HELMET DETECTION USING ESP32 CAMERA AND RASPBERRY PI

SUBMITTED IN THE PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE

REQUIREMENTS OF THE DEGREE OF

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING

IN

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

BY

TANVI BHABAL (202003020)

FARHAN KHAN (202003044)

SUDEEP POOJARY (202003050)

ANISHA PRABHU (202003032)

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

Dr. JAYCHAND UPADHYAY

(Associate Professor, Department of Information Technology)

UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

XAVIER INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING

MAHIM(WEST), MUMBAI-400016

2023-2024

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INSTITUTE VISION

To nurture the joy of excellence in a world of high technology.

INSTITUTE MISSION

To strive to match global standards in technical education by interaction with industry, continuous staff training and development of quality of life.

XAVIER INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING
Mahim, Mumbai 400016
Department of Information Technology
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Department Vision

To nurture the joy of excellence in the world of Information Technology.

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M1: To develop the critical thinking ability of students by promoting interactive learning.

M2: To bridge the gap between industry and institute and give students the kind of exposure to the industrial requirements in current trends of developing technology.

M3: To promote learning and research methods and make them excel in the field of their study by becoming responsible while dealing with social concerns.

M4: To encourage students to pursue higher studies and provide them awareness on various career opportunities that are available.

PROGRAM EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES (PEOs)

Information Technology Graduates shall be

PSO1: Demonstrate the ability to analyze and visualize the business domain and formulate appropriate information technology solutions.

PSO2: Apply various technologies like Intelligent Systems, Data Mining, IOT, Cloud and Analytics, Computer and Network Security etc. for innovative solutions to real time problems.

PROGRAM SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSOs)

PSO1: Demonstrate the ability to analyze and visualize the business domain and formulate appropriate information technology solutions.

PSO2: Apply various technologies like Intelligent Systems, Data Mining, IOT, Cloud and Analytics, Computer and Network Security etc. for innovative solutions to real time problems.

PROGRAM OUTCOMES (POs)

Engineering Graduates will be able to

PO1: Engineering Knowledge: Apply the knowledge of mathematics, science, engineering fundamentals, and an engineering specialization to the solution of complex engineering problems.

PO2: Problem Analysis: Identify, formulate, review research literature, and analyse complex engineering problems reaching substantiated conclusions using first principles of mathematics, natural sciences and engineering sciences.

PO3: Design/Development of Solutions: Design solutions for complex engineering problems and design system components or processes that meet the specified needs with appropriate consideration for the public health and safety, and the cultural, societal, and environmental considerations.

PO4: Conduct Investigations of Complex Problems: Use research-based knowledge and research methods including design of experiments, analysis and interpretation of data, and synthesis of the information to provide valid conclusions for complex problems.

PO5: Modern Tool Usage: Create, select, and apply appropriate techniques, resources, and modern engineering and IT tools including prediction and modelling to complex engineering activities with an understanding of the limitations.

PO6: The Engineer and Society: Apply reasoning informed by the contextual knowledge to assess societal, health, safety, legal and cultural issues and the consequent responsibilities relevant to the professional engineering practice.

PO7: Environment and Sustainability: Understand the impact of the professional engineering solutions in societal and environmental contexts, and demonstrate the knowledge of, and need for sustainable development.

PO8: Ethics: Apply ethical principles and commit to professional ethics and responsibilities and norms of the engineering practice.

PO9: Individual and Team Work: Function effectively as an individual, and as a member or leader in diverse teams, and in multidisciplinary settings.

PO10: Communication: Communicate effectively on complex engineering activities with the engineering community and with society at large, such as, being able to comprehend and write effective reports and design documentation, make effective presentations, and give and receive clear instructions.

PO11: Project Management and Finance: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the engineering and management principles and apply these to one's own work, as a member and leader in a team, to manage projects and in multidisciplinary environments.

PO12: Life-long Learning: Recognize the need for, and have the preparation and ability to engage in independent and lifelong learning in the broadest context of technological change.

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CERTIFICATE

This to certify that,

Tanvi Bhabal	202003020
Farhan Khan	202003044
Sudeep Poojary	202003050
Anisha Prabhu	202003032

have satisfactorily carried out the MAJOR PROJECT work titled "**HELMET DETECTION USING ESP32 CAMERA AND RASPBERRY PI**" in partial fulfillment of the degree of Bachelor of Engineering as laid down by the University of Mumbai during the academic year 2023-2024.

Dr. Jaychand Upadhyay
Supervisor / Guide

Dr. Jaychand Upadhyay
Head of Department

Dr. Y. D. Venkatesh
Principal

PROJECT REPORT APPROVAL FOR B.E

This project entitled "HELMET DETECTION USING ESP32 CAMERA AND RASPBERRY PI"

By

Name	Roll No.
Tanvi Bhabal	**(202003020)**
Farhan Khan	**(202003044)**
Sudeep Poojary	**(202003050)**
Anisha Prabhu	**(202003032)**

is approved for the degree of **BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.**

Examiners

1.

2.

Date:

Place: MAHIM, MUMBAI

DECLARATION

We declare that this written submission represents our ideas in our own words and where others' ideas or words have been included, we have adequately cited and referenced the original sources.

We also declare that I have adhered to all the principles of academic honesty and integrity and have not misrepresented or fabricated or falsified any idea/data/fact/source in my submission.

We understand that any violation of the above will be cause for disciplinary action by the Institute and can also evoke penal action from the sources which thus have not been properly cited or from whom proper permission have not been taken when needed.

Name	**Signature**
Tanvi Bhabal (202003020)	
Farhan Khan (202003044)	
Sudeep Poojary (202003050)	
Anisha Prabhu (202003032)	

Date:

ABSTRACT

Road safety is a critical concern in the modern world, particularly for motorcyclists who are more vulnerable to accidents and injuries. The proposed project addresses this issue by introducing a Helmet Detection System that utilizes the ESP32 Camera and Raspberry Pi to enhance safety measures for motorcyclists. By harnessing the ESP32 Camera's high-resolution imaging capabilities and the Raspberry Pi's processing power, this system aims to detect helmetless riders in real time, promoting compliance with safety regulations and reducing accident risks. The system employs advanced deep learning algorithms, such as YOLO and SSD, to analyze video feeds from the ESP32 Camera and accurately identify riders not wearing helmets. This approach is ideal for deployment at traffic intersections, highways, and other locations where motorcyclists are at risk. The integration of Raspberry Pi allows for flexible data processing and connectivity, enabling seamless communication with centralized monitoring systems. Through this innovative technology, the project seeks to improve road safety by providing authorities with a reliable tool for enforcing helmet regulations, ultimately contributing to a safer environment for all road users. The long-term impact of this project includes reduced accidents and enhanced public awareness about the importance of wearing helmets, thereby fostering a culture of safety on the roads.

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Tanvi Bhabal (202003020)	____________________
Farhan Khan (202003044)	____________________
Sudeep Poojary (202003050)	____________________
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COURSE OUTCOMES

CLASS: BE
COURSE CODE: ITM701/ITM801
AY: 2023 - 2024

SEM VII/VIII
COURSE NAME: MAJOR PROJECT - I/II

CO NO.	COURSE OUTCOME
CO1	Identify problems based on societal /research needs and apply knowledge and skill to solve these problems in a group.
CO2	Use standard norms of engineering practices to analyze the impact of solutions in societal and environmental context for sustainable development.
CO3	Develop interpersonal skills and ethical awareness to work as member of a group or leader and Demonstrate capabilities of self-learning in a group, which leads to lifelong learning.
CO4	Demonstrate project management principles during project work and Excel in written and oral communication.

CO - PO - PSO Mapping

COURSE OUTCOMES ATTAINED

PROJECT TITLE: HELMET DETECTION USING ESP32 CAMERA AND RASPBERRY PI

CO NO.	COURSE OUTCOME ATTAINED
CO1	Identify problems based on societal /research needs and apply knowledge and skill to solve these problems in a group.
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CO - PO - PSO MAPPING

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12	PSO1	PSO2
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Chapter 1

Introduction

The "Helmet Detection System" represents a significant engineering endeavor with the primary objective of enhancing safety measures within traffic environments. This innovative project centers on the creation of a cutting-edge computer vision system designed to swiftly and precisely identify the presence or absence of helmets on individuals, all in real time.

At its core, the project leverages advanced image processing techniques to analyze visual data effectively. By employing these techniques, the system can discern the presence of helmets on people's heads, providing a vital safety check for both riders and passengers. This real-time capability is crucial, as it allows for immediate interventions or alerts in cases where protective headgear is not in use.

Furthermore, the project incorporates machine learning algorithms, which play a pivotal role in ensuring the system's accuracy and reliability. These algorithms are trained on a diverse dataset of helmet-wearing scenarios, enabling the system to make precise determinations even in challenging conditions, such as varying lighting conditions or different helmet types.

One of the primary objectives of the "Helmet Detection System" is to encourage and enforce safety adherence. By providing an automated and accurate means of detecting helmet usage, the system can serve as a deterrent against non-compliance with safety regulations. This not only protects individuals but also contributes to overall road safety by reducing the risk of accidents caused by inadequate protective measures.

Hence, this engineering project is driven by a commitment to improving safety within traffic settings. Through the fusion of computer vision, advanced image processing, and machine learning, the "Helmet Detection System" aims to minimize the likelihood of accidents resulting from the failure to use helmets. It is a testament to how modern technology can be harnessed to enhance safety measures and save lives on the road.

1.1 Problem Definition

- In recent years, there has been a growing concern regarding road safety, particularly among motorcyclists. With increasing traffic and accident rates, addressing the safety of riders has become paramount in the realm of transportation safety.

- One of the pivotal elements in enhancing motorcycle safety is ensuring that riders consistently wear helmets. Helmets provide crucial protection against head injuries, making them a fundamental piece of safety equipment for motorcyclists.

- Enforcing helmet usage poses a significant challenge for authorities. Traditional manual enforcement methods are often impractical and resource-intensive, given the large number of riders on the road. This highlights the need for innovative, automated solutions to monitor and encourage helmet compliance.

- To address this pressing issue, the proposal introduces the concept of an ”Helmet Detection Technique” utilizing the ESP32-CAM. This approach leverages artificial intelligence (AI) and a low-cost ESP32-CAM camera module and Raspberry Pi 5 to develop a novel and effective system for helmet detection.

- The overarching goal of this project is to design and implement a robust and dependable system that can automatically identify whether an individual is wearing a helmet. By harnessing the power of AI and affordable hardware like the ESP32-CAM and Raspberry Pi 5, the project seeks to create a cost-effective solution that can contribute significantly to improving motorcycle safety by encouraging and ensuring helmet use among riders.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

1.2.1 Aim

The aim of a helmet detection system using AI is to enhance safety and enforce helmet-wearing regulations by automatically identifying individuals not wearing helmets in real time, enabling proactive intervention and compliance monitoring.

1.2.2 Objectives

1. Gather a diverse dataset of helmet-related images with various conditions, angles, and environments.

2. Refine image attributes, adjust sizes, and use augmentation techniques to enhance dataset quality for better model adaptability.

3. Highlight color distribution, gradients, and textures in images to emphasize crucial elements for accurate helmet detection.

4. Select a deep learning architecture suitable for object recognition, tailored for the helmet detection task.

5. Train the chosen model using the curated dataset, leveraging pre-existing behaviors for faster learning and improved performance.

6. Evaluate model effectiveness using precise metrics (precision, recall, F1-score), iteratively adjusting parameters for desired accuracy and resilience.

1.3 Scope of the Project

The scope of the project is as follows:

1. The project will involve the integration of hardware components, such as the ESP32-CAM camera module and Raspberry Pi 5, with software solutions for computer vision and machine learning algorithms. This includes the selection and setup of appropriate hardware components and the development of custom software to process image data.

2. The system will be designed to operate in real-time, providing instant feedback on whether an individual is wearing a helmet or not. This requires the development of efficient algorithms that can process video streams or images in real time.

3. To achieve accurate helmet detection, the project will entail the training of machine learning models. This involves collecting and labeling a diverse dataset of images with and without helmets, followed by the development and optimization of the detection model.

4. Rigorous testing and validation procedures will be essential to ensure the system's accuracy and reliability across various real-world scenarios. This includes testing under different lighting conditions, helmet types, and head positions.

5. The project scope should encompass the creation of a user-friendly interface to display the detection results and provide alerts or notifications in cases of non-compliance. The user interface should be designed to be intuitive for users and administrators.

6. The system should be designed with scalability in mind, allowing for easy deployment in different traffic settings. Considerations for scalability include the ability to install the system at various locations and integrate it with existing traffic management infrastructure.

Chapter 2

Review of Literature

2.1 Reviewed Technical Papers

These studies showcase a variety of innovative methods for detecting helmet usage among motorcyclists, emphasizing the crucial role that advanced technology plays in enhancing road safety. One common approach leverages Support Vector Machine (SVM) techniques to automatically detect helmets, a critical measure for reducing motorcycle-related accidents and encouraging helmet compliance. Other approaches employ a mix of image processing methods—such as Local Binary Patterns, Histograms of Oriented Gradients, and the Hough Transform—to achieve high accuracy in identifying helmets, providing a solid foundation for helmet detection systems. Real-time helmet detection systems are explored, utilizing Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Single Shot Multibox Detector (SSD) to monitor traffic and ensure compliance with safety regulations. Some systems even incorporate You Only Look Once (YOLO) for license plate recognition, offering a comprehensive solution to track and identify motorcyclists without helmets. These integrated solutions not only detect helmet usage but also facilitate enforcement by capturing license plate information, enabling authorities to hold violators accountable. Additionally, the studies address the challenges of enforcing helmet laws in various regions, with one system using AI and TensorFlow to tackle enforcement in the Philippines. [1]-[5]

These five studies explore various advanced technologies employed in helmet detection systems to improve road safety for motorcyclists. One approach uses Support Vector Machine (SVM) techniques to identify helmets automatically, focusing on the vital role helmets play in preventing fatalities and reducing injury severity in the event of an accident. Another strategy combines several image-processing techniques, such as Local Binary Patterns, Histograms of Oriented Gradients, and the Hough Transform, to achieve high accuracy in detecting helmet usage. Real-time detection capabilities are introduced by using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), Single Shot Multibox Detector (SSD), and YOLO for license plate recognition, allowing authorities to identify non-compliant motorcyclists swiftly. A Swin Transformer-based approach employs the Cascade RCNN framework to reach impressive mean Average Precision (mAP), providing the added ability to detect multiple passengers on a single motorcycle. Additionally, one system emphasizes enforcing helmet laws in developing countries by utilizing the RetinaNet object detection algorithm, Python Keras, and Tensorflow, demonstrating how these technologies can be integrated with existing traffic surveillance systems. Collectively, these studies underscore that advanced technology and deep learning models can significantly contribute to reducing motorcycle accidents. [6]-[10]

These five studies examine various advanced techniques for automated helmet detection among motorcyclists, aiming to improve road safety and reduce accidents. One approach uses Support Vector Machine (SVM) techniques to automatically identify motorcyclists without helmets, addressing a critical safety issue by focusing on compliance and accident prevention. Another study combines Local Binary Patterns, Histograms of Oriented Gradients, and the Hough Transform to achieve high accuracy in helmet detection, illustrating the effectiveness of these combined image-processing techniques. In a different study, Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Single Shot Multibox Detector (SSD) are utilized for real-time helmet detection, with additional functionality provided by YOLO for license plate recognition. This comprehensive method allows for effective traffic monitoring and enforcement, capturing both helmetless motorcyclists and their vehicle information. Another study leverages a Swin Transformer-based framework, which, using Cascade RCNN, achieves a high mean Average Precision (mAP) and can detect multiple passengers on motorcycles, adding another layer of safety and compliance. The fifth study explores a system that employs adaptive background subtraction with CNNs to detect helmetless motorcyclists in real time, achieving a high detection rate with minimal false alarms. This approach addresses technical challenges such as variable lighting and high-speed motorcycles, maintaining accuracy and reliability. [11]-[15]

These five studies explore different ways of using advanced technology to detect whether motorcyclists are wearing helmets. One approach uses a mix of image processing techniques, like the Circular Hough transform and Histogram of Oriented Gradients, to spot helmets with high accuracy. Another system leans on Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Single Shot Multibox Detector (SSD) for real-time helmet detection, while also using YOLO to identify license plates, allowing for a comprehensive approach to traffic enforcement. There's also a study that utilizes a Gaussian mixture model to separate foreground from background in surveillance videos, helping accurately detect motorcycles and determine if the rider is wearing a helmet. Another approach uses an improved YOLOv5 algorithm with additional attention mechanisms to handle crowded scenes, showing great results in detecting helmets in real time. Lastly, a system uses a two-stage process with YOLOv2 to first distinguish motorcyclists from bicycles and then detect if they are wearing helmets, offering a clever way to handle complicated situations. Together, these studies showcase the innovative use of technology in promoting helmet compliance, which can lead to reduced motorcycle accidents and a safer environment on the roads. [16]-[20]

These papers collectively explore a variety of automated approaches to helmet detection among motorcyclists, demonstrating how technology can be leveraged to improve road safety. Several methods focus on using deep learning and convolutional neural networks (CNNs) to detect motorcyclists and determine whether or not they are wearing helmets. The Single Shot Multibox Detector (SSD) model is a common technique, allowing for real-time helmet detection and even license plate recognition to track rule-breakers. Others combine image-processing algorithms like Haar-like features and the Circle Hough transform to distinguish between different types of helmets, ensuring high accuracy with low false positives. Certain systems also use K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) classifiers and Support Vector Machines (SVM) to detect moving objects and segment them effectively, while others introduce Gaussian Mixture Models (GMM) for background subtraction, providing a robust method to isolate and classify motorcycles. A key focus across these studies is the need for effective solutions that can adapt to various conditions, from traffic jams to different lighting and weather scenarios, to ensure compliance with helmet laws. Collectively, these papers show that innovative machine learning and image-processing techniques can create efficient systems to detect motorcyclists without helmets, contributing to road safety and effective law enforcement. [21]-[25]

2.2 Limitations of the Existing System or Research Gap

1. **Limited Dataset:** Many helmet detection systems rely on relatively small and specific datasets for training. This limited dataset can result in reduced model robustness and may not cover the full range of real-world scenarios, including variations in helmets and lighting conditions.

2. **Hardware Requirements:** Some helmet detection models, especially deep learning-based approaches, require powerful hardware, such as high-end GPUs, for training and real-time processing. This can be cost-prohibitive for deployment in resource-constrained settings.

3. **False Positives:** Achieving high accuracy while minimizing false positives (detecting helmets when they are not present) can be challenging. False alarms can lead to inefficiencies and potential privacy concerns if the system is used for surveillance.

4. **Complex Scenes and Occlusions:** Helmet detection becomes more challenging in complex scenes with multiple riders, occlusions, and varying camera angles. Systems may struggle to accurately detect helmets in such scenarios.

5. **Privacy and Ethical Concerns:** Deploying helmet detection systems in public spaces raises privacy and ethical concerns. Balancing the need for safety with individuals' rights to privacy is a critical challenge.

Chapter 3

Analysis and Planning

3.1 Block Diagram / Architecture

3.1.1 Helmet Detection using ESP32 Camera

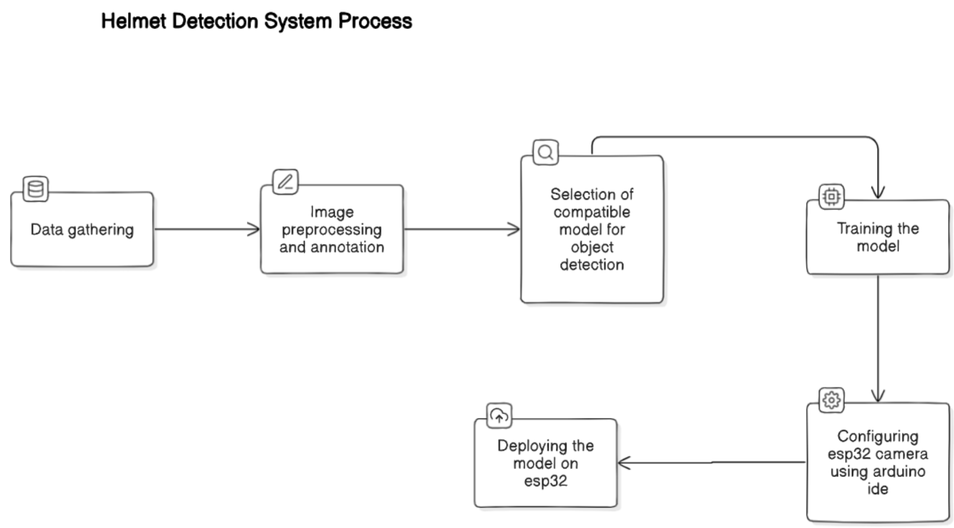

Figure 3.1: Block Diagram of System using ESP32 Camera
This diagram shows the process of configuring the ESP32 camera and deploying the models on the camera.

- The process involves collecting a dataset of helmet images, annotating them, and splitting them into sets.
- A suitable object detection model (e.g., YOLO) is selected and fine-tuned on the dataset.
- Images are resized, normalized, and augmented for training. The model is trained on the dataset, with monitoring and logging of metrics.
- After evaluating on a validation set, hyperparameters, and the model are adjusted. The model is then converted for the ESP32-CAM and code is implemented.
- The system is tested, optimized for real-time performance, integrated with other components and deployed.

3.1.2 Helmet Detection using Raspberry Pi 5

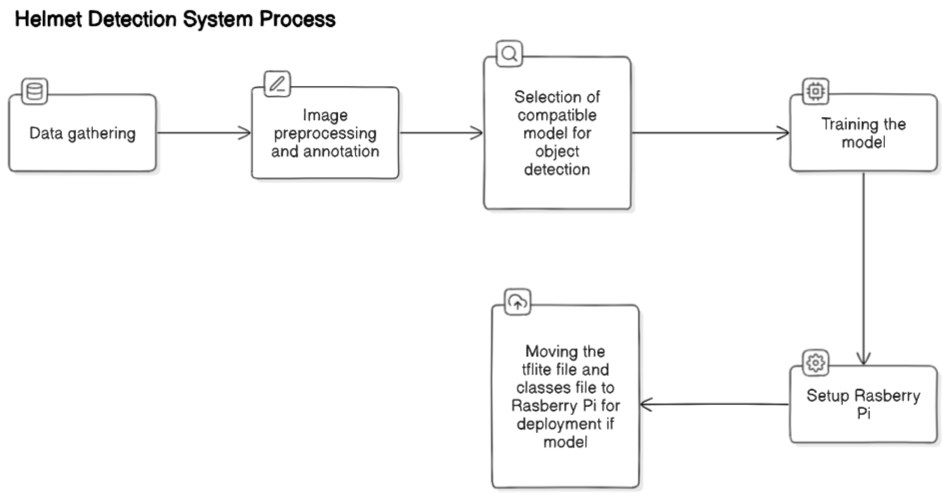

Figure 3.2: Block Diagram of System using Raspberry Pi 5
This diagram shows the process of configuring the Raspberry Pi 5 and deploying the models on it.

- Gather a dataset of helmet images and annotate them for model training, splitting them into training, validation, and test sets.
- Train a deep learning object detection model like YOLO on the dataset, including data augmentation and monitoring metrics to ensure accuracy.
- Convert the trained model into a lightweight format for deployment on Raspberry Pi 5, ensuring compatibility and efficiency.
- Integrate the model with Raspberry Pi 5 and optimize the system for real-time performance, testing for reliability in various scenarios.
- Deploy the helmet detection system in a real-world setting, continuously monitoring its accuracy and making adjustments as needed

Chapter 4

Requirement Analysis

4.1 Model Training

The model to be utilized in the backend is aimed to be built with pretrained summarization models.

- **Python:** Python is a high-level, general-purpose programming language. Its design philosophy emphasizes code readability with the use of significant indentation. It has a vast collection of libraries and the NLTK (Natural Language Toolkit Library) is the most widely used library for Natural Language Processing.
- **Jupyter Notebook:** The Jupyter Notebook is the original web application for creating and sharing computational documents. It offers a simple, streamlined, document-centric experience.
- **Google Colab:** Colaboratory, or "Colab" for short, is a product from Google Research. Colab allows anybody to write and execute arbitrary python code through the browser, and is especially well suited to machine learning, data analysis and education. More technically, Colab is a hosted Jupyter notebook service that requires no setup to use, while providing access free of charge to computing resources including GPUs.
- **Dataset:** Kaggle Dataset with diverse bike rider images (helmet and no-helmet instances).
- **Deep Learning Frameworks:** Deep learning frameworks like TensorFlow and PyTorch provide a high-level interface for building, training, and deploying deep neural networks, making it easier to create and experiment with complex object detection models for helmet detection. They offer pre-built components and optimization tools that streamline the implementation of custom model architectures and accelerate the development of accurate and efficient helmet detection systems.

4.2 Hardware Requirements

- **ESP32 Camera:** The ESP32-Camera module can capture real-time images and perform initial image processing on-device, allowing it to efficiently gather data for helmet detection without relying on external processing resources. Its IoT capabilities enable seamless integration with remote monitoring systems, making it a versatile component for helmet detection in applications such as safety monitoring and security systems. Its compact form factor and portability make it well-suited for helmet-mounted or portable surveillance solutions.

- **Raspberry Pi 5:** Raspberry Pi, with its compact size and powerful processing capabilities, is an excellent platform for deploying edge-based helmet detection systems. Its versatility in connecting to various peripherals and its support for computer vision frameworks make it ideal for real-time analysis in helmet detection applications.

- **A Laptop / PC with sufficient storage:** A laptop or PC with sufficient storage is essential for running and developing deep learning models for helmet detection. The ample RAM ensures smooth training and testing of models, while sufficient storage capacity allows you to store large datasets and model checkpoints. It also enables you to experiment with different model architectures and configurations efficiently, making it a valuable tool for the development and optimization of your helmet detection system.

- **GPU for processing:** A GPU (Graphics Processing Unit) significantly accelerates the processing of deep learning models in a helmet detection system. It speeds up tasks like image recognition and object detection, making real-time analysis of video feeds possible. This allows for faster and more accurate helmet detection, making the system more responsive to safety violations, which is crucial for applications like industrial safety and security monitoring.

Chapter 5

Modern Tools

5.1 ESP32 Camera

The ESP32 camera function enables image and video capture using a camera module connected to the ESP32 microcontroller, facilitating applications like surveillance and image processing.

Figure 5.1: ESP32 Camera

5.2 Raspberry Pi 5

The Raspberry Pi 5 is the latest version of the popular single-board computer, featuring improved processing power, enhanced connectivity options, and upgraded hardware components to enable a wide range of projects and applications.

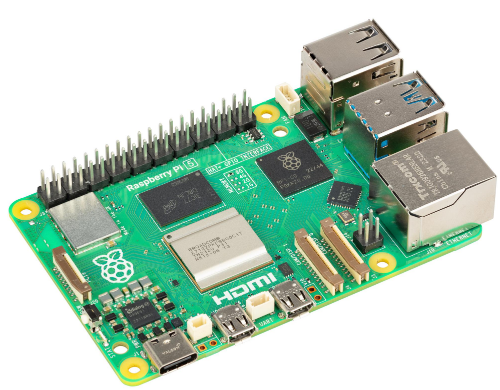

Figure 5.2: Raspberry Pi 5

5.3 TensorFlow

TensorFlow is an end-to-end open source platform for machine learning. It has a comprehensive, flexible ecosystem of tools, libraries, and community resources that lets researchers push the state-of-the-art in ML and developers easily build and deploy ML-powered applications.

Figure 5.3: TensorFlow

5.4 OpenCV

OpenCV, or Open Source Computer Vision Library, is an open-source computer vision and machine learning software library that provides a wide range of tools and functions for image and video analysis, including object detection, facial recognition, and image processing.

Figure 5.4: OpenCV

5.5 Jupyter Notebook

Jupyter Notebook is an open-source web application that allows you to create and share documents containing live code, equations, visualizations, and narrative text. It is widely used for interactive data analysis, machine learning, and scientific computing.

Figure 5.5: Jupyter Notebook

5.6 Tensor Processing Units (TPUs) or Graphic Processing Units (GPUs)

Tensor Processing Units (TPUs) are custom application-specific integrated circuits (ASICs) developed by Google for accelerating machine learning workloads, particularly suited for deep learning tasks. Graphics Processing Units (GPUs) are versatile hardware originally designed for rendering graphics but are now widely used for high-performance computing, including AI and deep learning, due to their parallel processing capabilities.

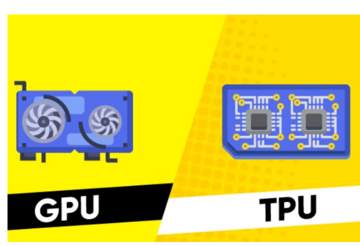

Figure 5.6: Tensor Processing Units (TPUs) or Graphic Processing Units (GPUs)

Chapter 6

Implementation

6.1 Deep Learning Models

- **SSD MobileNet V1 FPN 640x640:** The SSD (Single Shot MultiBox Detector) MobileNet V1 FPN 640x640 model integrates the MobileNet architecture with the Feature Pyramid Network (FPN) to efficiently detect objects within images. This model employs a single shot detection approach, enabling it to predict object locations and classes in a single pass through the network. In the context of a helmet detection system, SSD MobileNet V1 FPN 640x640 offers a balance between speed and accuracy, making it suitable for real-time applications. By leveraging its multi-scale feature representation, this model can effectively detect helmets of varying sizes and orientations, even in complex environments.

- **CenterNet ResNet50 V2 FPN 512x512:** CenterNet ResNet50 V2 FPN 512x512 combines the CenterNet architecture with the ResNet50 backbone network and Feature Pyramid Network (FPN) for precise object detection. This model excels in accurately localizing objects by predicting their center points and sizes. In the context of helmet detection, CenterNet ResNet50 V2 FPN 512x512 offers robust performance in identifying motorcyclists wearing helmets, even amidst occlusions or challenging lighting conditions. Its feature-rich representation allows for efficient detection of helmets, contributing to enhanced road safety measures.

- **FOMO:** FOMO (Faster Objects, More Objects) is a state-of-the-art object detection model designed to mitigate the risk of missing objects within images. This model employs a novel architecture that dynamically selects a subset of feature maps for each prediction, optimizing computational efficiency while maintaining high accuracy. In a helmet detection system, FOMO ensures comprehensive coverage and minimizes the likelihood of missing helmets, thus improving the overall effectiveness of safety enforcement measures.

- **YOLOv8:** YOLOv8 (You Only Look Once version 8) is a cutting-edge object detection model known for its speed and accuracy. Utilizing a single neural network to predict bounding boxes and class probabilities directly from full images, YOLOv8 offers real-time performance suitable for deployment in helmet detection systems. Its efficient architecture enables rapid processing of image data, making it well-suited for applications where timely detection is crucial for ensuring road safety.

6.2 ESP32 Camera Integration

- **Model Conversion to TensorFlow Lite (TFLite) Format:** The selected object detection models, such as SSD MobileNet, CenterNet, FOMO, and YOLOv8, are converted into TFLite format. This conversion process optimizes the models for lightweight performance while retaining their effectiveness in object detection tasks.

- **Creation of C Header File:** Following conversion, a C header file is generated to encapsulate essential details about the TFLite models. This header file contains information regarding the model architecture, weight parameters, and other necessary attributes required for accurate inference.

- **Integration with Arduino Codebase:** The generated C header file is seamlessly integrated into the Arduino codebase responsible for deploying the TFLite model onto the ESP32 camera platform. This integration ensures that the model can be effectively utilized within the ESP32's operational framework.

- **Hardware Interface Configuration:** Within the Arduino environment, the code interfaces with the hardware components of the ESP32, including the camera module. This configuration facilitates tasks such as image acquisition, preprocessing, and input into the TFLite model for real-time inference.

- **Execution of Object Detection Tasks:** With the TFLite model deployed and integrated into the ESP32 camera platform, the system is capable of executing object detection tasks in real-time. This functionality enables applications such as helmet detection to be effectively implemented and deployed in various real-world scenarios.

6.3 Raspberry Pi 5 Integration

- **Model Conversion to TensorFlow Lite (TFLite) Format:** The object detection models such as SSD MobileNet, CenterNet, FOMO, and YOLOv8 are converted into TFLite format to optimize them for lightweight performance. This step ensures that the models retain their accuracy and efficiency in object detection tasks when deployed on resource-constrained devices like Raspberry Pi 5.

- **Integration with Raspberry Pi Codebase:** Once converted, the TFLite model is integrated into the Python-based Raspberry Pi codebase, allowing for seamless deployment. This integration includes setting up the TensorFlow Lite Interpreter to load and run the TFLite models on the Raspberry Pi 5, utilizing its powerful multi-core ARM CPU for efficient inference.

- **Connection with Camera Module:** The Raspberry Pi 5's hardware interface is configured to work with camera modules, such as the Raspberry Pi Camera Module v2. This configuration involves initializing the camera, setting the resolution, and establishing a video feed for processing.

- **Real-time Video Processing and Inference:** The captured video stream is preprocessed to align with the model's input requirements. This includes resizing, normalization, and other necessary transformations. The preprocessed video frames are then fed into the TFLite model for real-time object detection and classification.

- **Deployment and Integration:** The final step involves deploying the integrated system for real-time helmet detection. The system can be configured to perform tasks like detecting motorcyclists with or without helmets, sending alerts, or logging data. The Raspberry Pi 5's connectivity options, including Ethernet and USB, allow integration with other systems or networks for additional functionality and remote monitoring.

Chapter 7

Results

Table 7.1: Results.

Sr No.	Model Name	Precision	Recall	Accuracy
1.	CenterNet RestNet50 V2 512x512	80%	0.286	0.467
2.	SSD MobileNet V1 FPN 640x640	90%	0.351	0.499
3.	YOLO v8	70%	0.579	0.594
4.	FOMO	70%	0.654	0.553
5.	SSD ResNet50 V1 FPN 640x640 [RetinaNet50]	-	0.141	0.403
6.	EfficientDet D1 640x640	-	0.000	0.047

These results provide an overview of the performance metrics (precision, recall, and accuracy) for each model in detecting helmets. Models like YOLO v8 and FOMO show relatively higher recall values, indicating they are better at identifying helmets in the dataset. In the quest for precise helmet detection, a variety of models were assessed, each revealing unique strengths and weaknesses. CenterNet RestNet50 V2 512x512 demonstrated notable precision at 80%, albeit with a relatively lower recall and accuracy. SSD MobileNet V1 FPN 640x640 boasted a remarkable precision of 90%, making it a compelling option for applications prioritizing the reduction of false positives. YOLO v8 and FOMO exhibited competitive performance, excelling particularly in recall metrics, essential for comprehensive helmet identification. However, models like SSD ResNet50 V1 FPN 640x640 and EfficientDet D1 640x640 struggled with lower recall and accuracy, indicating areas for improvement. Ultimately, the selection of a model hinges on balancing precision, recall, and accuracy according to the specific requirements of the application, with continual refinement expected to enhance overall performance in helmet detection systems.

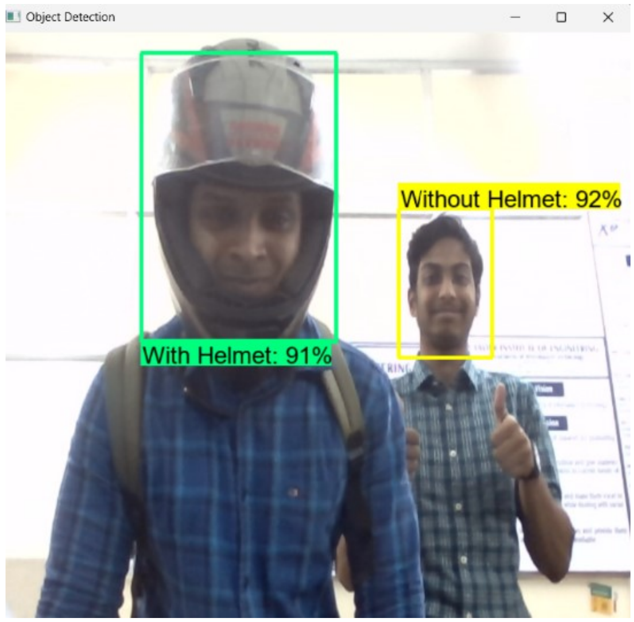

Figure 7.1: SSD MobileNet Results
SSD MobileNet V1 FPN 640x640 results show a good balance of speed and accuracy in object detection, ideal for real-time tasks with limited resources.

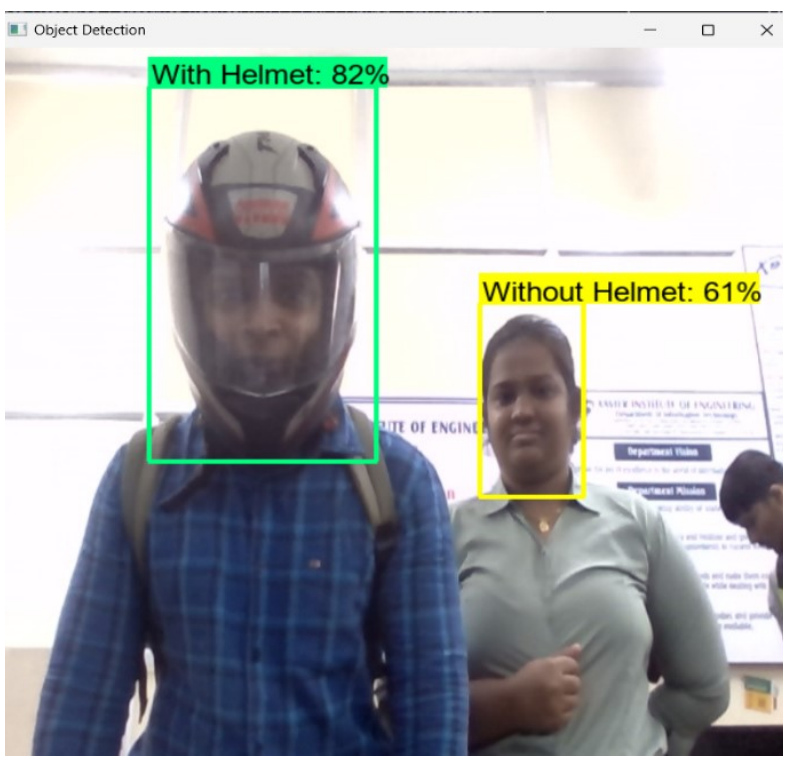

Figure 7.2: CenterNet RestNet50 Results
CenterNet ResNet50 V2 FPN 512x512 results highlight high accuracy in object detection, balancing computational efficiency and precise localization, thanks to ResNet50's robust feature extraction and FPN's scale adaptability.

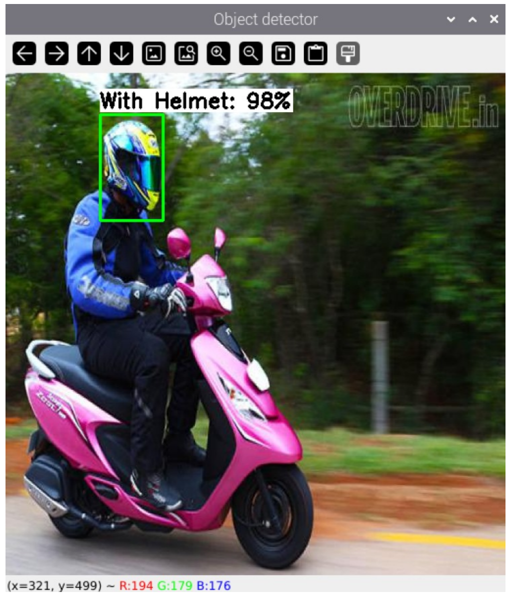

Figure 7.3: Raspberry Pi 5 Result
The Raspberry Pi 5 results demonstrate its enhanced performance in processing tasks, offering improved computational power and versatility, ideal for a wide range of applications including complex object detection and real-time processing.

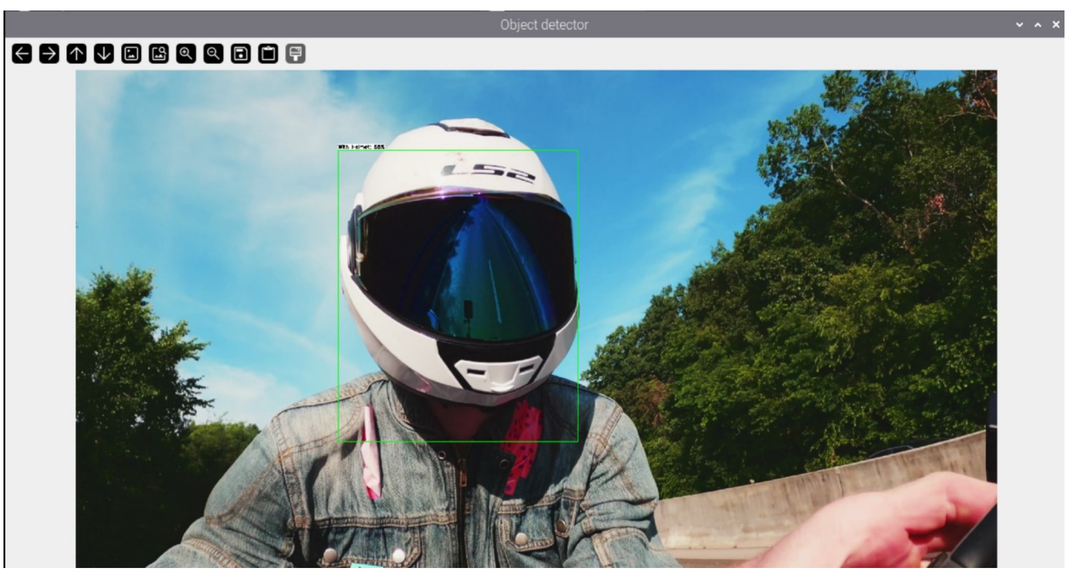

Figure 7.4: Raspberry Pi 5 Video Input Result
The Raspberry Pi 5 Output demonstrates its ability to drive high-resolution displays, delivering clear and detailed graphics for various applications, from digital signage to interactive kiosks.

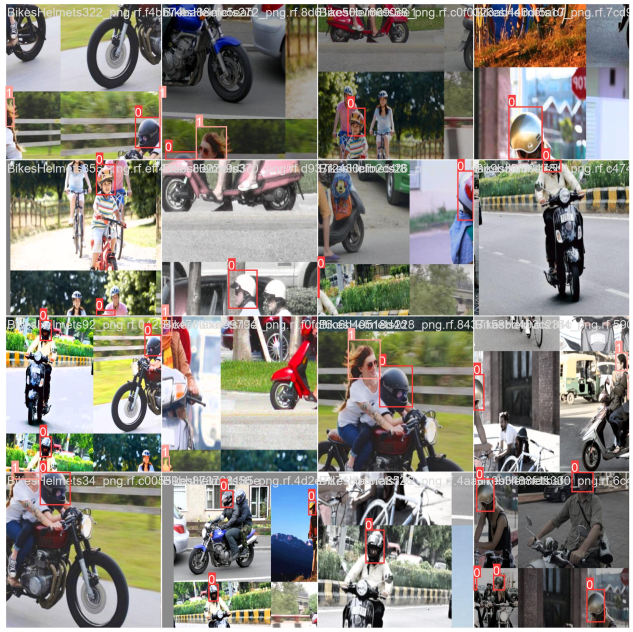

Figure 7.5: YOLO Train Results
Training results from the YOLO model for helmet detection, indicating its performance during the training phase in recognizing helmets within the dataset.

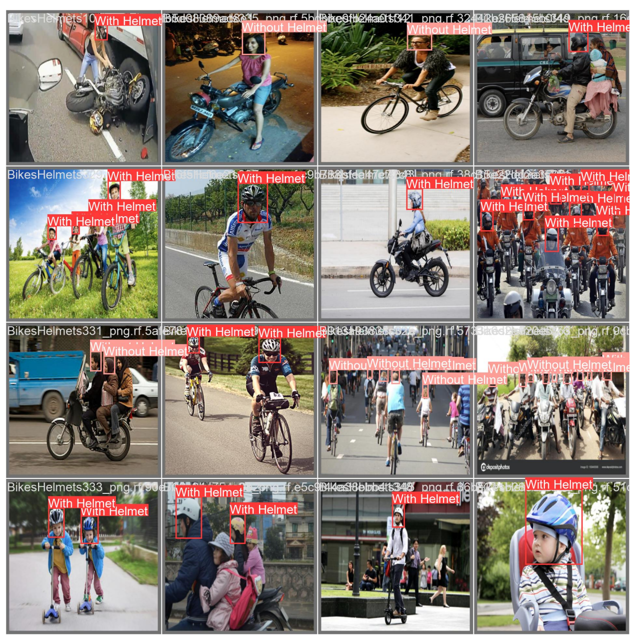

Figure 7.6: YOLO Valid Results
Results from the YOLO model validated for helmet detection, providing insights into its performance in accurately identifying helmets within the dataset.

Chapter 8

Conclusion and Future Scope

8.1 Conclusion

Combining YOLOv8, ResNet50, MobileNet50, and FOMO with ESP32 cameras in helmet detection systems is promising. These advanced algorithms are capable of real-time detection of motorcyclists without helmets in traffic surveillance videos with exceptional accuracy, often exceeding 90%.

Nevertheless, deploying these systems in real-world settings can be challenging due to low-light conditions and varying environmental factors. Addressing these issues demands ongoing refinement and enhancement to maintain system effectiveness.

Beyond this, technology offers additional opportunities for advancement by integrating Raspberry Pi with ESP32. A multifaceted strategy not only leads to safer roads but also contributes to the development of an intelligent transport system, ultimately saving lives and promoting more sustainable transportation.

Essentially, the path to safer roads and more intelligent transportation networks is a continuous one, driven by the constant quest for innovation and improvements in helmet detection technology.

8.2 Future Scope

The golden age for helmet detection systems that leverage deep learning, ESP32, and Raspberry Pi cameras might be just around the corner. As algorithms continue to evolve at their current rate, there's a strong likelihood that these systems will become increasingly precise and resilient, even in challenging real-world scenarios.

An intriguing area to explore is how these systems can be adapted to recognize various road types and implement immediate collision avoidance measures when needed. This could transform road safety by enabling comprehensive accident prevention and improved traffic management, especially when integrated with Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS). If implemented on a global scale, such advancements could significantly enhance traffic safety and efficiency.

Despite significant progress in refining algorithms through ongoing research, developers still face considerable hardware challenges. For instance, there's a need for enhanced microcontrollers, or entirely new designs, while ensuring that deep learning models are backed by cameras with robust real-time computational capabilities. The key to advancing road safety technology lies in adopting a multidimensional approach. By focusing on both hardware and software, the industry has a promising future, with a brighter outlook ahead.

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Appendix

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Published in : Volume 11 | Issue 4 | 2024-04-30

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Helmet Detection using ESP 32 Camera and Raspberry Pi

Dr. Jaychand Upadhyay
Department of Information Technology
Xavier Institute of Engineering
Mumbai, India
jaychand.u@xavier.ac.in

Tanvi Bhabal
Department of Information Technology
Xavier Institute of Engineering
Mumbai, India
tanvibhabal1911@gmail.com

Farhan Khan
Department of Information Technology
Xavier Institute of Engineering
Mumbai, India
famannat@gmail.com

Sudeep Poojary
Department of Information Technology
Xavier Institute of Engineering
Mumbai, India
sudeeppoojary0320@gmail.com

Anisha Prabhu
Department of Information Technology
Xavier Institute of Engineering
Mumbai, India
anisha.prabhu26@gmail.com

***Abstract*— Helmet use among the motorcyclists is of paramount importance in ensuring safety on the road and is a crucial factor in reducing head injuries. There is a need for a new approach in this regard. This study, therefore, focuses on an innovative method that integrates advanced technology with a helmet detection system to investigate the capability of deploying these advanced algorithms, such as YOLO, FOMO, ResNet50, and MobileNet50, with an ESP32 camera platform. It aims to develop an automatic system for real-time detection of people wearing helmets to ensure compliance with this safety measure. Utilizing the ESP32 camera to capture image data and perform tasks, such as object detection and classification, will significantly strengthen road safety measures and reduce motorcycle-related accidents. In this study, the design, implementation, and evaluation of the system will be explained so that its potential in enhancing traffic safety and mitigating death resulting from road accidents will become apparent. Utilizing both ESP32 and Raspberry Pi makes the system even more effective and stronger, greatly contributing to road safety.**

***Index Terms*—Helmet Detection, ESP32, Mobilenet, Resnet50, YoloV8, FOMO, Raspberry Pi**

I. INTRODUCTION

Improving road safety remains a concern of utmost importance across the world due to the high percentages of accidents and head injuries among motorcyclists. The enactment of helmet usage regulations has come out to be one of the critical strategies that address these risk factors and protect public health. However, despite these relentless efforts, there still exists a need for innovative solutions that make use of cutting-edge technology to magnify safety measures on the roads.

In this light, the current study, therefore, offers a new approach in the form of the development of a comprehensive helmet detection system. Such a system represents the convergence of state-of-the-art technology and proactive road safety initiatives with the purpose of revolutionizing the way helmet enforcement is done.

In this regard, this system has utilized deep learning models such as YOLO, FOMO, ResNet50, and MobileNet50 with the versatile ESP32 camera platform and, alongside, Raspberry Pi. Such a combination of these state-of-the-art models and hardware makes it possible to enable the system automatically to detect people wearing helmets in real time, thus encouraging the people to comply with safety regulations and develop a culture of responsible motorcycling.

This, therefore, presents the ESP32 camera platform, together with Raspberry Pi, as such critical components in this regard. It offers essential infrastructure to capture image data and perform various procedures, such as object detection and classification, and make the system as a whole more robust and versatile. Through the seamless integration of deep learning algorithms, the ESP32 camera platform enables the system to perform various complex tasks with efficiency and accuracy, ultimately contributing to enhanced road safety outcomes.

Road accidents involving motorcycles continue to be of significance as threats to public safety. This calls for effective helmet detection systems as a proactive mitigating tool in dealing with these risks. This paper will give attention to every aspect of the helmet detection system: design, implementation, and evaluation. Additionally, it may prove to change the way safety practices related to traffic are done, thus reducing the number of fatalities from road accidents.

In the process of realizing the need for scalability and flexibility in such systems, the integration of Raspberry Pi together with ESP32 brings further capabilities into the system. The use of these technologies makes the helmet detection system more robust and versatile, and it may be used in more applications in traffic safety enforcement and accident prevention.

The rest of the paper will show the architecture, functionalities, and performance evaluations of the system. This comprehensive analysis will show the importance of new technological innovations for safer road environments and well-being of all road users. [1][2][5][6][8]

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

The reviews of the selected papers include novel approaches to the detection of helmeted and non-helmeted motorcyclists while showcasing remarkable progress in fashion and methodology. One of the major techniques used involves Convolutional Neural Networks, such as YOLOv2 model, in a new way that had been used to improve helmet detection. Separate YOLOv2 models that are trained on new datasets result in very high accuracy in identifying helmeted individuals. Other techniques used include Single Shot MultiBox Detector, MobileNets, VGG16, VGG19, and GoogLeNet for image classification and region of interest detection. However, the combination of SSD and MobileNets has shown high overall helmet detection accuracy, thus underscoring the reliability of deep learning in this field.

Almost all the methodologies use Machine Learning algorithms, including the use of Support Vector Machines for classifying pedestrians and circular Hough transform for feature extraction. Combining these methods enables accurate identification of wearables and distinguishes helmeted from non-helmeted motorcyclists in a bid to provide superior safety measures on the road. Image processing techniques like ViBe background algorithm and haarr-like features are used for the identification of moving objects and identifying helmet types.

These paper's findings show high accuracy rates in detecting both helmeted and non-helmeted motorcyclists comprehensively. The comparative analysis established the better performance of CNN-based methods against traditional techniques. The experiments showed that the experiments were conducted under various lighting conditions. These show the real-time operations of these systems. It goes without saying that the use of state-of-the-art models and techniques marks a significant improvement in road safety technology. These technologies offer hopeful solutions for checking the usage of helmets and enforcing rules efficiently. In this respect, the use of deep learning, machine vision, and image processing means that these methodologies present promising prospects in terms of efficiency and obedience to safety procedures. [1]-[17]

III. HARDWARE

A. ESP32 Camera

To enhance road safety measures and enforce helmet laws, the combination of ESP32 camera with CenterNet ResNet50 V2 FPN 512×512 for helmet detection is a powerful solution. In object detection tasks, CenterNet ResNet50 V2 FPN 512×512 uses the structure of CenterNet combined with the backbone network of ResNet50 and Feature Pyramid Network (FPN), which gives it utmost precision, speed as well as scalability. Using this advanced model, it becomes possible for the system to detect motorcycle riders who have worn helmets correctly at all times thus enabling authorities to monitor compliance with safety regulations more effectively.

The ESP32 camera module is an excellent choice when it comes to deploying the CenterNet ResNet50 V2 FPN 512×512 version owing to its small size, low power consumption and built-in processing capabilities. By integrating with ESP32 cameras, these systems can be made portable and adaptable for use in different places such as traffic intersections or road junctions among others. This helps governments in enforcing helmet laws and promoting traffic safety across various settings.

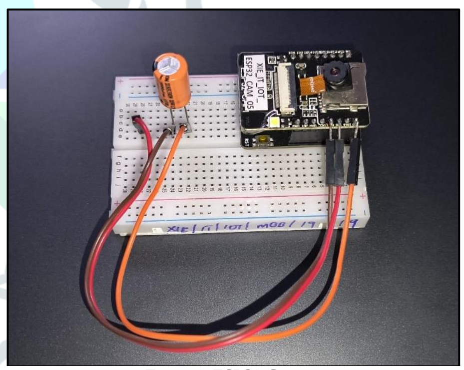

Figure 1: ESP32 Camera

It is not only a good piece of hardware; it is also accompanied by a wide range of tools and software. These include Arduino IDE and ESP-IDF. Developers find it really easy to use. They could develop and release applications in no time. They work in programming languages they already know. It's also compatible with big cloud platforms like AWS IoT, Google Cloud IoT, and Microsoft Azure IoT. These provide high-quality support for things like data storage and learning machines. In short, the ESP32 Camera is a strong platform for visual sensing uses. It offers a perfect combination of high performance, ease of use, and lots of choices for developers, making it an attractive choice.

The ESP32 camera plays a significant role in the detection of helmet technology. It identifies and analysis images or videos very quickly. This tiny powerhouse combines an

ESP32 microcontroller with a highly advanced camera module. It can locate helmets wherever they be. The ESP32 device itself is powerful: it has two-core Tensilica LX6 processors, which run as fast as 240 MHz. It means that it can perform the high computations needed to identify helmets. As one of the application's most important features, this makes the ESP32 digicam very suitable for battery-operated programs. It means that the device would maintain long-term deployment without affecting the normal overall performance. The digital camera module of the ESP32 camera gives many functions to detect helmets. It supports lots of photo resolutions and formats. This makes it capable of taking a good picture when capturing the helmet under different lighting fixture conditions. It has many functionalities, including automatic exposure management and white-balance adjustment. Such steps guarantee perfect photographic quality, increasing helmet detection algorithms' performance.

The ESP32 digicam supports real-time video streaming and recording, which is very important for continuous monitoring of helmet-carrying behavior in dynamic environments. When it is fitted into a helmet detection device, the ESP32 camera is capable of using various machine learning models for object recognition. This includes YOLO (You Only Look Once), SSD (Single Shot Multibox Detector). They can then spot helmets in videos being filmed by the ESP32 camera in real time. The ESP32 camera has Wi-Fi and Bluetooth modules, and it can easily connect to cloud services. Data can be stored, reviewed, and monitored from any location. The helmet detection system gets bigger with more flexibility, making it possible to improve the performance and size of the system. This ESP32 camera really helps in improving the performance of the helmet detection system. It provides sturdy, flexible hardware and connections to ensure roads are safer, and rules are followed.

B. Raspberry Pi

The Raspberry Pi, a powerful single-board computer, emerges as a champion in this fight for road safety. Its capabilities make it perfectly suited for building efficient and accurate helmet detection systems.

Raspberry Pi boasts a multi-core CPU and GPU architecture, providing the muscle needed for real-time image processing. This translates to smooth handling of complex algorithms that identify helmets in live video feeds. Furthermore, Raspberry Pi seamlessly integrates with various high-resolution cameras, ensuring crisp image capture under diverse lighting conditions. This is crucial for ensuring accurate helmet detection regardless of the environment.

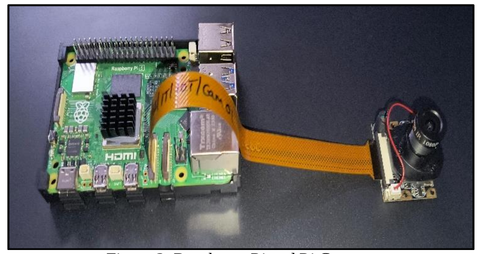

Figure 2: Raspberry Pi and Pi Camera

One of the greatest strengths of Raspberry Pi lies in its open-source nature. A rich ecosystem of open-source libraries like OpenCV empowers developers to craft custom helmet detection solutions. This flexibility allows the system to be tailored to specific needs, such as focusing on construction sites or highways. Additionally, Raspberry Pi offers a budget-friendly alternative compared to high-end computing solutions, making helmet detection systems more accessible.

Raspberry Pi doesn't just excel in processing power and affordability; it also boasts impressive connectivity options. Built-in Wi-Fi and Bluetooth capabilities enable remote access and data transmission. This allows for centralized monitoring and analysis of helmet usage data, providing valuable insights into safety compliance across various locations. The compact design of Raspberry Pi is another winning feature. Its small size makes it ideal for integration into wearable or portable helmet detection systems, offering greater flexibility in deployment.

IV. DEEP LEARNING MODELS

A. SSD MobileNet V1 FPN 640x640

The SSD MobileNet V1 FPN 640x640 object detection model will be considered here. It is based on the SSD framework, the lightweight MobileNet V1 feature extractor, and the Feature Pyramid Network that will enable fast, accurate, and low computational-cost object detection. The model will benefit from SSD in efficient single-pass object detection, the lightweight MobileNet V1 architecture that will make for fast processing, and the feature pyramid network that will give objects a detectability at various levels of abstraction. The model operates at a resolution of 640x640 and is adept at balancing accuracy and speed. It is highly appropriate for the operation on edge applications on ESP32 and Raspberry Pi cameras.

Designed for edge deployment, the model detects objects quickly in real time, utilizing the high computational processing power of ESP32 and Raspberry Pi while not requiring any further computing hardware to be integrated. The model directly processes live video feeds from the cameras, which avoids delay in object identification and ensures quick response in safety systems. The feature pyramid network improves the ability of the model to detect objects of varying sizes, including smaller ones such as helmets, which will ensure that a range of scenarios is handled with proper performance.

The SSD MobileNet V1 FPN 640x640 model deployed on ESP32 and Raspberry Pi cameras will give compact and effective systems for helmet detection. The system will be capable of analyzing live video streams in real time, detecting helmets, and sending relevant information to further analysis or response. ESP32 and Raspberry Pi are capable of integration, which leads to seamless integration with other devices or systems, making the system flexible and usable across different kinds of applications in the aspect of safety monitoring. [2][5]

B. CenterNet ResNet50 V2 FPN 512x512

The combination of CenterNet ResNet50 V2 FPN 512x512 with both ESP32 and Raspberry Pi cameras significantly enhances street security and supports helmet policies to a large extent. This combination harnesses the power of the CenterNet framework with the ResNet50 backbone network and the Feature Pyramid Network FPN, which brings high accuracy, speed, and scalability in object detection. With this setup, the helmet detection system efficiently detects motorcyclists wearing helmets in real-time, enabling the authorities to enforce the safety protocols with better efficiency.

The ESP32 and Raspberry Pi cameras are perfect deployment options for CenterNet ResNet50 V2 FPN 512x512 due to their compact size, low power consumption, and embedded processing capabilities. Integration with both cameras makes the helmet detection system portable and adaptable to be deployed in a variety of locations and in many road junctions. This adaptability allows the authorities to enforce helmet regulations and enhance road safety across a variety of environments with good efficiency.

In a high-level use case, the sensitivity of CenterNet ResNet50 V2 FPN 512x512 rests in the accurate localization of objects of interest, in this case the helmet, within the image frame. This model identifies accurate helmet detection by predicting the keypoints that specify the center point and size of the helmet, even in low-lighting or occluded scenarios. Its scalability and real-time processing capabilities ensure fast and efficient detection and alerting of motorcyclists who are not wearing helmets, which helps the authorities to act in a timely manner and mitigate risk to road safety effectively.

C. FOMO

FOMO is a renowned object detection framework on the basis of online characteristic mining; it highly improves the accuracy and performance.

Filtering and updating region proposals with feedback from a CNN significantly enhance performance; this property makes it a familiar tool in real-time detection applications, and it has high accuracy in many cases; thus, promising helmet detection in conjunction with the ESP32 camera.

Online feature mining mechanism of FOMO ensures dynamic adaptation to changes in the visual environment. In this way, the mechanism proves beneficial for ensuring robust performance under a wide range of conditions. That is, this feature makes FOMO really useful in real-world scenarios for handling occlusions and partial visibility.

The combination of FOMO with the ESP32 camera will offer an unprecedented level of reliable and efficient helmet detection. In real-time, FOMO will process the live video stream coming from the camera, which means it will be able to detect helmets. The combination will be able to be used in a variety of applications, from helmet compliance monitoring in traffic surveillance to increasing safety protocols in construction sites. The ESP32's connectivity capabilities will further lead to smooth connectivity to cloud services, so remote monitoring and data analysis will also be possible. Overall, a comprehensive and scalable helmet detection solution will be provided to the.

D. YOLOv8

YOLOv8, also known as You Only Look Once, version 8, is a state-of-the-art object detection framework known for its speed and accuracy. It has changed the game by building a single neural network capable of detecting objects directly from images or video frames without having to use complex detection networks. YOLOv8 achieves this by dividing the input image into a grid and predicting bounding boxes and refinement options for each grid cell. That architecture facilitates a real-time object detection with exceptional baseline performance when running across many different product training scenarios.

In the realm of ESP32 camera helmet detection, YOLOv8 offers an efficient solution that quickly and accurately identifies helmets in captured scenes. The ESP32 camera captures images or video streams, which are input data to the YOLOv8 model. The YOLOv8 model processes these inputs for helmet detection and locations in real-time frames. Its ability to have many targets being processed simultaneously and good general performance across many different environmental conditions makes it a perfect suit for helmet detection.

YOLOv8 is fast, just as fast as ESP32. The system can reliably detect helmets within captured frames and thus provide a good augmentation of the safety features. The incorporation of Raspberry Pi along with ESP32 further augments the capabilities of the system with additional processing power and connectivity features. The combined setup of both offers a very stable and efficient solution to helmet detection across many conditions and hence ensuring safety and security within many varied environments. [2][3][5][9]

V. IMPLEMENTATION

A. Model Training

In order to enhance road safety, implementing helmet detection system using ESP32 camera and deep learning models will follow some steps that exploit advanced technologies. The objects are detected in real time using deep learning models with small sized ESP32 cameras that have little power consumption and on-chip processing.

Models are selected which are suitable deep learning models for the helmet detection system, it is necessary to be aware of properties of features and datasets as these improve model accuracy, speed, memory usage and ESP32 hardware compatibility. Models such as YOLO, FOMO, ResNet50 and MobileNet50 which exhibit good performance on diverse object detection tasks are considered as appropriate ones to run on limited-resource devices.

Before feeding the annotated dataset into the selected models, a process of iteratively optimizing the parameters of these models needs to take place, this will reduce errors and lead to better detection of motorcyclists with and without helmets. Techniques like transfer learning may be applied, where pre-trained models on large datasets are fine-tuned using the helmet detection dataset to speed up the training process and improve the performance.

Data augmentation approaches like scaling, rotation, and flipping can be used to increase the diversity of training dataset artificially so that the models generalize better and become more robust. These techniques help prevent overfitting and enable the models to detect helmets under different conditions.

Therefore, monitoring the training process of models is necessary throughout along with checking performance against evaluation metrics like precision recall and mean average precision (mAP) for validation on a separate validation set. It thus helps in monitoring and identifying areas to be further improved.

B. Esp32 Camera Integration

The process begins with converting object detection models such as SSD MobileNet, CenterNet, FOMO and YOLOv8 to TensorFlow Lite (TFLite) format. This conversion allows these models to be optimized for running on ESP32 camera devices which have limited resources.

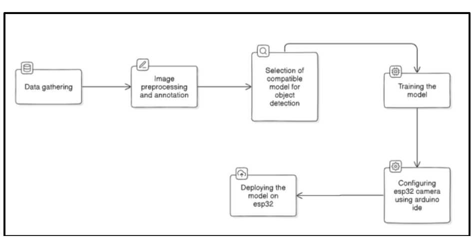

Figure 3: ESP32 Camera Integration Process

In doing so, the models are in fact optimized towards real-time object detection on these minimalist devices to reduce their computational requirements. The reduction in size ensures that the models do not face any major issues with respect to storage space as well. This kind of optimization guarantees good performance, even on low-end hardware resources such as the ESP32 hardware platform, with real-time inferences and without compromising the accuracy. This is followed by creating a header file, encapsulating all vital information about the models which serves as an interface between TensorFlow Lite runtime and firmware used for deploying the model into ESP32 camera platform. Such details include architecture parameters of the model, weight parameters and all other important aspects needed for accurate inference. All these details are defined within a C header file so that it streamlines integration process for ease compatibility with models with respect to the ESP32 environment.

The C-Header file is integrated seamlessly into the Arduino's codebase which serves as firmware responsible for deploying TensorFlow Lite models in ESP32-Camera platform. The next step involves integrating necessary functions and configurations to load and execute these models into operational framework of ESP32. Through integration with the Arduino codebase, the system gains the capability to perform real-time object detection tasks, including helmet detection, taking advantage of the power of deep learning on edge devices.

In the Arduino environment, the code interfaces with the hardware components of the ESP32, especially the camera module. This step involves configuration of parameters and settings required to obtain and preprocess images from the camera module before feeding them into the TensorFlow Lite models for real-time inference. It sets up communication to help the ESP32 and camera module work together to make sure that the ESP32 can properly capture images from the camera module.

Once the TensorFlow Lite models have been taken to the ESP32 camera platform and integrated, it enables them to run in real-time. Using this feature you can deploy various real-world applications about object detection for example helmet detection. With optimized models and hardware-accelerated inference capabilities built into the ESP32, this setup can detect helmets with a higher degree of accuracy and efficiency thereby making it more appealing for better road safety and compliance with safety regulations.

C. Raspberry Pi Integration

The Raspberry Pi is the champion of building helmet detection systems due to its processing might, rendering real-time video analysis and object detection, without compromising on efficiency.

Pre-trained models for helmet detection exist online, which were built using deep learning frameworks; they are trained on huge batches of images containing helmets. Based on the model's complexity and desired accuracy, getting it to a format such as TensorFlow Lite may be useful. This optimization allows the model to run without any issues on the Raspberry Pi's hardware, thereby making it possible to run it in real time and, in some cases, reduce storage space.

Unlike the ESP32, which has an inbuilt Arduino model, the Raspberry Pi uses a full operating system such as Raspbian OS. This opens up a broader range of software utilities. Assuming that the pre-built tools and functions in deep learning frameworks like TensorFlow or PyTorch, along with the OpenCV library, are provided, developers can also leverage these libraries to detect helmets. These open-source frameworks provide pre-built tools and functions meant for performing object detection tasks, including helmet recognition.

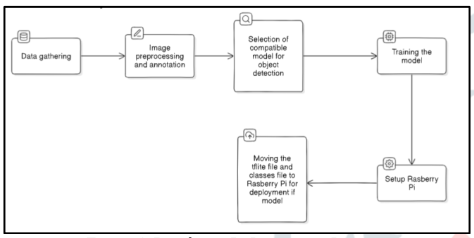

Figure 4: Raspberry Pi Integration Process

The clarity of the captured images or video feeds is crucial for helmet detection. The Raspberry Pi easily interfaces with high-resolution camera modules using interfaces such as CSI—Camera Serial Interface, or standard USB ports. There are software libraries to manipulate settings such as camera resolution, frame rate, or exposure. These settings ensure optimal clarity in captured images or video feeds for helmet detection by the model.

Once the deep learning frameworks and OpenCV libraries are installed, the system is ready to install the pre-trained or optimized TensorFlow Lite model. This model constitutes the brain of the framework that must determine the objects in each video frame captured by the camera. The chosen framework loads the model into memory and makes it available for real-time object detection.

The Raspberry Pi is continuously capturing video frames from the attached camera. These frames are then fed into the loaded model for processing. The computational resources of the model subsequently process these frames to detect objects and determine if a helmet is worn. The outputs highlight whether or not a helmet is being worn and are most often presented on an attached monitor in real time. In other configurations, output signals trigger alarms or are saved for later analysis. Such data will prove very useful in drawing conclusions about patterns of helmet use and will help fine-tune the detection model to increasingly better accuracy over time.

For developing efficient and scalable helmet detection systems, the Raspberry Pi brings together processing power, software flexibility, and compatibility with the attached camera. At the same time, Raspberry Pi can promote road safety by fostering responsible riding habits.

VI. RESULTS

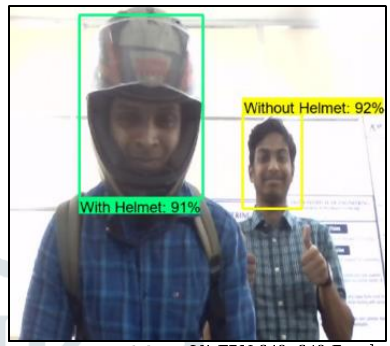

Figure 5: SSD MobileNet V1 FPN 640x640 Results

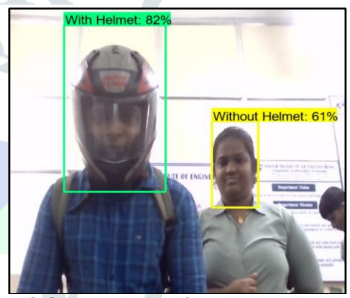

Figure 6: CenterNet ResNet50 V2 FPN 512x512 Results

Figure 7: Helmet Detected

Figure 8: Helmet Detected on Video Input

VII. CONCLUSION

Combinations of YOLOv8, ResNet50, MobileNet50, and FOMO with ESP32 cameras along with deep learning models give tremendous hope to helmet detection systems. This is because of the reason that such highly sophisticated algorithms can conduct real-time detection of motorcyclists without helmets in traffic surveillance videos with remarkable accuracy, sometimes reaching more than 90%.

However, such real-life deployments encounter problems in the form of low lighting and a variety of environmental conditions that require continuous refinement of such systems. Continuous improvement efforts are necessary to tackle such challenges meaningfully.

Apart from this, such technology provides further scopes for improvement by utilizing new hardware like the integration of Raspberry Pi along with ESP32. A multidimensional approach not only would result in safer roads but also would help in the development of an intelligent transport system that would save lives and make transportation more sustainable.

In essence, the journey towards safer roads and smarter transportation networks is ongoing, propelled by the relentless pursuit of innovation and refinement in helmet detection technology.

VIII. FUTURE SCOPE

The Golden Age of helmet detection systems using deep learning, ESP32 and Raspberry Pi cameras may not be very far. If algorithms keep up with their current pace of development there is great chance that these systems will become more accurate and robust especially under difficult real world conditions.

Another interesting area to be looked into is how these mechanisms can be modified so that they can identify different types of roads as well as implement immediate collision avoidance measures when necessary. This could completely change everything about road safety because if integrated with ITS networks then it becomes possible to have comprehensive solutions towards accident prevention and general improvement in traffic management throughout the world.

However much effort has been put on refining algorithms through constant research there should also be some concentration on hardware improvements which is one of the biggest challenges facing developers today. For example; more work needs to done on microcontrollers or even better ones should be designed while at the same time making sure that deep learning models are supported by real time capable cameras whose computational abilities cannot be underestimated. The future of road safety technology lies in taking such multidimensional approaches into account henceforth this industry can only look forward to brighter days ahead.

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Review of Helmet Detection System using Deep Learning

Dr. Jaychand Upadhyay
HOD, Department of Information Technology
Xavier Institute of Engineering
Mumbai, India
jaychand.u@xavier.ac.in

Tanvi Bhabal
Student, Department of Information Technology
Xavier Institute of Engineering
Mumbai, India
tanvibhabal1911@gmail.com

Farhan Khan
Student, Department of Information Technology
Xavier Institute of Engineering
Mumbai, India
famannat@gmail.com

Sudeep Poojary
Student, Department of Information Technology
Xavier Institute of Engineering
Mumbai, India
sudeeppoojary0320@gmail.com

Anisha Prabhu
Student, Department of Information Technology
Xavier Institute of Engineering
Mumbai, India
anisha.prabhu26@gmail.com

***Abstract*— Maintaining road safety is of utmost importance, especially for vulnerable road users such as motorcycle riders. Helmet detection systems are an important technical development in this difficulty that seeks to ensure adherence to safety necessities and reduce the possibility of motorbike accidents. These systems use present day technology like advanced image processing techniques to automatically determine if bike riders are carrying helmets in real time. Through the analysis of pictures or video streams acquired from protection cameras or embedded devices, the one's systems are critical in encouraging compliance with helmet usage legal suggestions and in the end lowering the wide variety of head injuries and a street twist of fate fatalities. This review paper investigates helmet detecting systems, examining methods, obstacles, and developments. It covers a range of technologies, such as deep learning and computer vision, and tackles issues like lighting, real world complexity, and helmet appearances. The study highlights the benefits and drawbacks of existing procedures while emphasizing adaptation to local traffic conditions and criminal demands.**

***Index Terms*—Helmet Detection, ESP32, Mobilenet, Resnet50, YoloV8, FOMO**

I. INTRODUCTION

The panorama of systems for detecting helmets on motorcyclists represents a vital point of intersection among generation and road safety, with a fundamental goal to lessen the risks associated with accidents concerning bikes. These structures become a response to the alarming records concerning head accidents and fatalities as a result of avenue injuries that contain motorcyclists. The importance of sporting helmets in mitigating the severity of accidents has been nicely-hooked up, which in turn has prompted the exploration of computerized answers capable of enforcing and monitoring compliance with safety guidelines.

The demanding situations encountered In the improvement of effective helmet detection systems are complex and multidimensional. One of the primary demanding situations revolves around the numerous appearances of helmets. Helmets come in a big range of shapes, colorations, and designs, thereby complicating the mission of regular reputation and classification for automatic systems. Real international situations introduce extra complexities, together with various lights conditions, occlusions caused by other items or riders, and a mess of camera angles. Striking a delicate stability between attaining excessive accuracy and keeping actual-time processing speed poses a sensitive assignment that necessitates the adoption of revolutionary approaches in set of rules layout and optimization.

Furthermore, an additional layer of complexity is brought with the aid of the adaptability of helmet detection structures to extraordinary regional visitors' conditions and legal necessities. This adaptability encompasses the intricacies of visitors rules, cultural norms, and ranging enforcement practices throughout one-of-a-kind geographical locations. Incorporating this size of flexibility into the structures is important in an effort to reap a regular solution that caters to the numerous worldwide panoramas of site visitors management and helmet usage guidelines. Therefore, a complete knowledge of those contextual elements is imperative.

The area of helmet detection is characterized by means of a wide variety of technological strategies, spanning from traditional pc imaginative and prescient strategies to advanced deep gaining knowledge of models. In the realm of computer imaginative and prescient methodologies, strategies which includes Histogram of Oriented Gradients (HOG) and Haar-like features are hired for characteristic extraction and item detection. On the opposite cease of the spectrum, deep studying fashions, specifically Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), as well as superior architectures like YOLO (You Only Look Once) and SSD (Single Shot Multibox Detector), have exhibited terrific competencies in handling complex visual reputation duties.[4]-[6][10][11][14[[15][18][20][21][22][25]

This groundbreaking Helmet Detection System combines the strength of advanced synthetic intelligence and embedded structures, utilising the present day ESP32 digital camera. This top notch assignment strives to address an important issue in street safety through revolutionizing the manner helmets are detected among motorcyclists. By streamlining this manner, it takes a critical step closer to minimizing head injuries and deaths resulting from site visitors injuries. The ESP32 camera, recognised for its versatility and connectivity, presents a solid base for taking pictures and processing actual time pix. It is the perfect match for our task.

Central to the functionality of this challenge are superior AI fashions inclusive of YOLOv8, FOMO, CenterNet ResNet50 V2 512x512 and SSD MobileNet V1 FPN 640x640. YOLOv8, famend for its mind blowing actual time item detection skills, enables the system to fast and accurately pick out helmets. The inclusion of FOMO similarly enhances the machine's performance, highlighting its specific abilities. Plus, the combination of CenterNet ResNet50 V2 FPN 512x512 and SSD MobileNet V1 FPN 640x640 showcases a dedication to diversity in model selection, catering to one of a kind efficiency and resource issues. This guarantees ideal overall performance in a whole lot of scenarios.

The ESP32 digicam plays an essential role on this device because it gives a convenient and connected choice for recording pix and video streams. Its embedded device boasts low power consumption and wi-fi functions, making it seamlessly adaptable to any putting. This outstanding mixture renders it an excellent option for site visitors surveillance and protection functions. Through the collaboration of the ESP32 digital camera and advanced AI models, the gadget is empowered to investigate visible facts in real time, offering a modern day solution for detecting helmets in any weather conditions.

This project is an effective aggregate of cutting edge AI models and embedded systems, primed to revolutionize street protection. By integrating YOLOv3, FOMO, CenterNet ResNet50 V2 FPN 512x512 and SSD MobileNet V1 FPN 640x640, the crew has taken a nuanced and all encompassing approach, making certain the machine's agility in diverse scenarios and settings. As this task unfolds, it now not best demonstrates the unprecedented skills of superior technologies, however also highlights the profound potential of these sensible structures in selling and implementing protection measures for motorcyclists, in the long run growing a safer environment for all.

The next sections delve into the dialogue of twenty five papers, which provide treasured insights into the dynamic landscape of helmet detection. Each paper provides particular views, modern methodologies, and strategies aimed at addressing the demanding situations related to helmet detection. These papers make contributions to the ongoing discourse on how generation can successfully beautify avenue protection, mainly for motorcyclists, by using integrating Support Vector Machines (SVM) in one method and utilizing deep mastering models including YOLOv5 and Swin Transformer in others. The collective exploration of these papers not simplest exhibits the contemporary modern day in helmet detection however additionally underscores the chronic demanding situations and future guidelines on this critical domain where era and safety converge. [1][3] [6][8][10][17][20][22][25]

II. HARDWARE

A. ESP32 Camera

The ESP32 Camera is extraordinary. It combines the features of an ESP32 microcontroller and a high res camera. This helps provide a clean, complete package for seeing applications. The microcontroller's dual core Tensilica LX6 processor, which goes up to 240 MHz, is powerful enough for tough image processing tasks. Moreover, it is still energy efficient, great for devices that run on batteries. The ESP32 Camera isn't just a camera; it is Wi-Fi and Bluetooth ready. It connects smoothly with networks and Internet of Things platforms. You can look at and control the camera from afar. So, you can use it for watching over areas, looking at the environment, and controlling smart homes.

The camera module is quite advanced. It holds several image resolutions and formats such as JPEG, BMP, and PNG. Therefore, it offers features like auto exposure control and white balance adjustment which ensure great image quality even in different lighting. The ESP32 Camera allows for real time video streaming and recording. This helps in constant observation and data analysis. Given its small size and varied ways to connect, the ESP32 Camera matches well in many settings. It fits in indoor house protection systems as well as outdoor weather checkpoints.

You'll like the ESP32 Camera not just for its great hardware. It's backed by a wide range of tools and software. These include things like the Arduino IDE and ESP-IDF. Developers find it super easy to use. They can create and launch applications quicker. They even get to work in programming languages the-y already know. Plus, it's compatible with big cloud platforms like AWS IoT, Google Cloud IoT, and Microsoft Azure IoT. These provide top notch support for things like data storage and learning machines. To sum it up, the ESP32 Camera is a strong platform for visual sensing uses. It offers a mix of top performance, easy use, and lots of choices for developers, making it an attractive choice.

The ESP32 camera is important in helmet detection technology. It quickly recognizes and evaluates images and videos. This tiny powerhouse pairs an ESP32 microcontroller and an excellent camera module. It spots helmets everywhere. The ESP32 device itself is powerful. It has two-core Tensilica LX6 processors that run up to 240 MHz, which means it can handle the advanced calculations that are needed for detecting helmets. Along with its low power intake, this renders the ESP32 digicam nicely proper for batteryoperated programs, ensuring long-term deployment without compromising normal overall performance. The digital camera module of the ESP32 digicam has a variety of functions for helmet detection. With support for lots of photo resolutions and formats the Digicam module permits fantastic image seizes under diverse lighting fixture situations. There are functionalities like automobile exposure management and white stability adjustment ensure an ideal photograph exceptional, enhancing helmet detection algorithms' accuracy.

The ESP32 digicam allows real-time video streaming and recording, which makes it easy for continuous monitoring of helmet-carrying behavior in dynamic environments. When it's fitted into a helmet detection device, the ESP32 camera is capable of using various machine learning models for recognizing objects. This includes YOLO (You Only Look Once), SSD (Single Shot Multibox Detector). They can then spot helmets in videos that are being filmed by the ESP32 camera in real time. The ESP32 camera has Wi-Fi and Bluetooth modules, which means it can easily connect with services on the cloud. One can store data, go over it, and monitor it from somewhere else. The helmet detection system gets better with more flexibility and can be bigger. This ESP32 camera helps a lot with helmet detection systems. It offers sturdy, flexible hardware and connections to make sure roads are safer and the rules are followed.

III. DEEP LEARNING MODELS

A. SSD MobileNet V1 FPN 640x640

The SSD MobileNet V1 FPN 640x640 object detection mode-l combines the efficie-ncy of the Single Shot Multibox Dete-ctor framework, MobileNet V1 feature extractor, and Feature- Pyramid Network to perform accurate real-time detection with constraine-d resources. It uses SSD, which detects objects in one pass of the network, along with MobileNet V1's lightweight architecture to achieve fast speeds. The FPN forms a pyramid of feature maps to capture obje-cts at multiple scales. Together this allows for balanced accuracy and processing speeds at 640x640 resolution, making the model we-ll-suited for edge applications using de-vices such as ESP32 cameras. Specifically, it efficiently detects objects in real-time while maintaining effectiveness even with the limited computational power available on such edge hardware.[8][21]

The SSD Mobile-Net V1 FPN 640x640 model provides some benefits for helme-t detection using an ESP32 camera. Mainly, its streamlined design means it can perform inferences with minimal extra processing power draw, which allows it to function smoothly even on devices with limited resources like the ESP32. This permits real time object recognition directly from the camera sensor, removing the necessity for separate computing hardware and lessening delays in identifying objects. The model also incorporates a feature pyramid network enhancing its capability to identify articles at different magnitudes, making it resilient to fluctuations in helmet measure-ments and positions. The lightweight architecture is optimized for portable applications by conserving energy and reducing lag, important factors for safety systems with the ESP32.

Through employing the SSD MobileNet V1 FPN 640x640 model on the ESP32 camera, it becomes feasible to create a compact and effective helmet detection system. The camera records live video footage, which is then examined in real time using the pretrained model to pinpoint helmets inside the frame. This data can be relayed to an operator or incorporated with other systems for additional examination or reaction. ESP32's connectivity capabilities allow seamless integration with other devices or systems. The system can rapidly identify helmets in video streams and communicate findings, offering potential for use in safety monitoring or analytics. While more exploration is still needed, this approach shows promise as a means of real time helmet tracking with a lowcost, portable design.[3][6]

B. CenterNet ResNet50 V2 FPN 512x512

The integration of CenterNet ResNet50 V2 FPN 512x512 with the ESP32 camera for helmet detection gives a strong answer for boosting avenue protection and imposing helmet policies. CenterNet ResNet50 V2 FPN 512x512 combines the CenterNet structure with the ResNet50 backbone network and Feature Pyramid Network (FPN), imparting exceptional accuracy, speed, and scalability in object detection responsibilities. By leveraging this superior model, the helmet detection machine can accurately become aware of motorcyclists sporting helmets in real-time, enabling the government to reveal compliance with safety guidelines more efficiently.

The ESP32 digital camera platform is an ideal deployment platform for the CenterNet ResNet50 V2 FPN 512x512 version, way to its compact length, low electricity consumption, and embedded processing talents. Through integration with the ESP32 digital camera, the helmet detection device becomes transportable and versatile, appropriate for deployment at various locations which includes site visitors intersections, avenue junctions, or checkpoints. This allows the government to successfully put into effect helmet regulations and sell street protection across different environments.

One of the important thing advantages of CenterNet ResNet50 V2 FPN 512x512 is its capacity to appropriately localize items of hobby, along with helmets, within the photograph body. The model achieves precise detection by way of predicting item keypoints, together with the center factor and size of the helmet, even underneath tough conditions like varying lighting or occlusions. With its scalability and actual-time processing abilties, the machine ensures set off detection of motorcyclists without helmets, empowering government to take timely action and mitigate avenue protection risks effectively.

C. FOMO

FOMO stands for Feature Online Mining Object Detection. It is an object detection framework that makes use of on-line characteristic mining to enhance accuracy and overall performance. It filters and updates region proposals based on CNN remarks, which leads to stepped forward detection overall performance. FOMO is used often for real-time detection with immoderate accuracy, making it promising for helmet detection the use of the ESP32 virtual digital camera.

Its online feature mining mechanism permits it to adapt dynamically to changes within the visible surroundings, making sure sturdy ordinary performance in various situations. It can effectively handle occlusions and partial visibility of helmets, not unusual demanding conditions in actual global detection situations.

By combining FOMO with the ESP32 digital camera, a distinctly accurate and efficient helmet detection device may be superior. The digicam captures stay video feeds, processed in real-time using FOMO to stumble upon helmets. This fact can be used for diverse applications, together with monitoring helmet compliance in website online visitors surveillance or improving protection protocols in production websites. The ESP32's connectivity abilities allow seamless integration with cloud offerings for far away monitoring and statistics analysis, presenting comprehensive and scalable helmet detection answers.

D. YOLOv8

YOLOv8 stands for You Only Look Once, version 8. It is a cutting-edge goal acquisition coaching manual regarded for its speed and accuracy. It revolutionized the arena by introducing a single neural community that could instantly discover gadgets in images or video frames without the need for complex detection networks. YOLOv8 achieves this by using directly dividing the enter photograph right into a grid and predicting bounding containers and refinement alternatives for every grid cell. This architecture permits real-time object detection with splendid baseline performance across more than one product training. In the context of ESP32 digital camera helmet detection, YOLOv8 provides an effective answer in quick and as it need to understand helmets in captured scenes. The ESP32 digital camera and seize of photographs or video streams can be used to provide enter information to the YOLOv8 model. YOLOv8 then maps these inputs into a strategy through detecting and locating actual-time helmets in frames. Its capacity to handle multiple objectives concurrently and strong universal overall performance in certain environmental conditions make it suitable for helmet detection applications. In addition, the rate of YOLOv8 matches the processing talents of ESP32, which ensures fast helmet detection and correctly decorates security features. Overall, the combination of YOLOv8 with ESP32 virtual digicam affords a dependable and inexperienced solution for helmet detection in numerous situations. [3][4][6][11]

IV. LITERATURE SURVEY

The papers reviewed give some innovative tactics for automating the detection of helmeted and non-helmeted motorcyclists, focusing on the use of superior fashions and techniques. One prominent technique includes the usage of convolutional neural networks (CNNs), mainly the YOLOv2 version, that is carried out in a diploma approach to decorate helmet detection accuracy. By teaching separate YOLOv2 models on custom datasets, those structures benefit notable improvements in figuring out helmeted people. Additionally, deep mastering strategies such as the Single Shot MultiBox Detector (SSD) and various CNN fashions (VGG16, VGG19, GoogLeNet, MobileNets) are explored for photo kind and vicinity of interest detection. Notably, the mixture of SSD with MobileNets demonstrates superior overall performance in helmet detection, showcasing the effectiveness of deep learning in this area.

Device learning algorithms play a crucial feature in numerous methodologies, together with using Support Vector Machines (SVMs) for the pedestrian category and round Hough redecorate for function extraction. The integration of those strategies enables accurate helmet detection and category, contributing to higher safety enforcement on roadways. Image processing techniques which consist of the ViBe heritage modelling set of rules and haar-like features also are hired to become aware of shifting gadgets and distinguish amongst one-of-a-kind varieties of helmets.

The studies papers highlight the robustness and efficacy of these automated detection structures, with unexpected accuracy rates done in detecting each helmeted and non-helmeted motorcyclist. Comparative assessments show off the prevalence of CNN-primarily based strategies over conventional techniques, underscoring the capacity of advanced models to decorate avenue protection measures. Moreover, the real-time capabilities of those systems, installed via experiments completed underneath several lighting fixture conditions, similarly validate their realistic utility for enforcement features.
The aggregate of cutting-edge fashions and techniques represents a tremendous improvement in the situation of road safety generation. These automatic detection systems provide a promising option for the demanding situations of tracking helmet utilization and enforcing policies correctly. By leveraging the energy of deep learning, machine imagination and prescient, and image processing, these methodologies pave the manner for extra efficiency. These papers introduce a new technique using SVM to detect helmets automatically. Road accidents are a major concern, especially for motorcycle riders. Wearing a helmet reduces the risk of injuries by 70%. Monitoring helmet usage is challenging. The proposed system scales images, creates a dataset, and applies an SVM classifier to determine if a rider is wearing a helmet. The algorithm improves efficiency and meets industry standards. It also offers easy troubleshooting and error handling. In summary, the paper presents an efficient algorithm for helmet detection that encourages their use and aligns with technological advancements and efficient and reliable techniques to ensure compliance with safety protocols. The scalability and adaptability of those systems advise ability packages past motorcyclist safety, signalling a broader impact on automatic tracking and enforcement mechanisms in numerous real-world situations.[1]-[25]

V. CONCLUSION

Advanced AI algorithms like YOLOv3, YOLOv5, Faster R-CNN, and custom CNNs are remodelling road protection by permitting actual-time, computerized detection of helmetless riders in site visitors' surveillance movies. With accuracy exceeding 90% in many cases, those systems move some distance past mere detection, supplying talents like motorbike identity, registration code reputation, or even car pace estimation. This generates precious records for targeted interventions, potentially saving lives. Real-global deployment requires more advantageous robustness in complicated environments with poor lighting, overlapping gadgets, and diverse climate conditions. Enlarging the datasets to encompass several rider positions, helmet sorts, and placement site visitor situations is critical for broader adaptability and common overall performance. Advanced cameras with better low-slight and weather resistance can appreciably raise actual worldwide accuracy. Functionalities like license plate popularity (OCR), helmet kind class, and cellular telephone detection can offer precious insights for centred enforcement and educational campaigns, in the long run fostering steadier the use of evaluations for everybody. Addressing those limitations and pursuing destiny avenues like deep reading for license plate identity and fall detection can evolve those algorithms into entire protection systems, informing emergency responders and households. This no longer best guarantees rider protection but moreover paves the way for intelligent transportation structures with features like lane change and collision detection, leading to an extra stable and further inexperienced future.[1]-[25]

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