cover a broad range of test situations, such as changes in illumination and climate. This research project emphasizes how important technology is in reducing the

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likelihood of traffic accidents and shows how promising mobile applications may be in promoting traffic safety.[2]

II. Literature Review

This review looks at a number of research projects in the field of accident detection and prevention, illuminating cutting-edge methods and tools meant to improve traffic safety.

In a work titled "Accident Detection Using ML and AI Techniques," Rutik Desai and his colleagues [1] concentrated on the identification of auto crashes in videos. They employed a convolutional neural network method called the YOLO algorithm for car detection, and then a tracking system to keep an eye on specific vehicles. They used a Support Vector Machine (SVM) and the Violent Flow (VIF) descriptor to detect car wrecks, and they achieved an amazing accuracy rate of almost 87%.Examining several research initiatives in the area of accident detection and prevention, this review sheds light on innovative techniques and instruments designed to raise traffic safety.

In a paper titled "Accident Detection Using ML and AI Techniques," Rutik Desai and associates [1] focused on auto crash recognition in videos. They used the YOLO algorithm, a convolutional neural network technique, to recognise cars, and a tracking system to monitor certain vehicles after that. They detected auto accidents with an astounding accuracy rate of nearly 89% by using a Support Vector Machine (SVM) and the Violent Flow (VIF) descriptor.

The presentation "RoadLytics: Road Accidents Analytics Using Artificial Intelligence" was given by Kelvin Rinaldi da Luz and associates [2]. In order to analyse traffic accidents, their research used a Random Forest machine learning model, which produced an 85% system accuracy.

An Arduino-based "Accident Detection and Alerting System" was created by Afreen Fathima and colleagues [3]. Their technology detected abrupt changes in vehicle motion using GPS, GSM, and an accelerometer. As soon as it detected an accident, it immediately issued alarm messages to cellphones, along with a Google Maps link that displayed the accident site based on GPS coordinates.

Influence maps are an effective way to show how events or items within input data have an impact. They are simple to understand and emphasise important details. Without the need for laborious calculations and studies, these maps are essential for quickly understanding the complicated web of connections and patterns among the objects in the data. Influence maps have a wide range of applications in strategy games and are derived from analytical studies in board games like Go [13]. By creating associations between game concepts and notations, each influence map improves comprehension of strategies. However, it is difficult for neural network models to translate the subtleties of strategic games into understandable influence maps [14].

III. Rationale And Problem Statement

There is a worrisome increase in accidents and related fatalities, especially among users of two-wheeled vehicles, as the number of vehicles on the road surpasses population growth and economic development. Sadly, a good portion of these collisions—especially those that happen on freeways—end in fatalities as a result of delayed medical attention. One key tactic to solve this problem and lower the number of fatalities is the development of a system that can quickly notify surrounding medical facilities about accidents and their severity. The aforementioned concept serves as the foundation for the creation of a detection and prediction system that not only anticipates probable accidents but also recognises incidents and promptly notifies neighbouring emergency centres to send ambulances or medical assistance to the location.

IV. Methods And Approach

CCTV cameras are used by accident detection systems to capture footage from the road. The technology then breaks up the video into individual frames so that each may be examined in detail. When an accident is detected, the system locates it quickly and sends an alarm through a specific application to emergency response services. The system also saves important data for later use in accident prediction and in-depth research, such as location data, photographs, and video footage. Accident detection systems record footage from the road using CCTV cameras. The footage is then divided into separate frames by the technology, allowing for a closer look at each. When an accident is identified, the system finds it fast and notifies emergency response agencies via a designated application. Important information including location data, photos, and video recordings are also saved by the system for use in accident prediction and in-depth research at a later time.

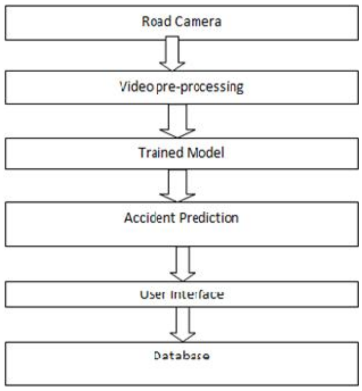

Fig1. System working Diagram

A. Identification of Accidents

The system takes CCTV footage as input and uses OpenCV libraries to process it for accident detection using OpenCV. To identify any signs of an accident, such as sudden changes in motion or unusual activity, the video is methodically broken down into individual frames and each one is thoroughly analysed [3]. Then, OpenCV algorithms are used to identify and examine particular objects in the frames, such as cars, people, and traffic signs. If an accident is found, OpenCV libraries are utilised by the system to determine the exact location of the mishap. Through a special programme, this location data is then quickly sent to emergency response services.

The system consist of several stages where in the first stage include data input received from the CCTV footage, which is further examined by the usage of OpenCV library to detect accidents. Second phase include division of anomalous events into frames so that each frame will get examined properly[3]. OpenCV algorithm will identify critical frames from the footage.

The system uses OpenCV libraries to pinpoint the exact location of an accident once it is detected. This crucial location information is then promptly provided to emergency response agencies via a specialist system.

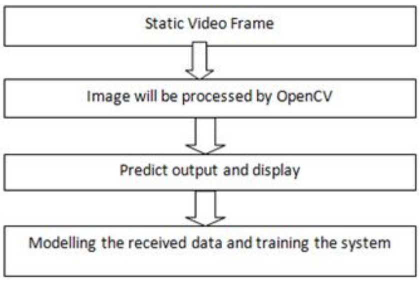

Fig 2: Identification of Accidents

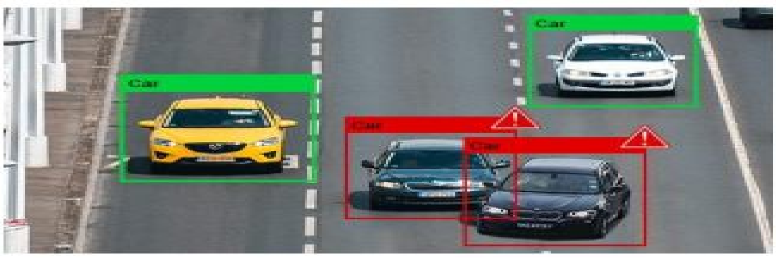

Fig 3: Mishap Frame

1. Estimation

•The system uses real-time data on weather, traffic patterns, road conditions, and other elements in addition to a plethora of historical data gathered from occurrences to anticipate accidents. The system uses machine learning

algorithms to carefully examine this data in an effort to identify patterns or trends that may indicate a higher risk of an accident occurring in a certain area or under a given set of conditions.
•The knowledge obtained from this research has two uses. They first make it possible for authorities and nearby residents to get timely notifications and warnings. Second, they make it easier to modify traffic control plans and other preventative actions that lower accident chances.

2. Algorithm

•*Quick R-CNN*: Quick R-CNN is a deep learning method intended for object recognition in pictures or videos. This technique is useful for collision detection scenarios since it can recognise and classify items such as cars, pedestrians, and road signs in real-time video feeds obtained from cameras mounted on cars or placed along roads. An huge dataset of accident photographs can be used to train the model, improving its ability to identify and categorise things in fresh images.
•*Logistic Regression*: When it comes to accident prediction, logistic regression is a useful tool for simulating the relationship between one or more predictor variables, such as weather, road conditions, time of day, etc., and a binary outcome variable, such as the occurrence or non-occurrence of an accident [2]. Through the statistical analysis of past accident data and related predictor factors, a logistic regression model can be trained to determine the probability of an accident occurring given a set of predictor variable values.The utility of the logistic regression model also extends to the identification of elements, such as unfavourable weather or reckless driving practises, that are more likely to be involved in accidents. It also helps forecast the likelihood of accidents in the future, offering insightful information that can guide decisions about improving infrastructure and implementing traffic safety measures.
The following procedures are included in the basic concepts of logistic regression:
•*Input and Prediction*: A binary outcome variable (dependent variable) is forecasted using the logistic regression model using one or more predictor factors (independent variables).
•*Probability Modelling*: The model models the likelihood that the outcome variable will belong to a particular class by using the logistic function, often known as the sigmoid function. This function converts input values into probability values between 0 and 1, which represent the chance that an event will occur.
Estimation of Parameters: For every predictor variable, the logistic regression model calculates a set of parameters, or coefficients. The size and direction of each predictor variable's relationship to the outcome variable are expressed by these parameters.
•*Making Predictions*: The logistic regression model forecasts the result variable based on the estimated parameters and the values of the predictor variables. For example, the model may predict the likelihood of an accident occurring given a set of values for the predictor variables.
•*Model Training*: A collection of past observations is used to train the logistic regression model. By determining values that maximise the likelihood of the observed data given the model, the parameters of the model are estimated.
•*Prediction on New Data*: Following training, the model gains the ability to forecast on novel data. It is versatile, capable of addressing both linear and non-linear classification problems, and can accommodate continuous and categorical predictor variables.
•*Model Evaluation*: A variety of metrics, including accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, ROC AUC, and others, are used to evaluate the model's performance. By modifying the regularisation term and parameters, the model can be improved in light of the evaluation outcomes.
•*Random Forest*: Accident detection and prediction systems can benefit from the use of this ensemble machine learning technique. By combining several decision trees to improve prediction accuracy, it expands the potential of the decision tree method. Random Forest functions similarly to decision trees in terms of accident detection and prediction.Training the algorithm using historical accident data primes it; each data point is defined by a collection of attributes that include variables such as weather, time of day, and road conditions, along with an associated class or outcome, such whether an accident happened. The programme then uses this learned model to predict results for new, unobserved data points.
•The following stages are necessary for the Random Forest Algorithm to function:
•*Random Sample Selection*: The Random Forest algorithm starts by choosing samples at random from the supplied training dataset, frequently with replacement. This procedure generates a subset of the original data and is referred to as "bagging" or bootstrap aggregating.

•*Building Decision Trees*: The algorithm builds a decision tree for each group of data. A decision tree is a supervised learning system that decides what to do by asking a series of yes/no questions about the attributes of the input.
•*Voting or Averaging*: After decision trees are created, each tree produces predictions according to the characteristics of the incoming data. These tree-by-tree forecasts are aggregated and evaluated using a voting or averaging technique. Then, out of all the decision trees, the algorithm chooses the most common or average prediction.
•*Final forecast:* Out of all the decision trees, the most typical or average forecast is used to produce the final prediction. This procedure helps to reduce the possibility of overfitting, which happens when a model does well on training data but badly on fresh, untested data.
•*Decision Trees*: Decision Trees are useful in the field of accident detection and prediction systems because they can analyse past accident data [2]. This algorithm can be trained to identify trends and connections between different factors and how they affect the chance of an accident occurring, including the time of day, the weather, the state of the roads, and the kinds of vehicles.

B. Illustrative Result

For those involved in accidents, the suggested automatic accident detection system may provide a life-saving intervention. Because of its extremely user-friendly design, even non-technical individuals may utilise this system. It is made up of both software and hardware parts. The hardware system consists of a CPU that acts as the controller and a camera. The software portion consists of a programme that is loaded onto the drivers' smartphones and is utilised to obtain mapped and comprehensive data.
Identification: The Fast R-CNN algorithm produces an impressive 95% accuracy rate when it comes to identifying cars and other barriers. The total efficacy of accident detection is greatly increased by this notable improvement in accuracy

Figure 4: Various Methods for Detecting Objects.

Figure 4 shows Prediction: Using the dataset to predict possible accidents requires the cooperation of machine learning techniques, such as Random Forest and Decision Trees [2]. It is important to remember that the Random Forest model's accuracy in predicting accidents can vary based on the particular dataset and the parameters used.
The Random Forest algorithm in our system shows a remarkable capacity to forecast accidents with high accuracy rates. Nevertheless, evaluating a model's performance purely on the basis of accuracy would not be adequate in safety-critical applications like accident prediction. Other metrics that are important are recall, F1 score, and precision. The results demonstrate the strong prediction capabilities of our system: Precision = 0.91, Recall = 0.85, and F1-Score = 0.88.

Fig 5. Accident Detection Result

An overview of the traffic conditions on the route is given in Figure 7, which also shows the current traffic density and the percentage of accidents that have been detected. It's significant to notice that, in the context of this particular image, there have been no accidents, yielding a reported percentage of 9.411%. Furthermore, the analysis indicates that the traffic density as of right now is classified as dense.

V. Conclusion

To sum up, this research has presented and evaluated a machine learning-based system for detecting and predicting traffic accidents. Using predictive algorithms, the system uses video data to follow and identify automobiles as well as people, estimating the probability of collisions.

The assessment outcomes highlight the system's ability to precisely identify and forecast mishaps in various testing situations, attaining an impressive equilibrium between elevated precision, minimal false positive rates, and minimal false negative rates. These results also highlight how flexible the system is in a variety of settings, including different lighting and weather. However, it is important to note that the system might not be able to handle every situation, which would mean more research and development to make the system more reliable and resilient.

Future projects include testing the system with different vehicle kinds and infrastructure and integrating other sensors, such radar. Moreover, the integration of sophisticated machine learning methodologies, such as deep learning, has the potential to enhance the precision and resilience of the system. All things considered, there is a good chance that the suggested machine learning-based accident detection and prediction system can significantly improve traffic safety and lower the number of incidents on our roads.

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