IJIRIS: International Journal of Innovative Research in Information Security
Volume 10, Issue 04, May 2024
E-ISSN: 2349-7017
P-ISSN: 2349-7009
https://www.ijiris.com/archives

Implementation of Vehicle Detection and Tracking Model Using YOLO and DeepSORT for Controlling Traffic Rule Violation

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Publication History
Manuscript Reference No: IJIRIS/RS/Vol.10/Issue04/MYIS10095
Research Article | Open Access | Double-Blind Peer-Reviewed | Article ID: IJIRIS/RS/Vol.10/Issue04/MYIS10095
Received: 07, April 2024|Revised:16, April 2024 | Accepted: 27, April 2024 Published Online: 07, May 2024 Volume 2024
Article ID MYIS10095 http://www.ijiris.com/volumes/Vol10/iss-04/16.MYIS10095.pdf
Article Citation: Divya,Shounak,Shashi,Shravani(2024). Implementation of Vehicle Detection and Tracking Model Using YOLO and DeepSORT for Controlling Traffic Rule Violation. International Journal of Innovative Research in Information Security, Volume 10, Issue 04, Pages 210-214
doi:> https://doi.org/10.26562/ijiris.2024.v1004.16
BibTex key: Divya@2024Implementation

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Abstract – The field of computer vision has advanced significantly in the last several years, especially in the areas of object tracking and detection. This research offers a thorough analysis of the use of a vehicle tracking and detection model that makes use of DeepSORT (Deep Simple Online and Realtime Tracking) for tracking and YOLOv8 (You Only Look Once version 8) for detection. By combining these state-of-the-art methods, it will be possible to track and identify vehicles in a variety of situations in real-time, improving surveillance and traffic management as well as autonomous vehicle navigation. This project intends to develop computer vision applications in the transportation and surveillance sectors by means of a thorough examination and experimentation.

Keywords–Traffic management, surveillance systems, autonomous navigation, object identification, object tracking, YOLOv8, DeepSORT, Computer Vision, and vehicle tracking.

I.INTRODUCTION

In the realm of computer vision, the task of detecting and tracking objects in real-time video streams has garnered significant attention due to its wide-ranging applications in various domains such as surveillance, autonomous navigation, and traffic management. Of particular interest is the detection and tracking of vehicles, which plays a crucial role in numerous societal and industrial applications. Traditional methods for vehicle detection and tracking often rely on handcrafted features and sequential processing, leading to limitations in terms of accuracy, efficiency, and scalability, especially in dynamic and cluttered environments. However, recent advancements in deep learning techniques have revolutionized this field, enabling the development of robust and efficient models for object detection and tracking. This project focuses on the implementation of vehicle detection and tracking model using two state-of-the-art techniques: YOLOv8 (You Only Look Once version 8) for detection and DeepSORT (Deep Simple Online and Realtime Tracking) for tracking. YOLOv8 is a real-time object detection system that adopts a single neural network to simultaneously predict bounding boxes and class probabilities for multiple objects in an image or video frame. Its unified architecture enables fast and accurate object detection, making it well-suited for real-time applications.

On the other hand, DeepSORT represents a sophisticated tracking algorithm that combines deep association metrics with the Kalman filter to achieve robust and accurate tracking of objects in video sequences. YOLO (You Only Look Once) can significantly enhance traffic rule management through its ability to detect various elements on the road, such as vehicles, pedestrians, traffic signs, and signals, in real-time. By deploying YOLO-based systems at intersections or along roadways, traffic authorities can efficiently monitor compliance with traffic rules, such as red light violations, illegal parking, and lane discipline. Additionally, YOLO can aid in identifying and tracking traffic offenders, enabling authorities to take appropriate enforcement actions swiftly. Integrating YOLO with smart traffic management systems can enhance overall road safety, improve traffic flow, and contribute to more effective enforcement of traffic regulations.

II. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

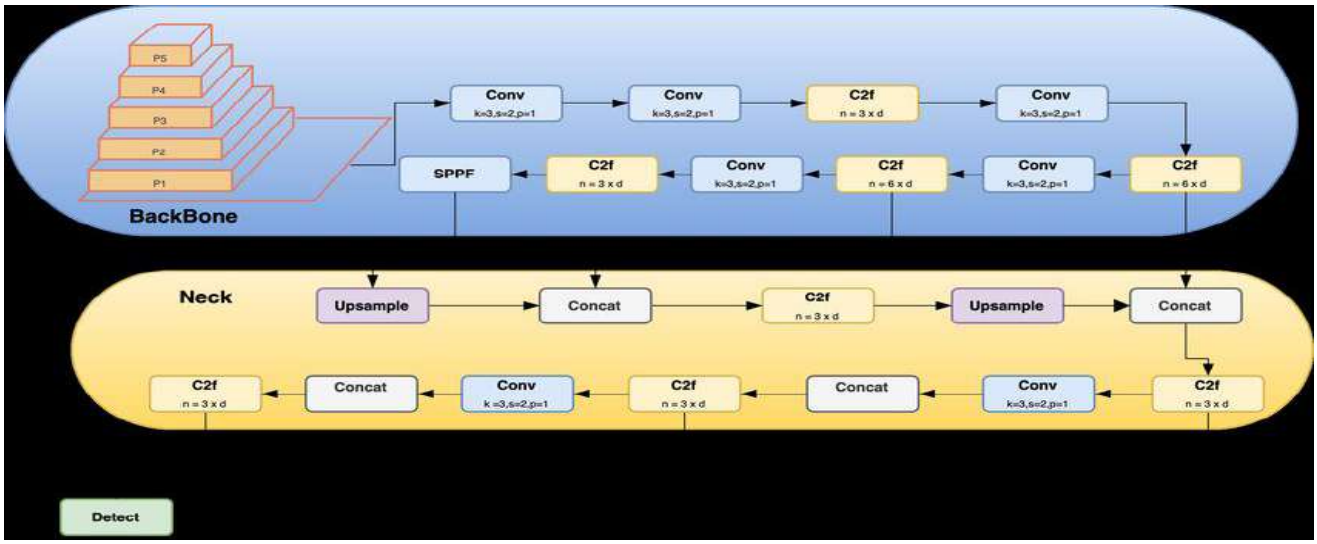

Fig 2.1: Architecture of YOLOv8

YOLOv8, or You Only Look Once version 8, is an object identification system designed to quickly and accurately identify things in pictures or videos. YOLOv8's architecture can be divided into multiple essential parts:

Core Network: A backbone convolutional neural network (CNN) is usually used by YOLOv8 to extract features from the input image. High-level features necessary for object detection are captured by this backbone network.

Darknet, a customized CNN architecture created especially for YOLO, or other well-liked architectures like ResNet, Darknet-53, or CSPDarknet are common alternatives for the backbone network.

Pyramid Network with Features (FPN): A Feature Pyramid Network (FPN) is frequently used by YOLOv8 to recognize objects at various scales. FPN assists in managing items with different sizes by obtaining feature extraction across various spatial resolutions. Typically, FPN is made up of lateral connections that combine features from several backbone network layers to create feature maps at various scales.

Head of Detection: YOLOv8's detection head is in charge of producing bounding box and class probability forecasts. YOLOv8 usually uses a grid-based method to forecast bounding boxes, in which the input image is partitioned into a grid of cells. The task of estimating a predetermined number of bounding boxes falls on each cell. YOLOv8 predicts the center coordinates, width, and height of each bounding box as well as the class probabilities for each class and confidence scores indicating the presence of an object within the bounding box.

Layer of Output: YOLOv8's output layer integrates forecasts from several scales. This produces the class probabilities and final set of bounding boxes. Just the most certain detections are kept after superfluous bounding box filters are removed using non-maximum suppression (NMS).

Instruction Procedure: Typically, labeled datasets are used to train YOLOv8 using methods like stochastic gradient descent and backpropagation. Localization loss (e.g., smooth L1 loss), confidence loss (e.g., binary cross-entropy loss), and class probability loss (e.g., categorical cross-entropy loss) are typically the components of the loss function used to train YOLOv8.Because YOLOv8 is trained end-to-end, its backbone, detection head, and other network components are all simultaneously tuned during training.

III.TECHNIQUES

YOLOv8 (You Only Look Once version 8): The most recent edition of the YOLO series, YOLOv8 (You Only Look Once version 8) is renowned for its effectiveness and precision in object detection tasks. YOLOv8 uses a single convolutional neural network (CNN) to forecast bounding boxes and class probabilities for many objects in a single pass, in contrast to typical object recognition techniques that rely on region proposal networks and multiple processing stages. Because of its unified architecture, YOLOv8 can achieve high accuracy and real-time performance, which makes it perfect for applications that need quick and precise object recognition. To further enhance efficiency and robustness, YOLOv8 also includes a number of architectural improvements, such as focus loss and feature pyramid networks (FPN).

DeepSORT (Deep Simple Online and Realtime Tracking): The difficulties of multi-object tracking in intricate and dynamic situations are tackled by the cutting-edge tracking algorithm DeepSORT. DeepSORT, which builds on the foundations of the SORT (Simple Online and Realtime Tracking) algorithm, combines the Kalman filter and deep association metrics to provide reliable and accurate object tracking. To be more precise, DeepSORT uses a deep appearance descriptor to calculate similarity scores between objects that are recognized in different frames, which allows for consistent identification of objects over time. Furthermore, DeepSORT uses the Kalman filter to manage occlusions and predict object trajectories, guaranteeing reliable tracking even in difficult situations.

IV. APPLICATIONS

Traffic Management Systems: The model can be deployed in traffic management systems to monitor and analyze traffic flow, detect congestion, and optimize traffic signals in real-time, thereby improving overall traffic efficiency and reducing congestion.

A. Smart Cities: In the context of smart cities, the model can contribute to intelligent transportation systems by providing valuable insights into vehicle movement patterns, facilitating data-driven decision-making for urban planning and infrastructure development.

B. Surveillance and Security: Utilizing the model in surveillance systems enhances security measures by enabling real-time monitoring and tracking of vehicles in sensitive areas such as airports, borders, and critical infrastructure facilities.

C. Autonomous Vehicle Navigation: The model's accurate detection and tracking capabilities are essential for autonomous vehicles to perceive and interact with their surrounding environment, thereby enhancing safety and efficiency in autonomous navigation scenarios.

D. Law Enforcement: Law enforcement agencies can leverage the model for automated license plate recognition (ALPR) and vehicle tracking, aiding in the enforcement of traffic laws, identification of stolen vehicles, and investigation of criminal activities.

E. Parking Management: By integrating the model with parking management systems, operators can efficiently monitor parking lots, identify available parking spaces, and manage parking violations, optimizing parking space utilization and enhancing user experience.

F. Public Transportation Systems: The model can be applied to monitor public transportation vehicles such as buses and trains, enabling authorities to track vehicle locations, manage schedules, and improve service reliability for commuters.

G. Fleet Management: Businesses operating fleets of vehicles, such as logistics companies and transportation services, can utilize the model for real-time tracking of their vehicles, optimizing route planning, and improving operational efficiency.

H. Emergency Response: During emergency situations such as natural disasters or accidents, the model can aid emergency responders in quickly assessing the situation, identifying vehicles requiring assistance, and coordinating rescue efforts more effectively.

V. RESULTS

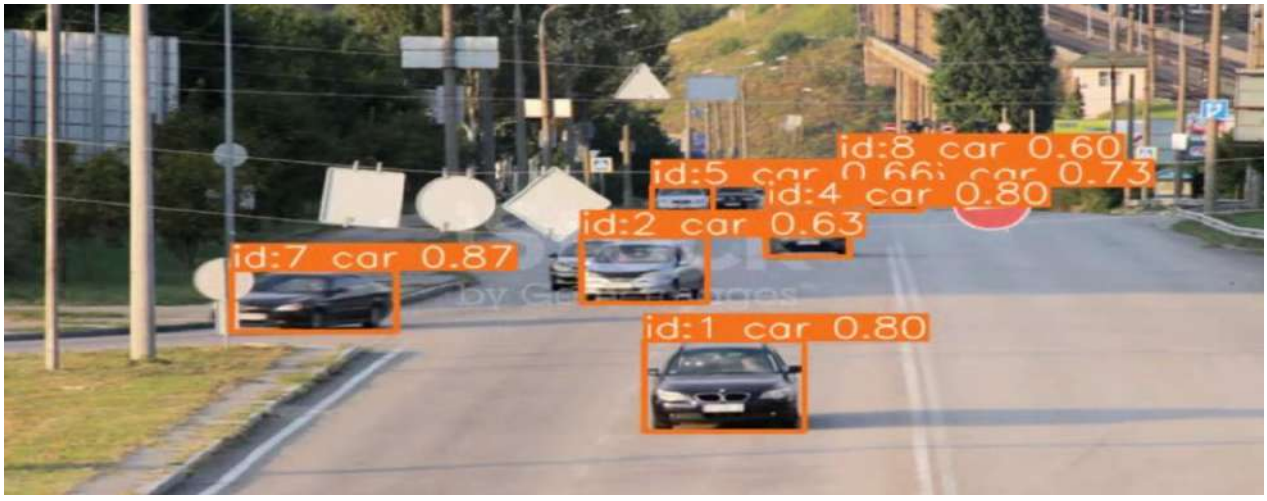

Fig 5.1: Tracking & Detecting of the Vehicle

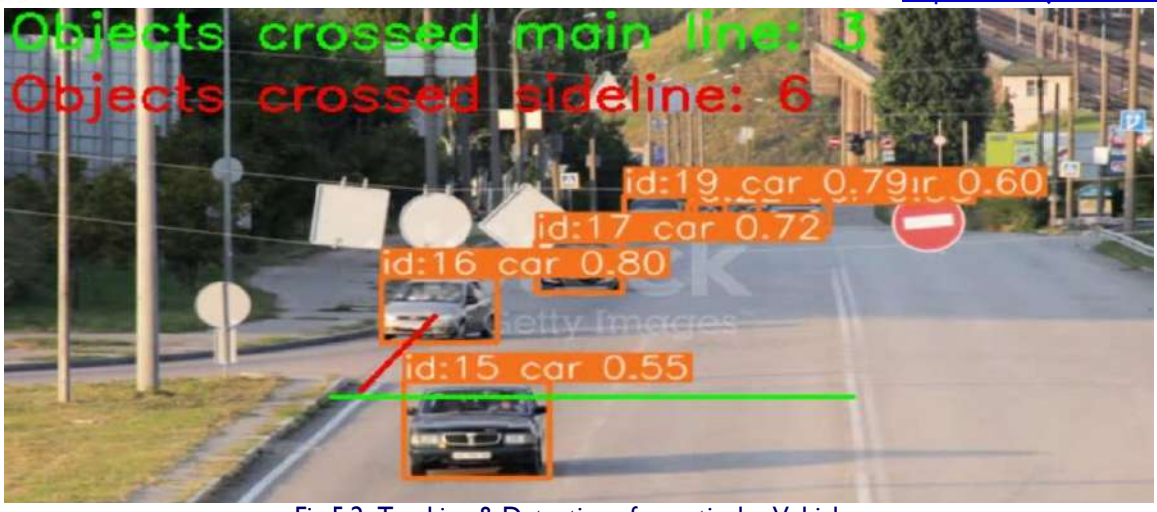

Fig 5.2: Tracking & Detecting of a particular Vehicle

Fig 5.3: Detect the License Plate

VI. SCOPE OF FUTURE APPLICATION

Further developments in the field of computer vision could result from the application of YOLOv8 and DeepSORT in a vehicle detection and tracking model. A possible direction for future work is to make the model more flexible in response to different environmental circumstances and scenarios. This can include optimizing performance in difficult environments, such busy cities or remote areas with inadequate infrastructure, by adding domain-specific features and fine-tuning parameters. Furthermore, current research endeavors seek to expand the model's functionality by including multi-modal sensor data, such as LiDAR, radar, and thermal imaging, to improve perception and tracking precision, especially in unfavorable weather or dimly illuminated areas. Furthermore, there are prospects for future implementation due to the evolution of hardware technology. Tensor processing units (TPUs) and neuromorphic chips, two types of specialized processors and accelerators designed specifically for deep learning tasks, may make it possible to implement the model on edge devices with constrained computational resources. The decentralization of processing capacity enables autonomous vehicles to travel safely and effectively in dynamic situations by facilitating real-time inference and decision-making directly on vehicles or inside distributed sensor networks. Furthermore, subsequent iterations can concentrate on broadening the model's scope beyond conventional applications centered around vehicles. For example, there is potential to solve wider socioeconomic and environmental concerns through adaptations for tracking and detecting pedestrians in congested urban situations or monitoring wildlife in natural ecosystems. To drive the development and adoption of these future implementations, promote multidisciplinary research, and expedite the translation of breakthroughs into workable solutions, collaboration between academics, industry, and policymakers is essential. In the end, YOLOv8 and DeepSORT-based vehicle detection and tracking model expansion and improvement have the ability to completely transform surveillance, transportation, and other fields, paving the way for a more interconnected, effective, and sustainable future.

VII. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the implementation of a vehicle detection and tracking model using YOLOv8 and DeepSORT represents a significant advancement in the field of computer vision, particularly in the domains of transportation and surveillance. Through the integration of state-of-the-art techniques, the proposed model offers real-time and accurate detection and tracking capabilities, thereby facilitating improved traffic management, enhanced surveillance systems, and safer autonomous navigation.

The findings and insights obtained from this research contribute to the broader discourse on computer vision applications and pave the way for future innovations and advancements in the field. As technologies continue to evolve, further research and development efforts hold promise for extending the capabilities of the model and addressing emerging challenges in transportation, surveillance, and beyond.

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