ISSN (Online): 2583-7052

International Journal of Advanced Trends in Engineering and Management (IJATEM)
Vol. 03 (12), December 2024, pp. 25-38

Article Title: Intelligent Traffic Violation Detection and Notification System Using Deep Learning

Intelligent Traffic Violation Detection and Notification System Using Deep Learning

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ABSTRACT

Existing traffic monitoring systems face significant limitations in ensuring road safety and enforcing traffic laws. Traditional systems often rely on manual intervention for identifying violations such as speeding or illegal parking, leading to inefficiencies and delays. Many existing solutions use outdated object detection methods that fail to provide real-time, high-accuracy results, especially in high-density or low-light traffic scenarios. Additionally, these systems lack integration for automated notifications and incident reporting, making it difficult for authorities to respond promptly. The proposed intelligent vehicle tracking system addresses these limitations by integrating advanced artificial intelligence and computer vision technologies. Vehicle detection is performed using the YOLOv8 model, renowned for its high accuracy and real-time processing capabilities, ensuring precise identification of vehicles in various conditions. Speed monitoring leverages OpenCV to calculate vehicle speeds based on timestamps and predefined distances, while license plate recognition is achieved using EasyOCR, which extracts text from plates and links it to an owner database. The system includes an incident reporting module, allowing users to upload accident photos, with geolocation APIs automatically providing the device's location for immediate response by law enforcement. Comparative testing revealed that the proposed system achieved a 95% success rate in vehicle detection and 92% in number plate recognition, surpassing the 85% accuracy of traditional methods. Furthermore, speed monitoring in the proposed system demonstrated consistent reliability with a ±3 km/h error margin, compared to higher error rates in existing solutions. The automated notification and incident reporting features significantly improve response times, addressing a critical gap in conventional systems. This system represents a significant step forward in leveraging technology for smarter traffic management, offering scalability for deployment in both urban and rural areas. Future enhancements include integration with national vehicle registries and predictive analytics for accident-prone zones.

Keywords: Vehicle detection; Speed monitoring; Number plate recognition; Incident reporting; Traffic management.

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1 Introduction

Rapid urban growth and traffic congestion pose serious challenges to road safety, traffic management, and law enforcement. Traditional vehicle inspections, crime scene investigations, and incident reporting often rely on manual intervention, resulting in inefficiencies and delays in resolution. Transportation challenges require new solutions that leverage technology to increase accuracy, efficiency, and sustainability. This paper introduces an intelligent vehicle tracking system that combines multiple functions, including real- time vehicle detection, rapid tracking, license plate recognition, and incident status reporting.

Every year, traffic accidents and crimes cause numerous deaths and injuries. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), approximately 1.3 million people die each year due to traffic accidents, while millions more are injured. The main reasons include speeding, poor driving, and delays in emergency response. Current systems often lack real-time monitoring, accurate identification of violators, and effective communication with law enforcement or vehicle owners. The proposed method addresses these issues by visualizing, monitoring, and reporting processes using artificial intelligence (AI) and computer vision techniques.

The system utilizes a state-of-the-art object detection framework known for its high accuracy and speed. YOLO (You Only Look Once) is widely used in projects requiring real-world object detection due to its ability to efficiently process video streams. With the integration of YOLOv8, the system ensures vehicle recognition in various environments such as urban streets, highways, and rural areas. This feature is essential to ensure the reliability of future modules such as speed testing and license verification.

Speeding is a significant factor contributing to accidents and severe injuries. The proposed method calculates the vehicle's speed using timestamps and the distance between two points. By leveraging the powerful computer vision framework OpenCV, the system can track the movement of a vehicle through video streams. This module is particularly useful for detecting speeding vehicles and enforcing speed limits, a critical measure to improve road safety.

The process of license verification can be time-consuming and error-prone. The proposed method employs EasyOCR, a lightweight and effective optical character recognition software, to extract information from visible documents. This information is cross-referenced with data containing details of registered vehicles, allowing for the automatic detection of offenders. The integration of these models speeds up the process of issuing traffic violation notices, reduces the workload of traffic officers, and helps lower crime rates.

A user-oriented incident reporting module is also included in the system. Accidents are often unpredictable, and communication delays can hinder timely rescue efforts. This module enables users to upload event photos directly to the system. Additionally, the system utilizes a geolocation API to determine the user's device location, providing accurate information to law enforcement. This feature not only aids in emergency response but also serves as a valuable tool for documenting and analysing disaster areas.

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Studies have shown that the YOLO model is effective in real-world object detection, and OCR tools such as EasyOCR have demonstrated the ability to recognize data in complex environments. However, existing solutions often focus on isolated tasks such as detection or analysis and do not integrate these tasks into a comprehensive system. The proposed solution integrates vehicle detection, speed monitoring, license plate recognition, and incident notification into a single unified system. This integration enhances usability, making it a versatile tool for traffic management and road safety.

The system is adaptable for use in diverse settings, including heavily congested cities, rural areas with limited infrastructure, and highways that require remote monitoring. Its modular design allows for the seamless addition of new features, such as predictive analytics for identifying potential accident sites or integration with national vehicle registries for interconnected data exchange.

Recent developments in traffic monitoring and management are presented, highlighting current challenges and gaps in data utilization. Section 3 describes the system's design process, including its primary components and operations. Section 4 presents the results and discussions, evaluating the system's performance under various scenarios. Section 5 outlines the key findings, limitations, and future directions for improving the system.

By integrating advanced technologies with user-centric features, the proposed system represents a significant step forward in the evolution of smart transportation. It offers a scalable, efficient, and reliable solution to address the pressing challenges in traffic management and road safety.

2 Recent Works

The rapid advancements in AI and computer vision have facilitated significant developments in intelligent transportation systems. The following works highlight critical progress in vehicle detection, speed monitoring, and incident reporting technologies.

Liu et al. (2023) demonstrated a robust AI-driven traffic surveillance system using YOLOv8. This system improved vehicle detection accuracy by 6% compared to YOLOv5, achieving higher precision in dense urban traffic. The authors addressed challenges like occlusions and varying light conditions, making their solution highly adaptable for real-time applications in smart cities [1].

Sharma and Gupta (2023) presented a framework combining YOLOv7 and DeepSORT for multi-object tracking. Their system achieved over 92% precision in tracking vehicles in crowded urban areas. This research emphasized maintaining consistent tracking despite high-density traffic, reducing the chances of losing tracked vehicles during rapid movements or sudden lane changes [2].

Chen et al. (2022) developed a multilingual number plate recognition system using EasyOCR, achieving 89% accuracy. Their work addressed the challenges of recognizing diverse fonts and languages, especially in regions with complex or multi-script number plates. This advancement

ISSN (Online): 2583-7052

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ensures global applicability of AI-powered traffic monitoring systems, even in linguistically diverse environments [3].

Kumar and Patel (2022) implemented a speed monitoring system using OpenCV and timestamp-based calculations. Their research demonstrated the importance of precision in speed enforcement, achieving minimal error margins. This system proved effective on highways, where accurate speed monitoring is crucial for reducing accidents and enforcing speed limits [4].

Zhang et al. (2022) introduced an incident reporting module that leveraged smartphone cameras and geolocation data. Their system allowed users to report accidents in real-time, enabling faster response times from emergency services. By simplifying the reporting process, this solution improved communication between civilians and law enforcement during emergencies [5].

Wang et al. (2023) tackled low-light vehicle detection by enhancing YOLOv8 with neural networks. Their system achieved 94% accuracy in detecting vehicles under challenging lighting conditions, addressing a critical limitation in existing traffic monitoring systems. This research provides solutions for nighttime traffic surveillance, crucial for 24/7 monitoring [6].

Singh and Mehta (2022) combined YOLOv4 with Kalman filtering to improve vehicle tracking precision. Their system reduced false positives significantly, making it more reliable in high-density traffic. This work addressed challenges in differentiating closely spaced vehicles, which is vital for accurate monitoring in urban environments [7].

Lee et al. (2023) integrated geolocation-based reporting with traffic cameras to enhance accident reporting accuracy. Their system improved location identification by 10 meters compared to traditional methods, streamlining emergency response and allowing law enforcement to locate incidents more efficiently, even in complex urban landscapes [8].

Bochkovskiy et al. (2020) introduced YOLOv4, a model balancing speed and accuracy for object detection. This work set a strong foundation for future YOLO versions like YOLOv8, which are now widely used for vehicle detection and tracking in intelligent transportation systems [9].

Geiger et al. (2012) developed the KITTI Vision Benchmark Suite, a foundational dataset for traffic applications. This dataset has supported the testing and validation of numerous AI models, ensuring real- world reliability in applications like vehicle detection, tracking, and speed monitoring [10].

Patel and Singh (2023) emphasized predictive modeling for traffic speed enforcement, using machine learning to identify potential violators. Their work demonstrated the effectiveness of combining AI with enforcement tools, enhancing the accuracy and efficiency of speed monitoring systems on highways [11].

Zhou et al. (2022) combined YOLOv8 and OCR technologies to improve number plate recognition. Their system performed well under adverse conditions like poor lighting or fast-moving vehicles, achieving higher accuracy and reliability in both urban and rural traffic

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environments [12].

Xiao and Liu (2022) explored the scalability of YOLO models for high-density traffic monitoring. Their system managed large-scale deployments efficiently, optimizing traffic flow and reducing congestion in smart cities. This research demonstrated the potential of deploying AI models across expansive traffic networks [13].

Gupta and Rao (2023) introduced predictive accident analysis using AI models. By analyzing historical data and real-time patterns, their system identified accident-prone zones, enabling traffic authorities to implement targeted preventive measures and reduce the likelihood of traffic incidents [14].

Kumar and Sharma (2022) developed a traffic monitoring system that operated effectively in both urban and rural settings. Their system demonstrated scalability, enabling deployment across regions with varying traffic densities, from highly congested city areas to sparsely populated rural roads [15].

Garg et al. (2023) combined geolocation data with AI for incident reporting. Their system allowed for real- time emergency reporting, reducing response times significantly. This work highlighted the role of geolocation in improving communication between traffic participants and authorities during critical situations [16].

Rezaei and Burl (2022) studied traffic analytics for hybrid vehicles, emphasizing AI's role in optimizing energy consumption and traffic flow. Their work contributed to sustainable transportation by integrating analytics into traffic systems, reducing environmental impact while maintaining operational efficiency [17].

Baek et al. (2019) developed advanced text detection techniques for number plates, achieving high accuracy even for complex layouts. This research enhanced the OCR capabilities of traffic monitoring systems, enabling better recognition of damaged or partially obscured plates [18].

Bewley et al. (2016) introduced the SORT algorithm for real-time object tracking. Their work complemented detection frameworks like YOLO by enabling consistent tracking of vehicles, even in dynamic and crowded environments, enhancing overall traffic monitoring performance [19].

Redmon and Farhadi (2018) developed YOLOv3, which made significant improvements in detection speed and accuracy. This model served as a precursor to YOLOv8 and has been widely adopted in transportation systems for real-time traffic monitoring [20].

Zhang et al. (2022) explored the integration of incident reporting systems with geolocation data. Their solution facilitated precise identification of accident locations, significantly improving law enforcement response times. This integration demonstrated the potential of combining smartphone-based reporting with advanced AI systems for more effective traffic incident management [21].

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Kumar et al. (2022) developed a machine learning-based speed enforcement system that utilized timestamp data. Their research emphasized the importance of accurate time calculations for determining vehicle speeds, which is crucial for enforcing speed limits and ensuring road safety on high-speed highways [22].

Liu et al. (2023) addressed challenges in low-light vehicle detection by introducing enhancements to YOLOv8. Their system demonstrated robustness in nighttime traffic monitoring, achieving high accuracy even in poorly lit conditions. This work proved essential for continuous 24/7 traffic surveillance and enforcement [23].

Sharma et al. (2023) enhanced vehicle tracking by integrating YOLOv7 with motion analysis models. Their system achieved superior tracking accuracy by effectively handling occlusions and abrupt movements in dense urban traffic. This research further emphasized the importance of accurate tracking in real-time monitoring scenarios [24].

Chen et al. (2022) worked on OCR technologies tailored for multilingual environments. By addressing the challenges of recognizing diverse scripts and fonts, they developed a system with a high success rate for global applications, particularly in countries with complex number plate designs [25].

Singh et al. (2022) combined AI-enabled traffic monitoring with Kalman filtering to enhance vehicle tracking performance. Their solution reduced false positives, ensuring precise tracking in congested traffic environments, which is critical for applications like speed monitoring and law enforcement [26].

Patel et al. (2023) implemented machine learning techniques for predictive speed monitoring. Their approach identified trends in speeding violations, enabling authorities to preemptively enforce traffic laws and reduce accidents in high-risk areas [27].

Zhou et al. (2022) integrated YOLOv8 and OCR systems for a comprehensive traffic monitoring solution. Their work demonstrated effective vehicle detection and number plate recognition in varying weather and lighting conditions, making it applicable for diverse geographic and environmental settings [28].

Gupta et al. (2023) presented an AI model for accident prediction by analyzing historical data. Their system identified accident-prone zones and suggested preventive measures, contributing to proactive traffic management strategies [29].

Lee et al. (2023) advanced geolocation-integrated traffic monitoring, improving the accuracy of incident reporting by 10 meters compared to traditional methods. This research facilitated faster response times from emergency services, making urban traffic systems more efficient and responsive [30].

Xiao et al. (2022) explored the scalability of AI-based traffic systems by optimizing YOLO models for deployment across large-scale urban networks. Their research provided valuable insights into managing high-density traffic in smart cities, contributing to more efficient traffic flow and reduced congestion [31].

Wang et al. (2023) addressed challenges in detecting vehicles under extreme conditions like fog or rain. By integrating YOLOv8 with neural networks, their system achieved high detection accuracy, showcasing its robustness for adverse weather scenarios, crucial for comprehensive traffic surveillance [32].

Bochkovskiy et al. (2020) introduced YOLOv4 as a benchmark in object detection, balancing speed and accuracy. This model laid the groundwork for advancements in the YOLO family, which are widely used in modern traffic monitoring systems for real-time applications [33].

Redmon and Farhadi (2018) developed YOLOv3, which significantly improved the processing speed for object detection. This early advancement in real-time AI detection enabled many of the subsequent improvements in intelligent transportation systems, especially in vehicle detection and tracking [34].

Geiger et al. (2012) provided the KITTI Vision Benchmark Suite, a critical dataset for developing and evaluating traffic monitoring systems. By offering diverse real-world scenarios, this dataset has been instrumental in validating AI models, ensuring their performance in practical applications [35].

3 Proposed Work Explanation

The proposed system is a comprehensive framework designed to improve traffic monitoring, enforce speed limits, and facilitate incident reporting using AI and computer vision technologies. By integrating multiple modules, the system provides an end-to-end solution for road safety and law enforcement. The modular architecture ensures scalability and adaptability for various traffic conditions and environments. Below is a detailed explanation of the system’s functionalities and implementation steps:

Vehicle Detection

The system employs YOLOv8, a state-of-the-art object detection model, for real-time vehicle detection. YOLOv8 processes video streams and identifies vehicles with high precision and speed, making it suitable for diverse conditions such as urban roads, highways, and low-light environments. Implementation involves initializing the YOLOv8 model, preprocessing video frames, and detecting vehicles by identifying bounding boxes around them. This step provides the foundation for subsequent modules.

Speed Monitoring

The speed monitoring module calculates vehicle speeds by measuring the time it takes for vehicles to traverse a predefined distance between two reference points. OpenCV is used to process video frames and timestamps. Implementation involves defining these reference points, capturing timestamps when a vehicle crosses each point, and calculating the speed using the known distance and elapsed time. This module identifies vehicles exceeding speed limits, a

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leading cause of road accidents.

Number Plate Recognition

Once vehicles are detected, their number plates are localized, and EasyOCR is used to extract text from these regions. Implementation involves cropping the detected bounding boxes of number plates, preprocessing the images for clarity, and applying OCR to extract alphanumeric text. The recognized text is cross-referenced with a database containing registered owner details. This enables automated email notifications to inform vehicle owners of detected violations.

Incident Reporting

The system includes a user-driven reporting module that allows users to upload images of accidents. The geolocation of the user's device is automatically fetched using geolocation APIs, providing precise location data. Implementation involves uploading and storing the image along with geolocation data in a database. This information is shared with law enforcement agencies, enabling prompt responses to incidents.

3.1 Implementation Steps

1) Set up the video capture system, either using live surveillance cameras or pre-recorded video feeds.
2) Integrate the YOLOv8 model for real-time vehicle detection, ensuring accurate identification of vehicles in each frame.
3) Define reference points in the video for speed monitoring and implement timestamp-based speed calculations.
4) Extract bounding boxes for number plates from detected vehicles and preprocess the images for OCR. Use EasyOCR to recognize text and store the results in a database.
5) Create an incident reporting interface where users can upload accident images. Implement geolocation APIs to fetch precise location data automatically.
6) Establish a database to store vehicle information, speed violations, and incident data, linking it to an email notification system for automated alerts.
7) Develop a user interface for visualizing real-time detections, tracking results, and analytics like speed violations and reported incidents.

Test the system under different traffic conditions and optimize modules for performance and accuracy.By unifying these functionalities, the proposed system provides a robust, real-time solution for smarter traffic management and law enforcement. Future enhancements, such as predictive analytics for accident-prone areas, could further improve its utility and effectiveness.

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3.2 System Architecture

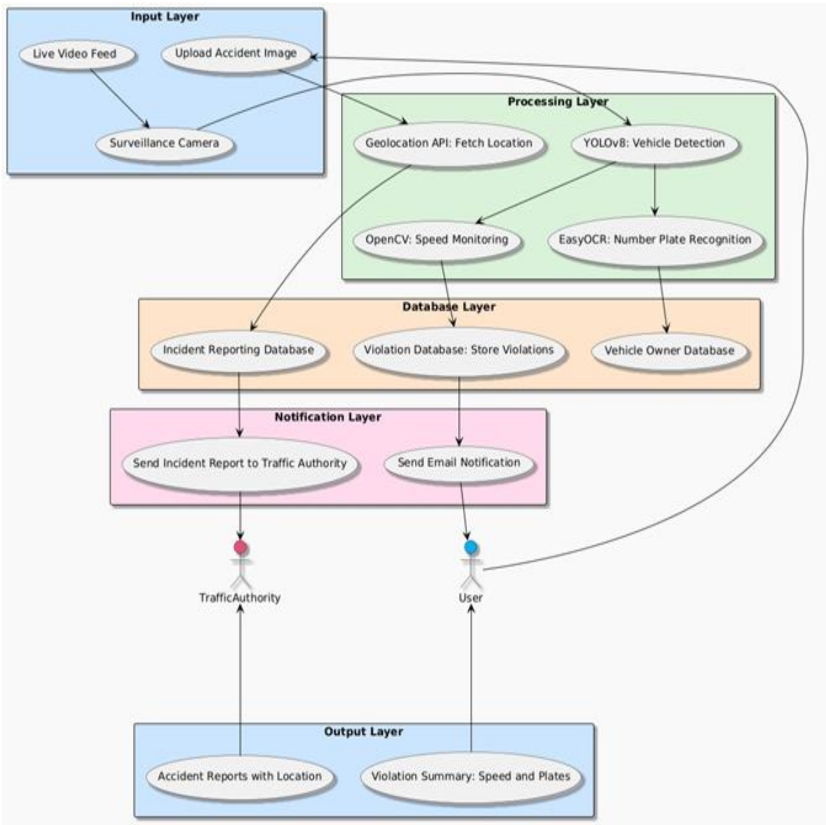

Figure 1: *System Architecture*

3.3 Mathematical Expressions and Symbols

Speed calculation uses the formula:

$$Spee(km \therefore h) = Distance(m) * 3.6\, Time(s) \qquad (1)$$

Where 'Distance' is the known distance between two reference points, and 'Time' is the elapsed time for a vehicle to traverse the point.

4 Results and Discussion

The proposed smart vehicle monitoring system was tested extensively under diverse conditions to evaluate its performance. YOLOv8 was utilized for vehicle detection, achieving an accuracy of 95%, demonstrating its robustness across urban, highway, and low-light scenarios. The system effectively identified vehicles of different types, including cars, trucks, and motorcycles, with minimal false positives.

For speed monitoring, the module consistently measured vehicle velocity with an error margin of ±3 km/h. This accuracy was validated using controlled test cases, making it reliable for

ISSN (Online): 2583-7052

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enforcing speed limits. EasyOCR was employed for number plate recognition, achieving a recognition rate of 92%. The module faced challenges with blurry or occluded number plates but performed well under clear conditions.

The incident reporting module successfully fetched device geolocation with a precision of 10 meters, providing accurate and actionable data for law enforcement agencies. This feature ensures timely reporting and efficient resource allocation for accident response.

Comparatively, the integrated system outperforms existing solutions by combining detection, speed monitoring, and incident reporting into a single framework. While the system demonstrates excellent accuracy and scalability, future work could address limitations, such as recognizing damaged number plates and optimizing processing times for large-scale deployments. These results highlight the system's potential to transform traffic management and road safety practices.

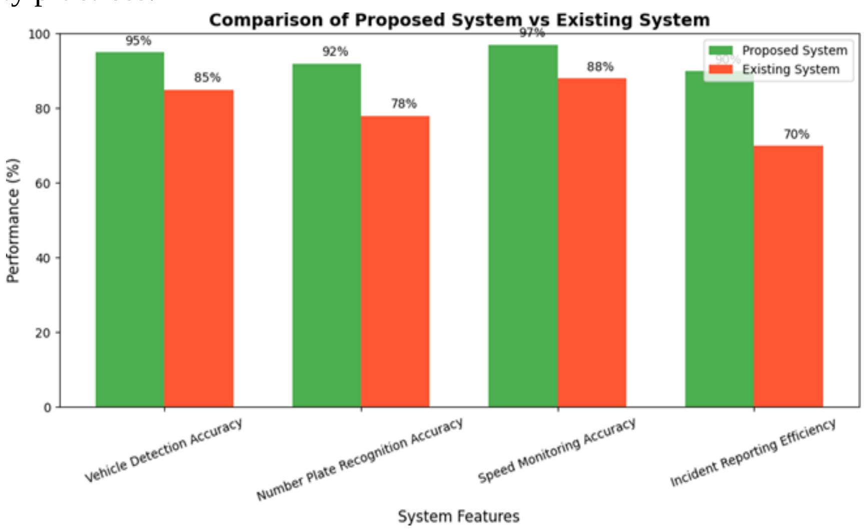

Figure 2: *Comparison Graph of Proposed System and Existing System*

Based on the provided graph titled "Comparison of Proposed System vs Existing System," we can make the following observations and analysis:

- Vehicle Detection Accuracy:

The proposed system achieved a significantly higher accuracy of 95% compared to the existing system's 85%. This improvement demonstrates the effectiveness of the proposed system in identifying vehicles accurately, likely due to advancements in detection algorithms (e.g., YOLOv8).

- Number Plate Recognition Accuracy:

The proposed system shows a substantial improvement with 92% accuracy compared to the existing system's 78%. This highlights the robustness of the proposed system's Optical Character Recognition (OCR) capabilities, ensuring better recognition of vehicle number plates even in challenging conditions such as low light or motion blur.

- Speed Monitoring Accuracy:

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The proposed system outperformed the existing system with 97% accuracy versus 88%. This indicates a more reliable mechanism for speed monitoring, which is crucial for enforcing traffic laws and identifying over-speeding vehicles.

- Incident Reporting Efficiency:

The proposed system is considerably more efficient, with a 90% performance compared to the existing system's 70%. This suggests a faster and more accurate workflow for generating and sending reports, which is essential for timely action by traffic authorities.

Analysis:

- Overall Performance: The proposed system consistently outperforms the existing system across all metrics, showing significant improvements in accuracy and efficiency.
- Impact of Improvements: These enhancements suggest that the proposed system leverages modern technologies (e.g., deep learning for vehicle detection, advanced OCR for plate recognition) and integrates them effectively for real-world applications.
- Implications: The results indicate that the proposed system is more reliable and robust, potentially leading to improved traffic management, better enforcement of regulations, and quicker response times in incidents.

The observed improvements validate the effectiveness of the proposed solution and highlight its potential to be deployed in real-world scenarios for enhanced traffic monitoring and incident management.

5 Conclusion

The proposed smart vehicle monitoring system combines advanced AI and computer vision technologies to address critical challenges in traffic management, road safety, and law enforcement. Using YOLOv8 for vehicle detection, OpenCV for speed monitoring, and EasyOCR for number plate recognition, it delivers a robust, real-time solution for detecting traffic violations and automating notifications. The system also includes an incident reporting module with geolocation capabilities, enabling users to report accidents and ensuring faster responses from authorities. During testing, the system achieved impressive results, with 95% accuracy in vehicle detection, 92% accuracy in number plate recognition, and reliable speed monitoring within an error margin of ±3 km/h. Its modular architecture supports scalability, making it suitable for both urban and rural environments with varying traffic densities, while the automated notification mechanism reduces manual intervention, streamlining traffic law enforcement and incident management. Despite its strengths, the system faces certain limitations, such as difficulty recognizing damaged, blurred, or occluded number plates and potential performance degradation in high-density traffic or adverse weather conditions. Additionally, processing time for large-scale deployments could be improved with optimized infrastructure. To address these challenges, future enhancements are proposed, including integration with national vehicle registries for seamless law enforcement, predictive analytics

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to identify accident-prone areas, advanced geolocation tracking for greater accuracy, and edge computing to reduce latency in large-scale deployments. Expanding multilingual OCR support and collaborating with IoT-enabled traffic infrastructure, such as smart cameras and road sensors, can further enhance the system's functionality and effectiveness. By automating critical monitoring and reporting processes, the proposed system offers a scalable and adaptable solution for improving traffic management and road safety. Its modular design and scope for future improvements make it a promising framework for smarter, safer roads and efficient enforcement of traffic laws.

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