Traffic accident monitoring system using deep learning

A. Manikandan1*, R. Anandan2

1Department of Computer Science & Engineering, Vels Institute of Science, Technology & Advanced Studies(VISTAS), Chennai, India.
2Department of Computer Science & Engineering, Vels Institute of Science, Technology & Advanced Studies(VISTAS), Chennai, India.
*Corresponding author E-mail: mani.se@velsuniv.ac.in

Abstract

A short time period in development of rural places and public vehicle transportation system globally increased. The road accident are increased by the traffic problems last five years. It is a big problem of human society. These traffic accident are how can we happen and how to solve traffic management. Here we collect the traffic accident data and GPS record data using these data to build a deep learning model of stochastic gradient descent learning algorithm method used to solve critical problem of a traffic accident risk.

Index Terms: Deep learning, GPS, stochastic gradient descent.

1. Introduction

The Transport system in the modern cities are well developed and continue to growth. Transport vehicle are rapidly increased in modern cities. these growing Transportation system are creating a problem of Traffic jams and traffic accident are day by day increased. Nowadays we improve our transport system using GPS monitoring and surveillance cameras, these are used to predict the traffic monitoring, now everyone use the android mobile to create the application for traffic locating and the vehicle moving system. the peak time traffic data and moving vehicle information with GPS record to show able the drives to verify the traffic locating information and choose to less traffic locality information and choose to less traffic area to predict traffic jams. In India collecting the report of traffic accident data year wise released by Indian health organization 2016. The data said every year increasing the traffic accident and affecting most of them injured and died. What reasons to traffic accident means drivers activity, signal problem, proper road and weather condition. These reasons are finding and analyzing to reduce the traffic accident rate. Here we collect large amount of traffic data in India last five years 2012 to 2016 traffic accident data around 24lakhs in the traffic monitoring system to build a deep learning model structure use to predict traffic accident data.

2. System overview

In this method using deep learning of every single data to be analyzed in the system model. Here collecting the big and heterogeneous data of traffic accident data and GPS record data to be added in the system deeper model the user can be access the data in the way of input to the system model and pass the value to a instructions steps to move the data collection portion. In the data collection collect the expect data to the user. Next to the steps pass on the data analysis. This steps to analyzed the user needs data to be analyzed from deeper model. The deeper architecture provide the correct locating of traffic accident data and user change the route of traffic less areas. The user want to moving the traffic less areas and free from the driving tension.

The driver gets exact data and travel along the data. Customers reduce the stress of traffic jams. In that model to be executed the traffic jams are easily located and change of traffic less route areas. It is helpful to the drivers GPS monitoring and passing the easiest travelling way of traffic less routes to be used.
3. Deep learning overview

Learning is the process knowing about the new one. In that learning different types of visual, logical, solitary, physical, verbal and social learning. These are the basic learning method learn something new and different. Here using the deep learning find the neural networks. In that learning learn by several layer of nodes. Both input and output can be analyzed layer by layer in that deep learning method. Here four types of deep learning unsupervised networks, pertained networks, convolutional neural networks, recurrent neural networks and recursive neural networks. Just as our brains seem to, we have always had good algorithms for learning the weights in networks with 1 hidden layer but these algorithms are not good at learning the weights for networks with more hidden layers. Reminder/quick-explanation of how neural network weights are learned is the idea of unsupervised feature learning (why ‘intermediate features’ are important for difficult classification tasks, and how NNs seem to naturally learn them) The ‘breakthrough’ – the simple trick for training Deep neural networks.

Deep learning, it is used to learn a complex data problems. It is access a hierarchically represents the abstract data. Complex and abstract data passing through the different stages of layer to be transformed. Deep learning mainly focuses in that Learning from the order high level to low level data. For example recognizing words from audio, and object form the images, and poses video form the movements this reason for the movement of deep learning.

Advantages of data tagging, image and speech recognition, information retrieval, natural languages processing. These algorithms are used most popular, there are deep boltzman machine, restricted boltzman machine, deep belief networks, convolutional, stacked auto encoder. Deep boltzman machine is used to layer by layer learning.it is used to finding the multiple hidden layers. Restricted boltzman machine, no visible unit and no hidden. In that no visible unit is not connected to any other visible unit structure. Here no hidden unit data is not connected to the other hidden unit. Restricted boltzman machine is used as that raw data into hidden units. Reconstruction of errors. Deep belief networks is used to learn multilayer of randomly learning the data and hidden variables are detector. Convolutional neural networks is used to high level image to low level image can be classified. Convolutional layers are three types convolutional layer, pooling layer, dense layer. Convolutional layer is used specified convolutional filter used for splitting the data. Pooling layer is used to reduce the dimensionality of the pixels. Dense layer is used check the connection between every node to every node in the layer. Stacked auto encoder is used to capture the structure of input data to rebuild the input in the output layer. These are learning algorithm are described. Here used stochastic descent deep learning algorithm are used to predict the traffic accident risk.

4. Implementation of deep learning

Here any optimization needs, our main idea is to reduce the relating to the function a particular way that relating task calculate the comparison of the true getting result and the assuming the related result. This method we will be using the objective function and loss function described.

$$\min_x \sum_{i=1}^N f_i(x; y_i)$$

We must need to get the real fact of resulting data to be reduced. Here using the method of deep learning used to predicting the exact result of the data. Stochastic gradient descent method is used repeating the process of analyzing the traffic monitoring and get the exact result of the function. Previously using the target is less than areas to predict function, but now increasing the access areas and getting the true result with the help of this method.

Large scale optimization

$$h(x) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N f_i(x; y_i)$$

here entire data cannot be used to calculate of this method. Because layer by layer analysis the data. Computing the gradient takes o(n) time.

$$\nabla h(x) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \nabla f_i(x; y_i)$$

(3)

Gradient descent with big data

$$\nabla h(x) = \frac{1}{2N} \sum_{i=1}^N \nabla f_i(x; y_i) + \frac{1}{2N} \sum_{i=1}^N \nabla f_i(x; y_i)$$

(4)

every iteration can be used to select a data in a randomized. Here data are spreading in a traffic layer accessing the data one by one analyzed.

Step 1. Estimate a starting design $x$ and set the iteration counter $k=0$. Select a convergence parameter $\epsilon > 0$.

Step 2. Calculate the gradient of $f(x)$ at the point $x$ as.

$$c(k) = \nabla f(x(k))$$

calculate $\|c\|_2 < \epsilon$ and then stop the iteration process as $x^* = x(k)$ is a minimum point. Otherwise, go to Step 3.

Step 3. Let the search direction at the current point $x(k)$ as $d(k) = c(k)$.

Step 4. Calculate a step size $\alpha(k)$ to minimize $f(x(k) + \alpha(k)d(k))$. A one-dimensional search is used to determine $\alpha(k)$.

Step 5. Update the design as $x(k+1) = x(k) + \alpha(k)d(k)$.

Set $k=k+1$ and go to Step 2.

![Figure 2: Deep learning descent method for traffic method.](image)

The algorithm for descent understood this only an approximation of the real gradient but it can be proven that we will order to reach the minimum by following this gradient.

There are many advantages to using Stochastic Gradient Descent learning algorithm can be summarizing in follows.

$$x_{t+1} = x_t - \alpha \nabla f(x_t; y_t)$$

(5)

$$E[x_{t+1}] = E[x_t] - \alpha \nabla f(x_t; y_t)$$

(6)

$$E[x_t] = \alpha \sum_i \nabla f(x_t; y_t)$$

(7)

Stochastic gradient descent convergence

$$x_{t+1} - x^* = x_t - x^* - \alpha (\nabla h(x_t) - \nabla h(x^*)) - \alpha (\nabla f(x_t; y_t) - \nabla h(x_t))$$

(8)

Stochastic gradient descent convergence

$$\mathbb{V}ar(x_{t+1} - x^*) = \mathbb{V}ar((1 - \alpha^2 \mathbb{V}^2 h(x_t))(x_t - x^*) - \alpha (\nabla f(x_t; y_t) - \nabla h(x_t))x_t)$$

(9)

Stochastic gradient descent convergence

$$\mathbb{V}ar(x_{t+1} - x^*) = \alpha^2 \mathbb{V}ar(\nabla f(x_t; y_t) - \nabla h(x_t))x_t$$

(10)

Stochastic gradient descent convergence

$$\|x_{t+1} - x^*\|^2 \leq \|x_t - x^*\|^2 + \alpha^2 M \quad (\alpha < \epsilon)$$

(11)
In that vehicle sensor access the road figure and find unwanted disturbance of travelling monitoring and track shortest way to reach the location. Here need get the total amount of data put in the main memory. the traffic data can be he. it can be handle difficult. Between moving transport and people. user mobility will struggle road accident risk. the pre proposal user mobility data for crashes occur. In that vehicle sensor access the road figure and find unwanted disturbance of travelling monitoring and track shortest way to reach the location. Here need get the total amount of data put in the main memory. the traffic data can be he. it can be handle difficult. Between moving transport and people. user mobility will struggle road accident risk. the pre proposal user mobility data for crashes occur.
5. Huge Amount of data

Here we collect the data from Indian government website during the year 2013 to 2016 road accident data state wise. large data and evaluated as following in the year 2013 traffic accident occur in india overall state wise 486476 lakhs people can be affected. 2014 overall state wise 489400 lakhs people suffered. 2015 in india 501423 lakhs people can be affected. in the year 2016 state wise 480652 lakhs people can be suffered in the road accident.

![India State-wise Road Accident Data 2013 to 2016](image)

**Figure 6:** India state wise road accident data

6. Result and discussion

We choose the time quantum slices to access the traffic monitoring data to give the driver for handling traffic jams. Here select the half hour with 48 slices in the traffic areas in one day.

![Deep Traffic Monitor Various Areas](image)

**Figure 7:** Deep traffic monitor various areas

one day fully checking the traffic areas using the deep learning method to find the shortest path in the way of travel. In that image shows the traffic areas using the colors red and green. Green color indicates the traffic less areas, red color shows traffic rush areas to be identified.

7. Related work

Presently, a number of researches on analyzing traffic accident have been proposed, mainly focusing on hot spot finding the area of traffic accident location. Previously, Using stack denoise encoder method to used predict the stages of traffic location. In this denoise encoder used to locating areas but did not find the particular location of data. So, we move on that stage using method of stochastic gradient descent learning used to monitoring the areas layer by layer accessing the traffic accident data.

8. Conclusion

The concept of this paper, huge collected data and different data in road traffic accidents and driver data mobility in Chennai, it has been collected. By mining these huge collected data, how users data affects traffic accident. Here analyzed a deep learning model to extract the features to user monitoring data, and accessed a simple traffic predict model for analyzing traffic accident risk in huge collecting data in a real-time. It is used to aware people for less traffic areas to find travel along that road. These research data explore in our model efficiency. However, our study has several limitations to the traffic accidents. Users sensing data, these data are cannot to constructing a good method for the total risks prediction. In future exact traffic area data using to improve the present model.

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