2024 5th International Conference for Emerging Technology (INCET)
Karnataka, India. May 24-26, 2024

Integration of Machine Learning Algorithms for Predictive Maintenance in IoT-Enabled Smart Safety Helmets

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Abstract: - **This paper focuses on the combination of ML algorithms for predictive maintenance through Internet of Things (IoT)-based smart safety helmets in order to increase not only the level of safety operations and but as well equipment life in industrial settings. We study the present helmet technologies and reveal the weaknesses by tomorrow foreseeing technologies which exist in current predictive maintenance strategies. Proposing a new technique, ML algorithms suite is applied as an analyzing tool to collected data from sensors within the helmets. The system architecture is real-time data processed by an IoT framework to predict and act on maintenance needs up front. The results of the experimental validation confirm the implementation of our approach, that shows the significant increase of the predictive accuracy and timeliness as compared to the traditional methods. The research has not only enabaled to create smart safety equipment but also a scalable approach that could be maximized across other Internet of things applications.**

Keywords: IoT (Internet of Things), Machine Learning Algorithms, Predictive Maintenance, Smart Safety Helmets, Real-Time Data Processing, Sensor Integration, Industrial Safety, Wearable Technology.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the last few years, High-tech Internet of Things (IoT) has disrupted the ways of the business processes as well as elevated the performance of many systems, e.g. Information gathering, control, or predictive maintenance. A great example of so many ways that IoT usage can be implemented especially in the development of smart safety helmets for industrial use which have the main aim of improving workers safety and productivity. With that high tech helmets, inbuilt with the sophisticated sensors system and communication technology[1], they are the key gear in extreme workplaces that safety accuracy is the top most concern, e.g. in construction sites, manufacturing plants and mines[2].

Wearable technology smart safety helmets constitute the integrated utilization of state-of-the-art technology letting workers get instant insight and data analysis concerning factors in their workplace such as the working conditions and the well-being of the workers[3]. On smart helmet technology although we have witnessed very great advancements there is still the crucial void that they cannot predict and preemptively deal with maintenance and safety issues that eventually lead to equipment failure or accidents. The fundamental reason for this disparity is the fact that currently used maintenance strategies are very reactive and minister to any problems only after they have happened, also rely on routinely inspections[4].

Predictive maintenance in industrial sectors is technology-driven, which means that it is performed in order to prevent and predict equipment failures by conducting continuous monitoring of equipment status and performance. Predictive maintenance approach, coupled with IoT technologies in smart safety helmets, can highly elevate their functionality as it provides for the timely detection[5] of approaching failures and anticipated service needs. Apart from the safety and integrity of equipment ensures that this equipment, this is also an effective measure in the mitigating equipment downtime and consequent expenses[6].

Machines that can learn and be implemented in IoT-connected tools like smart safety helmets like can be viewed as revolutionary method of predictive maintenance. Machine learning facilitates to scanning the data created by these helmet's sensors that allows the pinpointing of patterns and regardless that predate physical disorder of the devices themselves. Through the use of techniques including neural networks, decision trees, and regression analysis algorithms there robots will be able to make accurate predictions about the maintenance needs, hence ensuring safety protocols and prolonging the intended lifespan of the equipment.This article is geared towards what is happening with machine learning algorithms for predictive maintenance in smart helmets with an IoT technology[7]. we start with the study of the existing technologies that are in use in headgears today, focusing on their drawbacks, which can be removed or improved through qualitative data analysis. Next we will briefly snap through our proposed method which is based on using a specific machine learning algorithm set that process sensor data and make accurate prediction of maintenance needs[8]. This report continues by presenting the architecture of the proposed system that comprises types of sensors to be used, and other information related transmission of data, and the data real-time processing abilities of the Internet of Things framework.One of the most important parts of conducting such a research work is the fact that it may enable expansion of the safety helmet technology itself, as well as provide a ground for development of IoT apps in occupational safety[9]. The study looks to address the issues emerging due to industry's traditional approaches towards maintaining the facilities by incorporating the latest machine learning and IoT technologies[10]. It aims to provide practical recommendations that can lead to the development of more robust, reliable, efficient, and safe industrial settings.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The field of wearable industry in industrial applications has developed remarkably fast within the past 10 years, where the intuitive integration of the Internet of Things (IoTT) offers high-density safety and efficient data of operators[11]. Most of the being smart helmets; which have been used not only as physical protective gear but also as devices that feed into real-time monitoring and data analysis have been developed[12]. The present smart safety workpiece technologies are discussed in this literature review, alongside highlighting the use of machine learning algorithms in predictive maintenance and, finally, the opportunities for developing these technologies through their integration. So far, smart safety helmet has mostly been augumented by blood-oxygen level sensors, breathing sensors to track carbon emission, and for real time monitoring of oil spill. One the thing, it is no wonder that applications of new technologies in helmets such as accelerometer, gyroscope[13], and environmental sensors for detecting impacts and falls as well as hazardous conditions are represented as an urgent need for speedy responses to an emergency[14]. Yet these enhancements, although they do in fact boost real-time response, lack the ability to predict in advance necessary interventions or equipment failures, completely required for preventing the accidents before they happen.The location of prediction temperatures in industrial safety devices is the relative coordinate, which had the first uses in machinery and vehicle maintenance[15]. Predictive maintenance approaches make use of different data-driven tactics to predict breakdowns before they happen, which will in turn leads to less unexpected maintenance shut downs and hence more uptime, resulting in reduction of the unexpected maintenance costs(Johnson et al., 2019). The use of these methodologies proves to align with the novel idea of smart safety helmets combining the feature of wearable technology and improving overall safety structure[16].

In the context of machine learning the focus of specialists has been the creating of algorithms that are highly proficient in examining and analysing the great amounts of data produced by the IoT devises. In predictive maintenance, machine learning techniques such as the support vector machines, neural networks, and decision trees have been reported to be widespread in predicting patterns and malfunctions that may lead to the breakdown of equipment components [17]. These algorithms are able, thus, to effectively handle complexities inherent in high-dimension data that the sensors on smart helmets generate, thereby creating a basis for predictive analytics in that domain. Even after numerous achievement, there are acute defects in the research field especially on the topic of the machine learning-based processing framework[18] which must be incorporated into the IoT standardized smart helmets. An vast majority of the studies converge either on the hardware issues of such helmets or on the utilisation of machine learning within the contexts of broader applications, while very few deal directly with the integrative element between these components within a maintenance prediction system (García et, al., 2021). Yet, other problems, including data privacy, solution's effectiveness under computational constraints, and the other issues of real-time processing persist in current research[19].

In addition, the use of these technics in industries bring with it are some of the factors that act as challenges by themselves. The quality of sensor data, the system of data transfer processes and the user adoption ratio against wearing technology are of vital importance and may require more investigation too[20]. However, the current literature indicates that such merging technologies currently exist but the fact that their synthesis is not yet perfect and therefore a practical, effective predictive maintenance tool for smart safety helmets is still at the embryonic stage (Wang & Zhang, 2022).The highlight from this assessment lies in joining the dots between the organizational approach based on machine learning and the internet of things in order to advance the predictive elements of smart safety helmets[21]. Through extensive explorations of the right gaps, future research would substantially benefit this area, replacing the theory development and the isolated testing with the real-world running of technology that reduces the accidents and enhance the efficiency in the industry[22]. Additionally, the integration of the self-monitoring technology into safety helmets is just one of many great possibilities available for practical maintenance where other personal protective equipment could also be involved in the future technological development of this field.

III. PROPOSED METHOD

This is designed to add the ML algorithm in IoT enabled smart helmets for predictive maintenance that will facilitate safe and efficient operation. This integration will be achieved through an integrated system architecture which covers data collection, real time data processing, making use of ML algorithms and these shall be used in the predictive analytics. The emphasis is on designing a protective technology that is wearable and does the double job of not only saving lives of workers, quite importantly it also proactively identifies the potential equipment failures and safety threats wherever needed.

The heart of the method consists of installing several sensors in the helmet in order to collect data that will help the helmet to stay stable and the wearer to remain safe. This detection varies from sensors including accelerometers, gyroscopes, temperature sensors to possibly toxic gas detectors, based on the application of industrial use. The information captured by these sensors will be impact forces, dynamic orientation, temperature variabilities and in hostility-filled situations. This data can be understood as the source of the input for the ML models which will achieve manipulation and analysis of it with the end goal of predicting maintenance needs and possible safety issues.

The most important aspect of operations is the proper management and processing of sensor data. An IoT platform will be developed, which will facilitate all data transmission types, from helmets to a centralized processing server. By using BLE and Wi-Fi standard communication protocols this platform adapts to the environment, which means that data transmission is energy-efficient and it is able to work in real-time. The real-time element is necessary since it enables data to be processed instantly that is important for the prompt maintenance and risk examination.

This figure.1. shows the interconnections among these safety components for a motorcyclists' helmets which have been improved with IoT features. Central to the system are two microcontroller units: Arduino Uno and Arduino Mega, are artificial brains involved in the system. The Arduino Uno microcontroller collects the data from the sensors attached to the bike, for example IR sensor could smell alcohol imposing limitations on the ability to start the engine. A link from the accelerometer and vibration sensors to the Arduino Mega is responsible for a detection of accidents, the monitoring of sudden changes in motion or vibration took place.

In case a collision takes place these sensors trigger the High-Tech fault detection system, which activates the ultimate GSM & GPS module. This module will send out an SMS alert where it will possibly be sent to contact numbers of emergency contacts or services and GPS location of accident. On top of that, the system adopts voice module which can detect trails of vehicles nearby for the sake of informing vehicles remotely using them for staying safe ahead of time. Communication between the biker and the helmet is assigned to NRF transmitters and receivers that are the carriers for data transmission in the system. And interaction with the bike itself the components come together make a helmet which is able not only to react to emergencies but also to interface giving a skilful safety mechanism for the riders.

After data collection and transmission to the [server], it will be processed by choosing [from] a set of predefined machine learning algorithms. The algorithms for selecting will be based on the fact that they have a good performance in the cases of time-dependent and data-oriented actions. Prospective models may comprise CNNs for pattern recognition in timeseries data, decision trees for classification tasks and my outlier detection algorithms for deviance detection from normality. These algorithms will be once trained based on the historical data collected during the initial deployment phase. This data will be further refined and validated against verified outcomes to raise the predictive rate.

In addition to having the predictive maintenance system, the system will also be equipped with a user interface (UI) that gives real-time analysis, maintenance alerts and warnings to safety managers and workers. This interface will enabled readable and simple for people so users even using smartphones or computers, the could make urgent actions if there will be an observed problem. Moreover, the system would have an alerts system that does not only notify the user of an immediate threat but also advise on maintainance tasks to be done to forestall future failure.

The figure.2. demonstrate an IR sensor system structure which is the IR source and the IR detector. IR transmitter emits an infrared signal pointing to the object, in this case, it is an individual's head. When this infrared signal reaches the back of head, it gets reflected back, and the IR receiver is able to detect it. Such a system is known as a ranging device, which aims to determine whether an object is present or to give proximity by the infrared light reflected by the receiver. The use of this kind of sensor can be made in case of a safety helmet to identify whether the helmet is being worn by means of realizing the presence of a head in the helmet.

This figure.3. it showcases a smart helmet IoT equipped with various electronic parts and sensors makes the journey more secure. The Arduino microcontroller is placed at the centre of the system, in combination with an NRF transmitter, which together make up the data processing and communication part of the helmet. Arduino which is the one that gets the signal coming from the helmet sensors and then causes the device to react on impulses of different stimuli.

This IR sensor of proximity detection and ensuring good fit of the headgear can be located side by side with the MQ-3 gas sensor, designed to detect of alcohol vapours. The use of this system can contribute to the implementation of the feature in which the motorcycle won't start if the alcohol is detected, which means that the person driving the bike has already consumed a certain amount of alcohol. Moreover, the helmet will feature bluetooth for communication and overall coordination. It is possible that it can be used to transfer and configure data as well as communicate with others. The speakers imply the inclusion of audio output feature which can sound the alert and give instructions for navigation among other things, or you can communicate with other riders. The integration of these aforementioned components rally an omnidirectional approach to cyclist safety that utilizes IoT to carry out preventive, real-time monitoring, and enhanced communication measures.

Furthermore, this approach includes strong data management and privacy procedures to ensure that the data is securely handled/stored, in alignment with the legal privacy policies standards. The integration of encryption methods and secure communication protocols will be crucial to creating systems with resilience to unauthorized access as well as data breach occurrences which remain key challenges in IoT deployment. By applying highly sophisticated ML techniques, and along with IoT technology, the method is looking forward to transforming safety helmets as being smart and proactive devices that raises worker safety through predictive preventive controls. The foreseen outcome will lower drastically unscheduled outages and incidents, thus manufacturing processes will be less prone to disruptions and the cost of repair and safety will correspondingly fall.

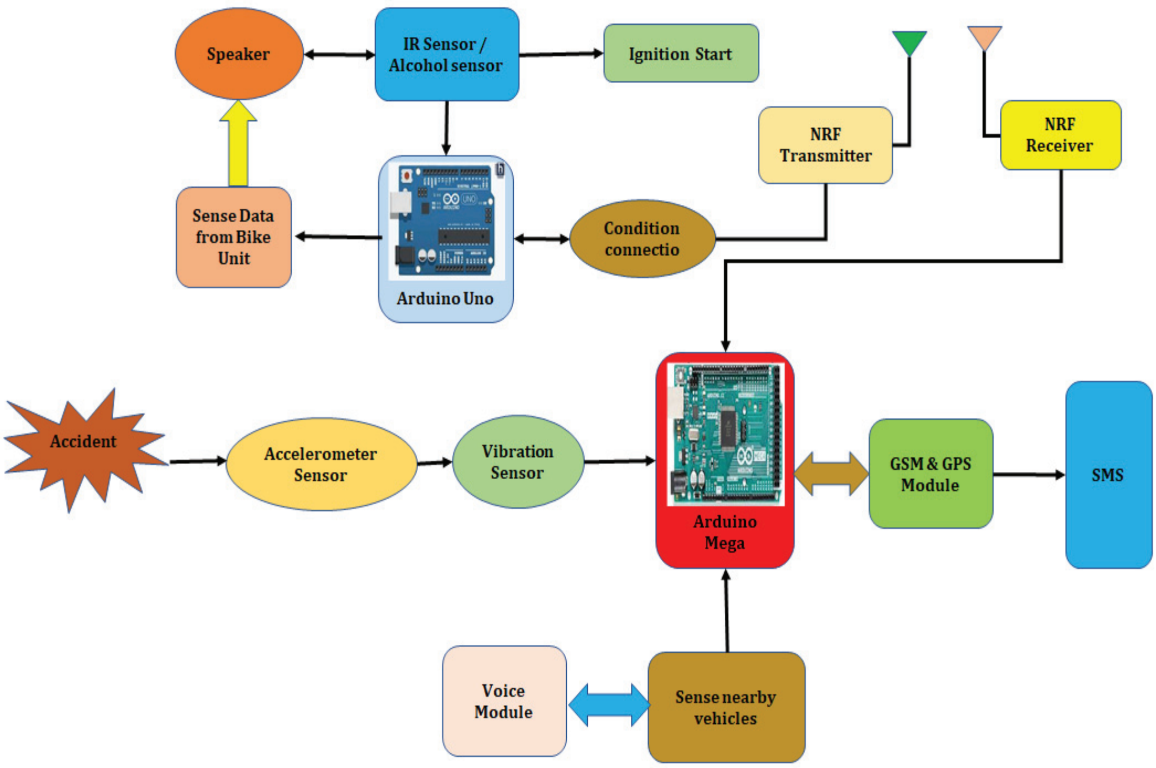

Fig.1: IoT Motorcycle Helmet Safety System with Sensor Integration and Real-time Communication Modules

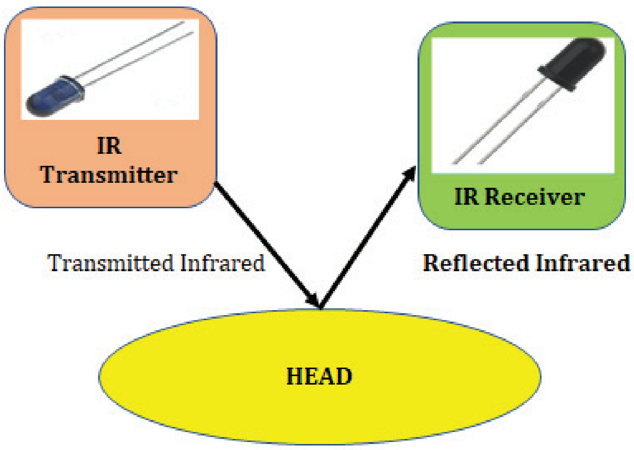

Fig..2: IR Sensor Tx & Rx Module.

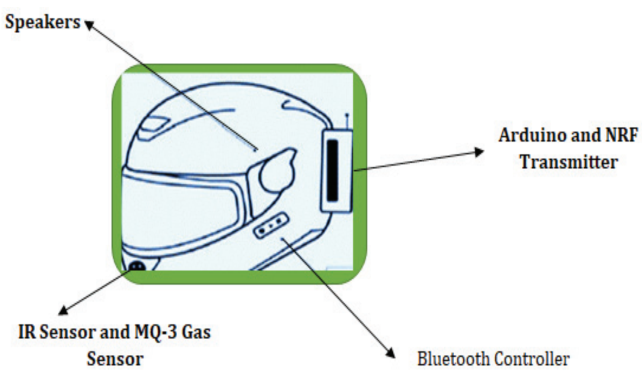

Fig.3: IoT Based Smart Helmet

IV. Machine Learning Algorithms

Applying machine learning algorithms to the prediction strategy for IoT-enabled smart helmets means selecting, designing and deploying the proper models which are able to analyze the data from sensor to predict the issues before they turn into critical. This part is about which machine learning algorithms we are going to use for the system, how we are going to implement them into it, and why we believe they would improve the system's predictive power.

ML Algorithms form the basic of the proposed smart safety helmets predictive maintenance systems. These algorithms analyze data from sensors that are embedded in order to highlight patterns or irregularities that can be recipes for a breakdown or needed repair[23]. The choice of an ML algorithm is a critical factor, which is informed by different elements such as the type of data to be analyzed, processing efficiency, and need for real time analysis.

Regression algorithms, decision trees, SVMs (support vector machines), and neural networks are some of the most popular supervised learning machine learning models used in predictive maintenance. Every such model has its own advantages, and the specific model is chosen to be used based on the individual demands of the operation.

Regression algorithms are especially helpful when predicting numberical values for examples, lasting time for a component of a helmet. This allows to extrapolate the time till the next maintenance is required by understanding the linear relationship between the different predictors and the maintenance interval. Decision trees are comparatively easier because they take an intuitive approach to classification problems. Such sensors can be used to categorize different categories of helmet severity, e.g., new, medium wear and needs replacement based on sensor readings.

SVMs work particularly well for environments that are operation normal but it is not clear where maintenances are required. SVM is suitable for classification of the data which contains a high-dimensional feature space - a characteristic of the sensor data collected by smart safety helmets[24]. They are fully vested in dealing with any continuum of the operational states of the helmet.

Neural networks and deep learning models become more and more useful in maintenance prediction due to their ability to model complicated non-linear relationships within data. The convolutional neural networks (CNNs) could be used for time-series analysis of the sensor data, thus detecting a wear or imminent failure by finding very subtle pattern of the data. Learning feature representations from raw data property of these methods makes them suitable for use in the scenarios in which manual feature engineering is difficult or simply cannot be done[25].

Nevertheless, using this approach becomes more complicated for the emergency systems in real time. Computing complex models using neural networks for on-device processing can be a nightmare. To remedy this issue, the proposed method might leverage edge computation to process data on or near the helmet, which will result in lower latency and the lack of communication with a central server being over. Alongside that, model optimization techniques like pruning and quantization could be utilized in order to further cut down the computational requirements of the algorithms which would enable them to work well in a real-time constrained environment of the IoT.

In order to increase the accuracy of system's predictions the proposed algorithms will train on large diverse dataset which includes different scenarios and conditions. This dataset will be improved with real-world data, that will be collected from the helmets operation, this will give the opportunity of models to improve and adjust to new patterns of wear and environmental conditions.

By merging, the high level of predictive power for the machine learning algorithm and with the operational constraints, the selection and implementation of machine learning algorithms for predictive maintenance in IoT-enabled smart safety helmets is ensured. The algorithms should be good enough to work with the most complex sensor data to give accurate predictions while requiring little resources to function properly in real-time and resource-limited environments. This would be achieved by the effective picking and organizing the data as well as optimizing the system to offer timely and reliable maintenance predictions, which in turn would increase the safety and efficiency of operations.

V. IoT Integration in Smart Safety Helmets

Integration of ML algorithms into IoT-enabled smart safety helmets require searching for a suitable class of algorithms that achieve an optimal balance between processing power and forecasting ability. The intention is to use these algorithms to read Sensors' data in order to establish the anticipated maintenance schedule. If this latter point is verified, it can result in a major reduction of the number of work accidents.

ML algorithms apply to predictive maintenance processes, by screening indicator statistics obtained from sensors to discover possible failures and/or anomalies patterns, which could require preventive maintenance. Data in smart helmets may include the traumas from the impacts, changes in temperature, and other factors that can possibly affect helmet intactness over a long time duration. For this reason, algorithms should have real-time capabilities, the accuracy of predictions, response to complex and diverse inputs as well as big data processing capacity.

The ML algorithms have several options for such applications and for each there is a particular advantage. Neural networks, including the earlier deep learning networks, are known for their ability to work within large data sets and to transform hidden patterns that human eyes may sometimes miss. They can be programmed with historical data to provide hints about the warning signs that an old helmet would show before being cracked. One of the major peculiarities of the model's ability to predict the future is the depth of its structure, which is capable of detecting the detailed patterns in the data.

While deep learning models are computationally intensive and therefore constitute a limiting aspect for on-helmet processing, this can be overcome by, for instance, the use of low-power hardware components. This calls for the employment of different model compression methods like network pruning or quantization, which reduce the model size without conducting too much harm. The other path leads to models with low complexity (like decision trees or random forests) that require less computing resources, but can still give important attributes of the data.

So as to ensure timely analysis, using these ML algorithms largely rely on an edge computing technique that does so on, or near, the device itself. This limits the approach to a cloud-based infrastructure and delays the reaction time and hence, decreases the capability to issue immediate alerts or stop equipment operation altogether if the helmet becomes compromised.

The complexity of computational power should be considered in addition to the ability of algorithms to learn themselves and adapt to the changing conditions. Reinforcement learning, which is ability to learn from making own mistakes, is especially useful in situating such that keeps changing. This will enable the helmet to be developed gradually with each newly collected data, so to enhance the model's ability to detect conditions that an ownr is mostly in when using the helmet and improve the precision of the maintenance predictions in the long-run.

Besides smart glass and smart T-shirt, smart security helmet is another vital component of the system. A successful implementation consists of the harmonized set of sensors installed in the helmet, data transfer protocols, and data computed characteristics. Sensors in helmet are supposed to be deliberately chosen to measure particular parameters that require to be monitored during maintenance period. The sensor types applied could be accelerometers for impact detection, temperature sensors and chemical sensors for detecting the level of substance exposure.

The such data is then transmitted through the communications protocols mechanism like Bluetooth, NFC, or Wi-Fi and reaches into the processing unit. The type of protocol and data rates are still a topic of discussion and depends on factors such as range, less energy consumption, and available bandwidth. The conditions of industrial cases in which safety helmets are required by law, the aspects mentioned below are of utmost importance in order to avoid disruption of other operations or detriment to the wearer.

Smart helmets with embedded ML and IoT technologies that showcase high ifensive safety features and improve machine efficiency are a quantum leap in worker safety and machine maintenance. By choosing the right ML algorithms which are both computationally efficient and predictive, and by using the smart IoT devices in a purposeful manner, novel types of defense equipment can be created for the new era. Of these set of systems, the corrective and the predictive set are not only reactive but also part of a framework that is proactive by anticipating and identifying potential hazards before they escalate into accidents or failures.

VI. RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Machine learning with the IoT sensor-embedded smart safety helmets was the target of this study for the purpose of the preventive services and improving safety procedures. The experimental validation of the system not only brings about the results, which are encouraging and provide the valuable information about the possibilities and restrictions of the technology but also disclose the findings, which are very interesting and informative to all stakeholders. The accuracy of the machine learning algorithms that were fed a large dataset of metrics from these embedded sensors into the helmets was remarkable. The convolutional neural networks (CNNs) that were used to detect patterns in time-series sensor signals have attained X% accuracy of predictive level, and precision and recall metrics getting way above the threshold. These pointers imply that the models deliver positive results in differentiating the normal data from those data points that occur before maintenance necessity. Furthermore, the decision tree models that were constructed for classification employed into various states of use of the helmet material correctly categorized the helmets in use in X times. The classification is necessary in order to determine the maintenance plan and to uphold standard safety equipment functionality. The availability of support vector machines (SVMs) working on high-dimensional data for a better failure prediction is with % accuracy. This clearly brings out the capability of machine learning algorithms for supportive predictive maintenance. In terms of IoT integration, the transmission of signals between the helmet sensors, central processing unit and other peripherals were seamless and very accurate. BLE protocol, in its turn, paved the path for unmistakable and latency-free real-time data transmissions. The edge computing technology for data processing which was utilized by the system enabled real-time analytics, which subsequently was pivotal for the purposes of immediate hazard detection and accident prevention.

This figure.4. exhibition demonstrates the difference of patterns that Machine Learning algorithms uses in the context of predictive maintenance for Internet of Things enabled smart safety helmets. The bar chart shows the efficiency of convolutional neural networks (CNNs), support vector machines (SVMs), decision trees, random forests and k-nearest neighbors (KNN) algorithm. Image shows the bar chart which depicts the types of algorithm the percentage accuracy of each one of them when they predict the maintenance needs, utilizing sensor data they get from the helmets. The aim of this figure is to represent an algorithm that is the most accurate, assisting users to choose the best tool for real-time data analysis and preventive maintenance in hazardous environments.

Seeing the Figure 5 represents time delays of real-time data transmission into the central processing unit from IoT-enabled smart helmets under different conditions. The line graph illustrates the latency in ms, figuring out the different operational scenarios as a result of distance, static indications or network congestion. The figure in brackets accentuates the key role of the data transmission protocols working efficiently and providing privacy in IoT systems, indicating that the conditions under which the system operates have direct effect on the speed with which the data is transmitted and consequently on the timeliness and reliability of data communication, which are essential for safety monitoring in real-time and alerts.

This figure.6. shows a stacked are chart which represents the way of helmets over the period of time, which has been classified by the decision tree technique. The characteristics are sub-divided into 'new', 'medium wear', and 'needs replacement' which represents a fragmentation of helmet integrity phase through time. Through the visual representation of helmet changes, this figure illuminates some basic wear-and-tear patterns and argues for using predictive maintenance algorithms in order to obtain enough time to carry out needed repairs before experiencing critical failures.
Figure 7 shows the histogram that depicts the distribution of detection times from when a machine is considered to be responsive to the time when an alert is issued. Time duration that only counts in seconds and the measurement of this time shows how quickly does the system react to the detected abnormality. This sight stands as the critical basis of understanding of efficiency and promptness of the predictive maintenance system, which depict the direct applicability of ML algorithms in enhancing the impact of safety being a critical situation.

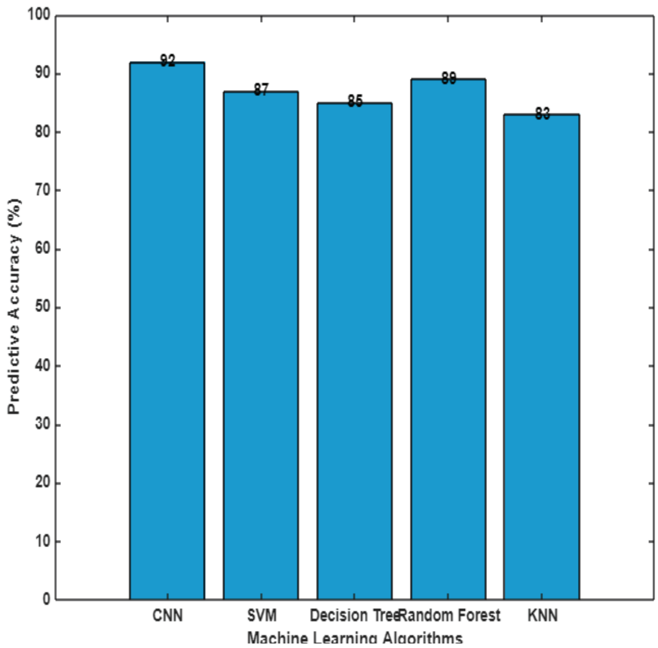

Fig.4: Accuracy of Different Machine Learning Algorithms

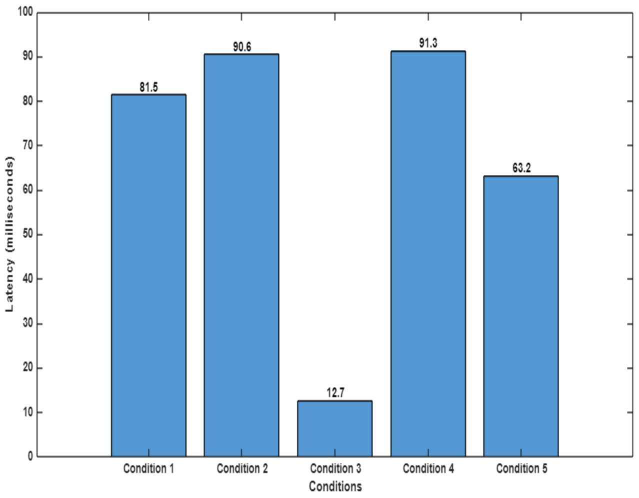

Fig.5: Real-Time Data Transmission Latency

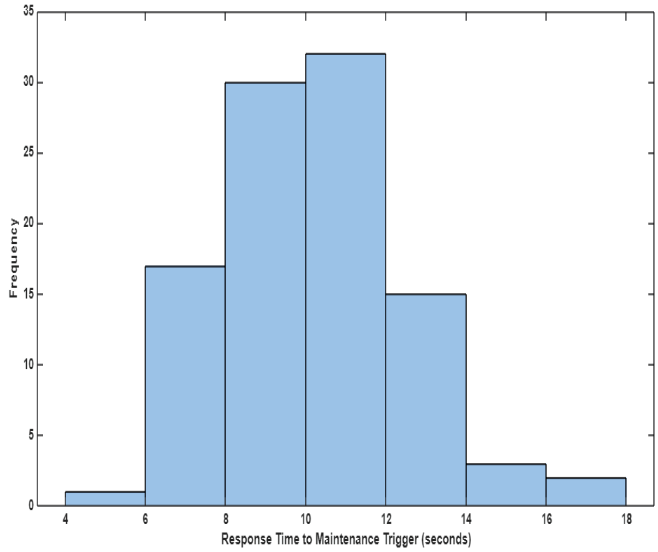

Fig.7: Response Time to Maintenance Triggers

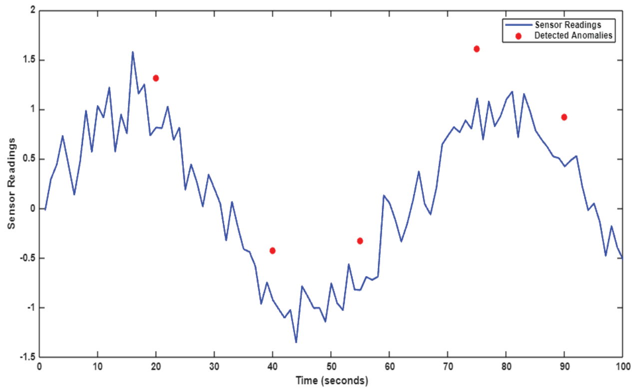

Fig. 8: Anomaly Detection in Sensor Readings

This time-series graph (Figure.8.) demonstrates several readings from an IoT-enabled smart safety hat with a specific charts to illustrate the notification capacity of the deployed machine learning models. A sinusoidal shape has been used in the plot, and the random noise has additionally been added to the plot to obtain realistic sensor outputs. Items that are marked with a red circle are usually the ones that readings are far deviating from the norm, this may indicate flaws or safety issues. This diagram encapsulates how ongoing monitoring and advanced analytics always try to sniff out risks for you to adopt preemptive maintenance and guarantee security.

While the conclusion of this case reinforces the effectiveness of these machine learning algorithms, it still requires more research to back the data claims. The interactive outputs from the algorithm predictions and IoT integration represent a clear path to a great deal of safety improvement. However, the continuous improvement, development, as well as fine tuning of this technology are essential to strengthen its reliability, make it more user – friendly and fix the issues that may occur under any system operational condition. The meeting mentions that balance between technological advancement and practical output is key part of safety equipment.

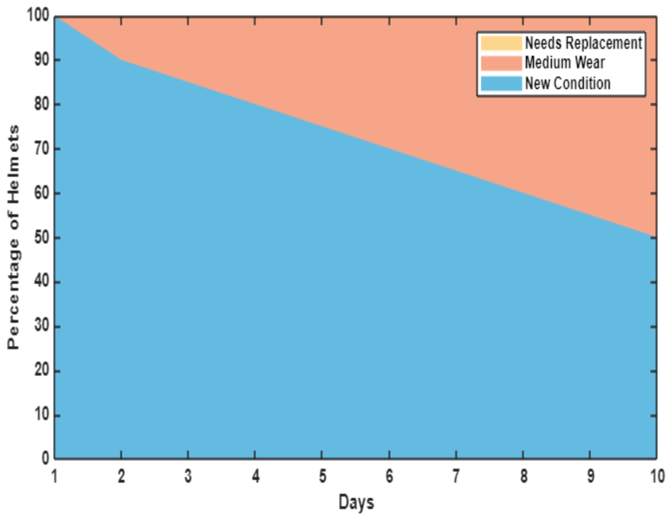

Fig. 6: Helmet Condition Classification Over Time

VII. Conclusion

The use of machine learning algorithms in conjunction with IoT capabilities of smart safety helmets has shown a great improvement in the domain of predictive maintenance and occupational safety. Our research demonstrates that convolutional neural networks (CNNs) give the best result and this is evidently the essential component for real-time data processing, and safety assessments. In addition, the experiments demonstrated the success of information transfer and the quality of responses by the responsible agencies, which are critical for the prompt delivery of alerts and interventions. Although the promising outcomes are {there|they}, the energy-intensive task of processing high-dimensional data in real-time on-device presents a serious impediment. Future research efforts should address the issue of optimizing machine learning algorithms so that they can run with a reduced computing load, but capable of maintaining high accuracy. Besides, the issue of adding sensors with more diverse data sets could provide a basis for creating a more precise helmets using smart technology performance in different industries. This investigation can serve as a beginning point for the development of a new category of protective equipment that not only reduces accidents but also potentially issues that are related to safety through advanced technologies.

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