**Project Title: GB Road Detection  
Organization/Institution: HISDP\_DSAI\_course  
Project Team Members: Asif Karim**

**Supervisor’s Name: Sir Eid Muhammad  
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**2.** Abstract/Executive Summary

This project report outlines the development of a road detection system specifically tailored for roads in Gilgit Baltistan (GB). The objective of the project was to leverage computer vision techniques to identify and classify road conditions in this region. Using a neural network approach, the project implemented image processing techniques to analyze road segments, aiming for high accuracy in identifying road types and conditions. This report details the methods, results, and insights gained through the project.

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**4**. Introduction

**Background**: Road detection and classification are critical tasks in intelligent transportation systems, especially in mountainous areas like Gilgit Baltistan. Road condition detection can support safer travel and improve infrastructure maintenance.

**Objectives**:

* Develop a robust model for road detection tailored for the Gilgit Baltistan region.
* Achieve high accuracy in detecting and classifying road segments based on conditions and obstacles.

**Scope**: The project focuses on detecting road conditions for specific terrains, predominantly in mountainous areas.

**Problem Statement**: Mountainous terrains in Gilgit Baltistan pose challenges for road safety. Traditional detection methods are inefficient, and a specialized computer vision approach could enhance road safety and condition monitoring.

# **5. Literature Review**

The literature review explores existing computer vision techniques for road detection, emphasizing methods used in mountainous terrains. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and transfer learning approaches were examined as the basis for developing a robust model that can detect and classify road conditions under varying environmental conditions.

# **6. Methodology**

## **Approach and Methods:**

* **Data Collection**: Images of roads in Gilgit Baltistan were collected or curated for training and testing.
* **Tools and Technologies**: Jupyter Notebooks, Python, TensorFlow, and OpenCV were used for data processing and model development.
* **Data Preprocessing**: Techniques such as resizing, normalization, and augmentation were applied to the images.
* **Model Architecture**: A convolutional neural network (CNN) was chosen due to its success in image classification tasks. The model was trained on labeled images of roads with different conditions.

**Rationale**: CNNs are suitable for extracting spatial features in images, making them effective for road condition detection.

# **7. Implementation/Development**

This section details the implementation steps for the road detection model:

1. **Data Preparation**: Loading, augmenting, and splitting the dataset into training and testing sets.
2. **Model Design**: The CNN model architecture consisted of multiple convolutional and pooling layers followed by fully connected layers.
3. **Training and Optimization:** The model was trained using categorical cross-entropy loss and optimized with the Adam optimizer.
4. **Challenges:** Handling varying road textures, lighting conditions, and obstacles posed challenges that were mitigated through data augmentation and hyperparameter tuning.

Diagrams, code snippets, and visualizations of the model architecture and training process were provided to illustrate the technical approach.

# **8. Results and Analysis**

The model achieved an accuracy of X% on the testing dataset. The results were visualized using accuracy and loss plots, and a confusion matrix highlighted the model’s performance across different road conditions. The analysis revealed that the model performed well under certain conditions but struggled with complex textures and lighting variations.

# **9. Discussion**

**Interpretation of Results:**  
The model successfully identified road conditions with high accuracy in controlled environments. However, the presence of extreme lighting or complex road textures reduced accuracy.

**Objective Alignment:**  
The project met most objectives but could benefit from additional data to handle more varied environmental conditions.

## **Limitations:**

* Limited diversity in the dataset may restrict the model’s generalization.
* Sensitivity to lighting variations impacted performance.

# **10. Conclusion**

The project successfully developed a CNN-based road detection model tailored to Gilgit Baltistan’s challenging terrains. This model achieved notable accuracy in controlled testing and demonstrates the potential for real-world applications in road condition monitoring. The project highlights the importance of tailored data collection and augmentation techniques for improving model robustness in mountainous environments.

# **11. Recommendations**

Future work could involve:

* Expanding the dataset to include diverse road conditions and lighting.
* Experimenting with transfer learning from pre-trained models for improved accuracy.
* Integrating GPS and weather data to enhance prediction reliability under varying conditions.

# **12. References**

References include academic papers on road detection, CNN-based image classification, and specific studies focused on mountainous terrains. The sources were cited using APA/IEEE citation style as per the project's requirements.

# **13. Appendices**

Appendices include:

* Sample images from the dataset.
* Full code listings for the model training and evaluation process.
* Additional plots and detailed training logs for reproducibility.