

A BASED TOOL TO ASSIST VEHICLES IN DETECTING OBJECTS TO AVOID ACCIDENTS

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PROBLEM STATEMENT

ON A SURVEY ABOUT TWO WHEELER ROAD ACCIDENTS , WE CAME TO KNOW THAT UPTO 60% OF ACCIDENTS HAPPEN AT NIGHT TIME.

- MOST OF THESE ACCIDENTS WERE LEAD BY PITS ,SAND, ROCKS AND OTHER OBSTACLES ON THE ROAD.
- DUE TO LOW VISIBILITY AT NIGHT TIME THESE OBSTACLES CAN'T BE SPOTTED BY THE RIDER.
- THERE IS NO EXISTING TECHNOLOGY FOR ALERTING THE RIDER IN ABOVE SCENARIOS .
- SO WE WANTED TO EXPLORE THIS PROBLEM THROUGH OBJECT DETECTION.





ABSTRACT :

THE MAIN PURPOSE OF THIS PROJECT IS TO BUILD A OBJECT DETECTOR IN VEHICLES TO DETECT THE OBSTACLES(SUCH AS SAND PILES ,PITS AND ROCKS)

- WE WANT TO INDICATE THE OBSTACLES BY DISPLAYING OBSTACLES ON SPEED DISPLAY METER
- TO CONVEY THE DETAILS OF DETECTED OBJECT IN FORM OF TEXT MESSAGE ALONG WITH A VOICE COMMAND.



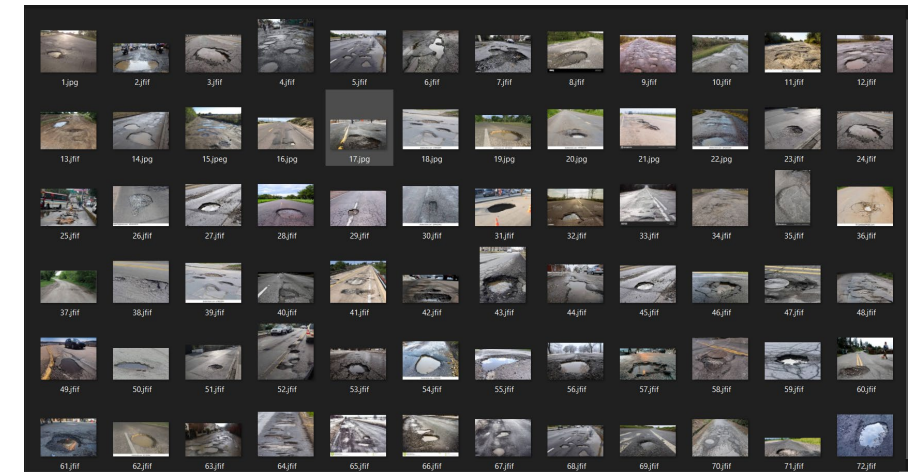
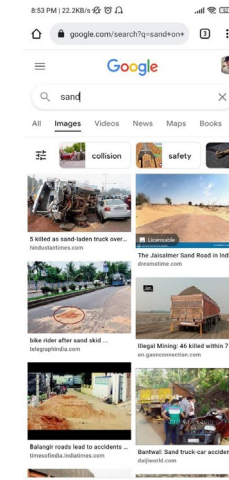
DATA PRE-PROCESSING

Feature Engineering

- DATASET COLLECTION
- DATASET CLEANING
- DATASET FORMATTING

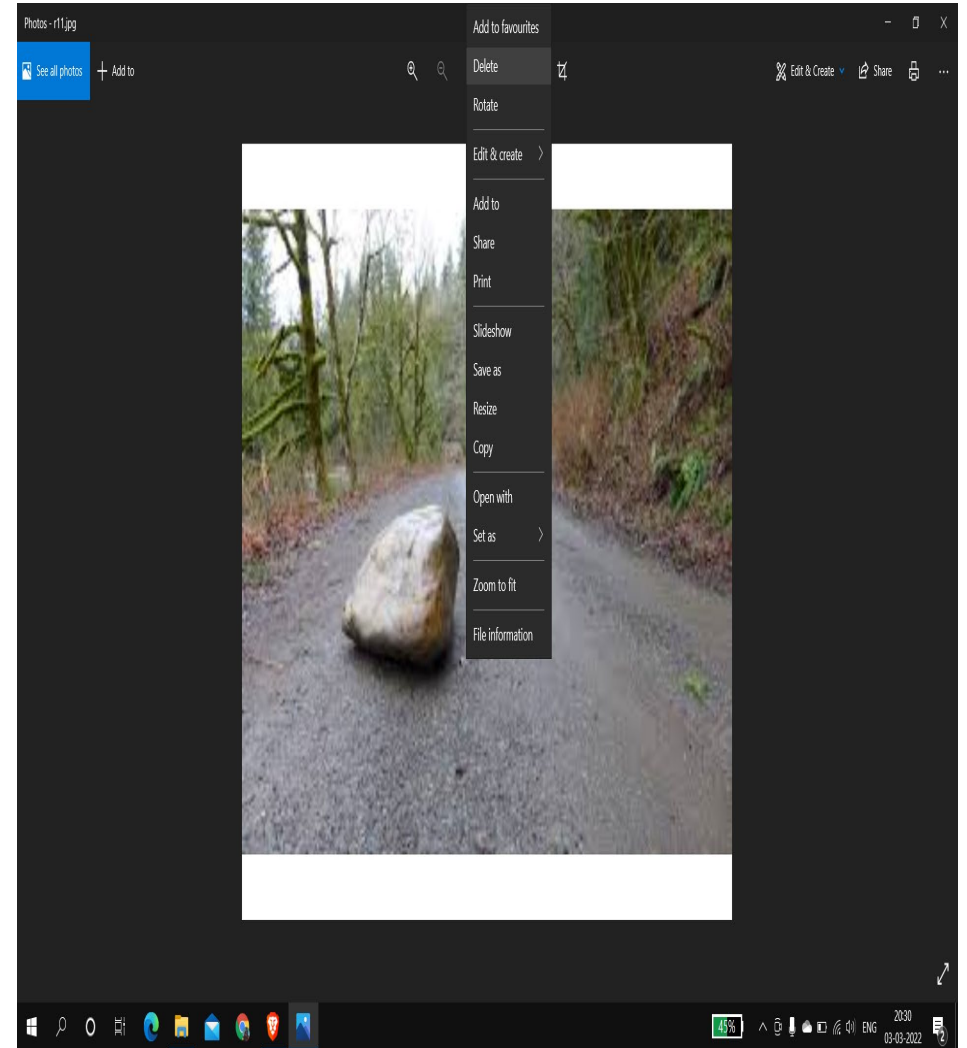
DATA SET COLLECTION

- We have used open source resources like google and Kaggle to gather required datasets for our project.
- In our project dataset required is in format of Images.



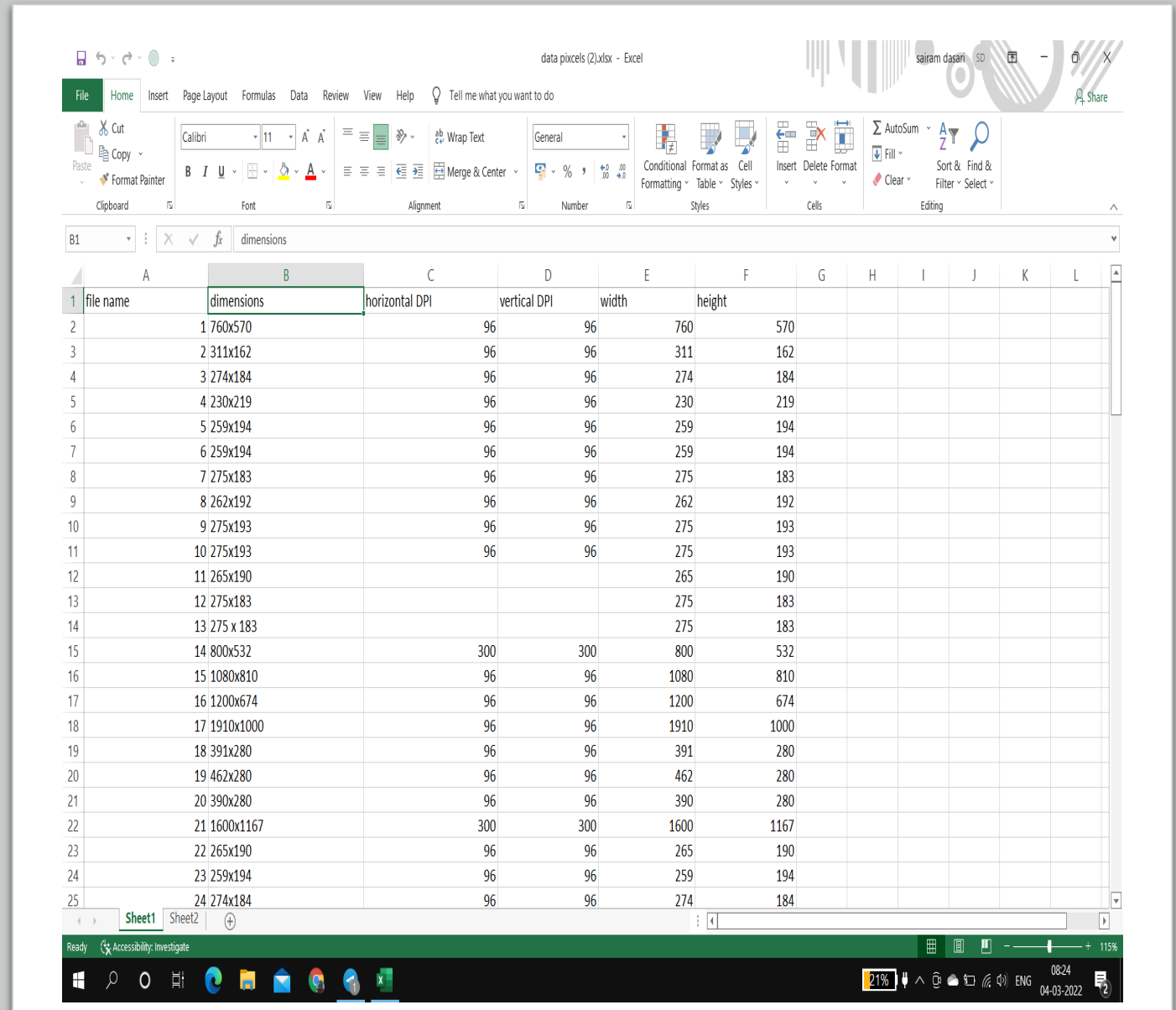
Data cleaning

- We have removed unwanted and noisy data .
- In our case noisy data refers to blur images , duplicate images etc..



Dataset Formatting

- We have rearranged the parameters for dataset into an excel sheet .
- The parameters for our dataset are width ,height,dpi(dots per inch).
- We have changed the parameters of images into equal dimensions.
- In this case we used MODE method for calculating the most repeated parameters.
- We have also handled the missing values.



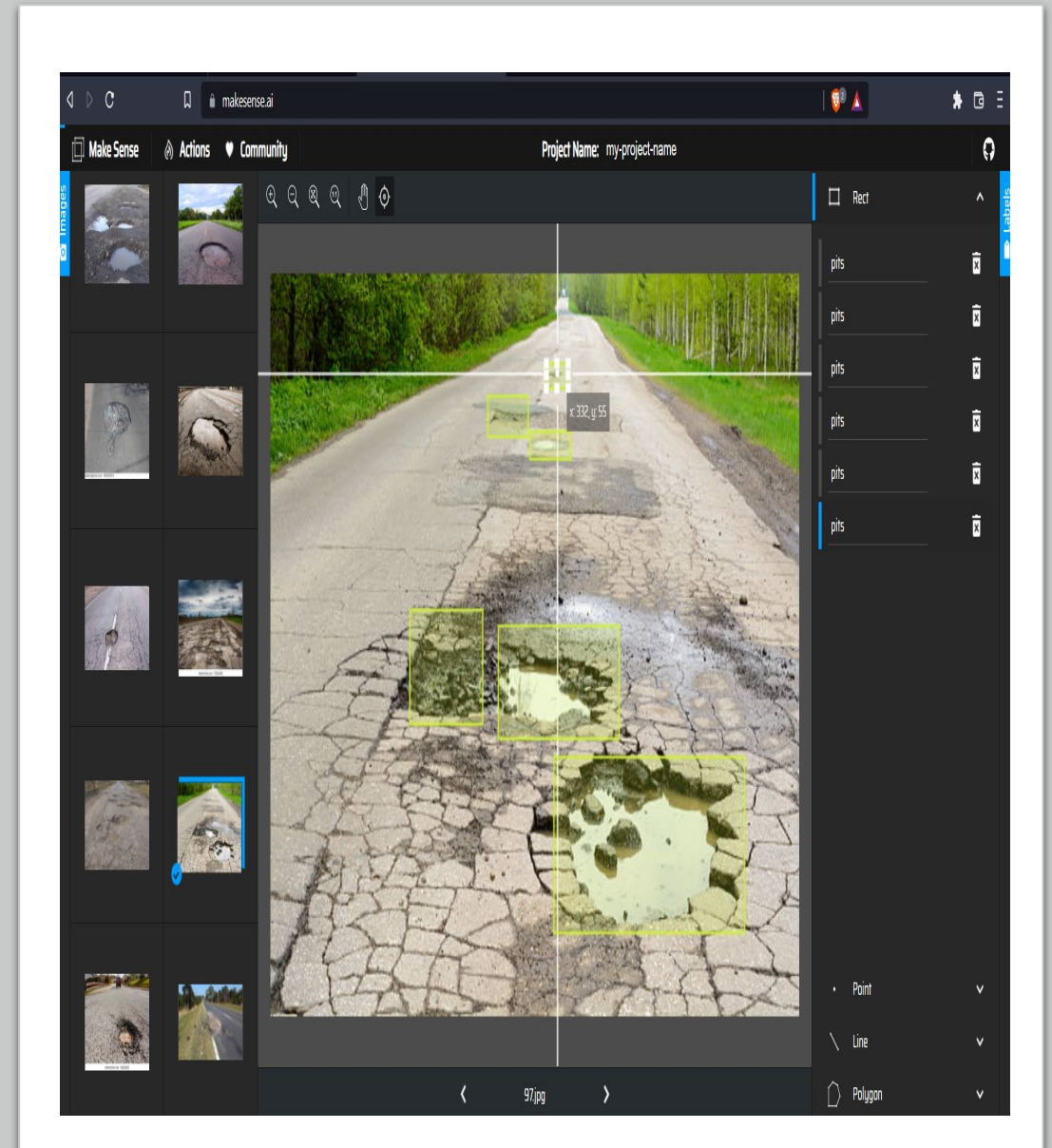
| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L |
|----|-----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|-------|--------|-----|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | file name | dimensions | horizontal DPI | vertical DPI | width | height | | | | | | |
| 2 | | 1 760x570 | | 96 | 96 | 760 | 570 | | | | | |
| 3 | | 2 311x162 | | 96 | 96 | 311 | 162 | | | | | |
| 4 | | 3 274x184 | | 96 | 96 | 274 | 184 | | | | | |
| 5 | | 4 230x219 | | 96 | 96 | 230 | 219 | | | | | |
| 6 | | 5 259x194 | | 96 | 96 | 259 | 194 | | | | | |
| 7 | | 6 259x194 | | 96 | 96 | 259 | 194 | | | | | |
| 8 | | 7 275x183 | | 96 | 96 | 275 | 183 | | | | | |
| 9 | | 8 262x192 | | 96 | 96 | 262 | 192 | | | | | |
| 10 | | 9 275x193 | | 96 | 96 | 275 | 193 | | | | | |
| 11 | | 10 275x193 | | 96 | 96 | 275 | 193 | | | | | |
| 12 | | 11 265x190 | | | | 265 | 190 | | | | | |
| 13 | | 12 275x183 | | | | 275 | 183 | | | | | |
| 14 | | 13 275 x 183 | | | | 275 | 183 | | | | | |
| 15 | | 14 800x532 | 300 | 300 | 800 | 532 | | | | | | |
| 16 | | 15 1080x810 | 96 | 96 | 1080 | 810 | | | | | | |
| 17 | | 16 1200x674 | 96 | 96 | 1200 | 674 | | | | | | |
| 18 | | 17 1910x1000 | 96 | 96 | 1910 | 1000 | | | | | | |
| 19 | | 18 391x280 | 96 | 96 | 391 | 280 | | | | | | |
| 20 | | 19 462x280 | 96 | 96 | 462 | 280 | | | | | | |
| 21 | | 20 390x280 | 96 | 96 | 390 | 280 | | | | | | |
| 22 | | 21 1600x1167 | 300 | 300 | 1600 | 1167 | | | | | | |
| 23 | | 22 265x190 | 96 | 96 | 265 | 190 | | | | | | |
| 24 | | 23 259x194 | 96 | 96 | 259 | 194 | | | | | | |
| 25 | | 24 274x184 | 96 | 96 | 274 | 184 | | | | | | |

Model Training and Deployment

- Model :- yolov5
- Its architecture mainly consisted of three parts, namely-
- **1. Backbone:** Model Backbone is mostly used to extract key features from an input image. CSP(Cross Stage Partial Networks) are used as a backbone in YOLO v5 to extract rich in useful characteristics from an input image.
- **2. Neck:** The Model Neck is mostly used to create feature pyramids. Feature pyramids aid models in generalizing successfully when it comes to object scaling. It aids in the identification of the same object in various sizes and scales.
Feature pyramids are quite beneficial in assisting models to perform effectively on previously unseen data.
- PANet is used as a neck in YOLO v5 to get feature pyramids.
- **3. Head:** The model Head is mostly responsible for the final detection step. It uses anchor boxes to construct final output vectors with class probabilities, objectness scores, and bounding boxes.

Dataset labelling

- We have used an Application called MAKESENSE.AI .
- This application is used for labelling the images in our dataset.
- This labelling is helpful in training the model .



Training and validation

- We have used google colab for training the yolov5 algorithm using the labelled images.
- We have also validate these images in the same source.
- https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1h3ISOOmMT9obQato-ED91GyG_48bEVy9#scrollTo=7mGmQbAO5pQb

Copy of YOLOv5 Tutorial

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Files

- datasetpro
 - images
 - train
 - val
 - labels
 - train
 - val
 - train.cache
 - val.cache
- yolov5

3. Train

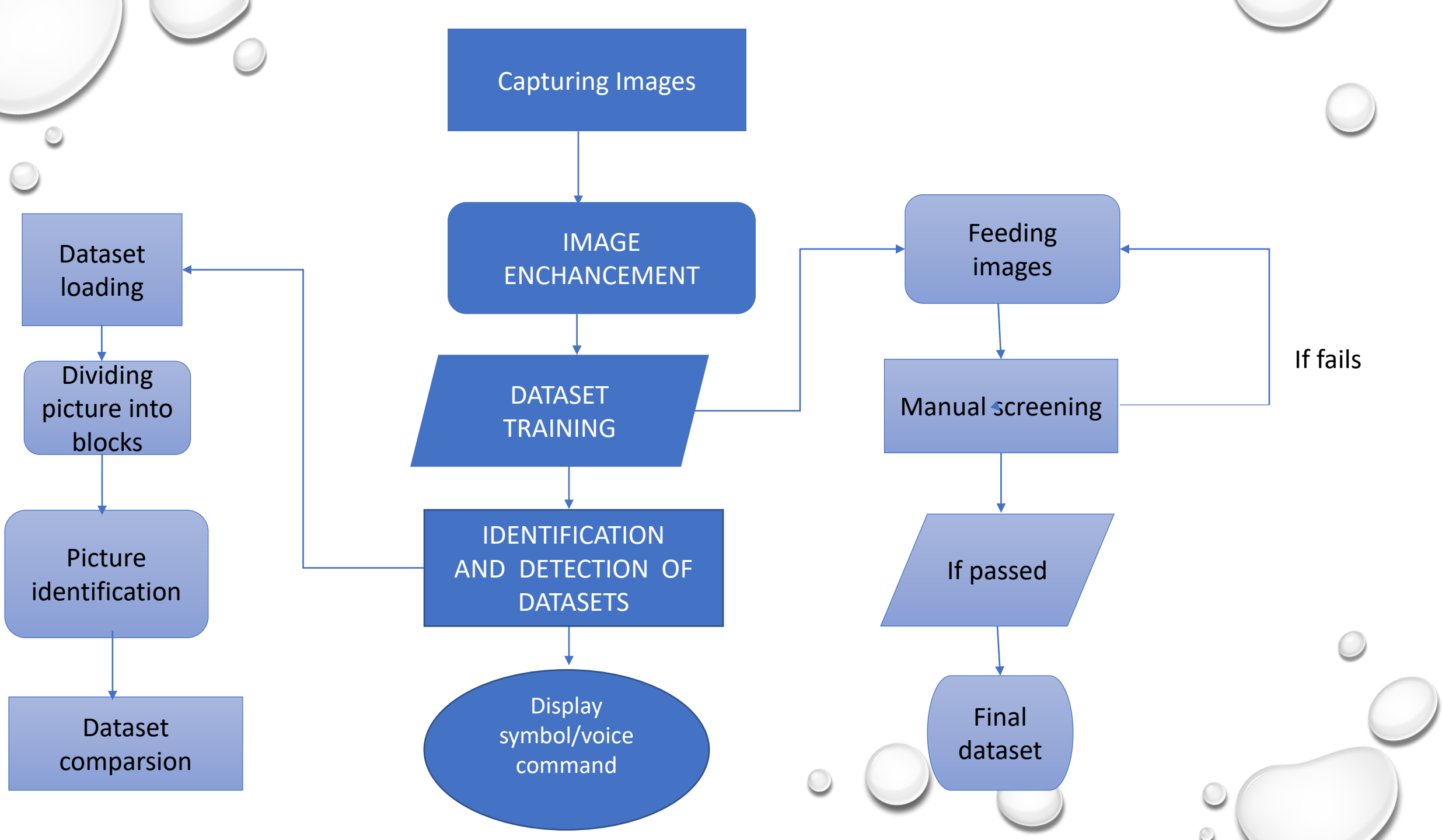
Upload Annotate Train Deploy

Close the active learning loop by sampling images from your inference conditions with the `roboflow` pip package

Train a YOLOv5s model on the [COCO128](#) dataset with `--data coco128.yaml`, starting from pretrained `--weights yolov5s.pt`, or from randomly initialized `--weights '' --cfg yolov5s.yaml`.

- **Pretrained Models** are downloaded automatically from the [latest YOLOv5 release](#)
- **Datasets** available for autodownload include: [COCO](#), [COCO128](#), [VOC](#), [Argoverse](#), [VisDrone](#), [GlobalWheat](#), [xView](#), [Objects365](#), [SKU-110K](#).
- **Training Results** are saved to `runs/train/` with incrementing run directories, i.e. `runs/train/exp2`, `runs/train/exp3` etc.

Train on Custom Data with Roboflow NEW



Tools and packages

Tools

- Py-charm
- Nvidia cuda
- Visual studio build tools

Packages

- Open-cv
- Py-torch
- Pandas
- NumPy
- Pycoco
- Torch ,torch vision ,torch audio
- Threadpoolctl
- Scipy
- Pillow