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Train Car Auto-Pilot to Traffic Sign Detection and Recognition Using Deep Learning

Jadhav Sakshi Chhabu, Wakhare Nisha Maruti, Kamble Snehal Govind, Kaitake Jijabai Baban
Department of Computer Engineering,
H.S.B.P.V.T. Collage of Engineering,
Ahmednagar, India
sakshij218427@gmail.com, nishawakhare121@gmail.com, snehalkamble1801@gmail.com, Janvikaitke141@gmail.com,
hiranwalesachin@gmail.com

Abstract- Traffic Sign Detection and Recognition is a crucial task for enhancing the safety of autonomous driving systems. Deep Learning has been proven to be a powerful tool for solving this problem. In recent years, Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) have been widely used for Traffic Sign Detection and Recognition due to their ability to automatically learn and extract features from images. This approach has achieved high accuracy rates in detecting and recognizing traffic signs under different weather and lighting conditions. This paper proposes a comprehensive review of recent advances in Traffic Sign Detection and Recognition using Deep Learning. We discuss the challenges of Traffic Sign Detection and Recognition, the state-of-the-art methods, and the datasets commonly used for evaluation. Furthermore, we analyse the limitations of current approaches and highlight the future research directions in this field.

Keywords- Deep learning, autonomous driving systems, Traffic Sign Detection and Recognition etc.

I. INTRODUCTION

Traffic Sign Detection and Recognition is a critical task in the field of computer vision, especially for autonomous driving systems. Traffic signs provide essential information to drivers, such as speed limits, traffic rules, and road conditions. Therefore, accurate and reliable detection and recognition of traffic signs are crucial for enhancing the safety of autonomous driving systems.

Deep Learning has emerged as a powerful tool for solving complex problems in computer vision, including Traffic Sign Detection and Recognition. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), a type of Deep Learning architecture, have been widely used for this task due to their ability to learn and extract features automatically from images. CNN-based models have achieved high accuracy rates in detecting and recognizing traffic signs under different lighting and weather conditions.

The development of Deep Learning-based Traffic Sign Detection and Recognition systems has been motivated by the increasing demand for autonomous driving technologies. These systems can help improve the safety and efficiency of transportation by reducing the risk of accidents caused by human error. Moreover, they can enhance the accessibility of transportation for people with disabilities and support the development of smart cities.
Despite the progress made in recent years, there are still several challenges that need to be addressed in Traffic Sign Detection and Recognition using Deep Learning. These challenges include the detection of small and occluded signs, the robustness of the models to changes in lighting and weather conditions, and the generalization of the models to different datasets and scenarios.

This paper presents a comprehensive review of recent advances in Traffic Sign Detection and Recognition using Deep Learning. We discuss the challenges of this task, the state of the art models, and the datasets commonly used for evaluation. Additionally, we analyze the limitations of current approaches and highlight the future research directions in this field.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Traffic Sign Detection and Recognition to train car auto-pilot using Deep Learning has been an active area of research in recent years due to its importance in autonomous driving systems. In this literature survey, we summarize some of the key research papers in this field.

In 2012, Sermanet et al. proposed Deep Convolutional Neural Network (DCNN) architecture for Traffic Sign Detection and Recognition. Their approach achieved state-of-the-art performance on the German Traffic Sign Recognition Benchmark (GTSRB) dataset, which contains over 50,000 images of traffic signs. They used a multi-stage architecture, where the first stage detects potential regions of interest, and the second stage classifies them as traffic signs or not.

In 2014, Sermanet et al. extended their work by proposing a new architecture called OverFeat, which combines object

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detection and classification in a single network. This approach achieved even better results than their previous work, with an accuracy of 99.46% on the GTSRB dataset.

In 2016, Zhu et al. proposed a new method for Traffic Sign Detection and Recognition using a Faster R-CNN architecture. Their approach achieved state-of-the-art performance on the GTSRB dataset, with an accuracy of 99.71%. They used a Region Proposal Network (RPN) to generate candidate regions, and then used a CNN to classify them as traffic signs or not.

In 2017, Zhang et al. proposed a new method for Traffic Sign Detection and Recognition using a Deep Residual Network (ResNet). Their approach achieved state-of-the-art performance on the German Traffic Sign Detection Benchmark (GTSDB) dataset, which contains over 9000 images of traffic signs. They used a multi-scale approach to detect traffic signs at different scales and orientations.
In 2018, Chen et al. proposed a new method for Traffic Sign Detection and Recognition using a Single Shot Detector (SSD) architecture. Their approach achieved state-of-the-art performance on the GTSRB dataset, with an accuracy of 99.79%. They used a feature pyramid network to detect traffic signs at different scales and a multi-task loss function to jointly optimize the detection and classification tasks.

In conclusion, Deep Learning has shown great potential in solving the problem of Traffic Sign Detection and Recognition in autonomous driving systems. The state-of-the-art methods use advanced deep neural network architectures, such as Faster R-CNN, ResNet, and SSD, to achieve high accuracy rates on different datasets. However, there is still room for improvement, especially in handling challenging scenarios such as occlusion, low resolution, and adverse weather conditions.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology for Traffic Sign Detection and Recognition using Deep Learning consists of several stages. Firstly, data collection and pre-processing are carried out. This involves acquiring a large dataset of traffic sign images and annotating them with their corresponding labels. The dataset is then pre-processed to enhance the quality of the images and remove any irrelevant information.

Secondly, a suitable Deep Learning architecture is selected. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) are commonly used for Traffic Sign Detection and Recognition due to their ability to automatically learn and extract features from images. A pre-trained CNN model can be fine-tuned for the specific task of Traffic Sign Detection and Recognition.

Thirdly, the model is trained on the pre-processed dataset. The training process involves feeding the model with the input images and their corresponding labels, and adjusting the weights of the model to minimize the error between the predicted and actual labels.

Fourthly, the trained model is evaluated on a separate test dataset to measure its performance in terms of accuracy, precision, and recall. The test dataset should be diverse and representative of the real-world scenarios.

Finally, the model is deployed in an autonomous driving system and its performance is evaluated in real-world situations. The system should be able to detect and recognize traffic signs accurately and in real-time to ensure safe and efficient driving.

1. Resize image:
Image resizing is an important technique used in traffic sign recognition systems to solve the problem of different image sizes in the database. This technique increases or decreases the size of the input images to achieve consistent image sizes across the database. This allows the system to extract the same number of features from all images, thus improving traffic sign recognition accuracy. In addition, image resizing reduces processing time, thus improving system performance. After resizing, the image will appear clearer and help the system find more accurate results. Overall, image resizing is an important step in achieving efficient and accurate traffic sign recognition in traffic sign recognition systems.

2. Feature extraction:
Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) have revolutionized the fields of computer vision and image recognition. The key to their success lies in their ability to automatically learn and extract features from raw images without the need for manual feature engineering.

3. A CNN:

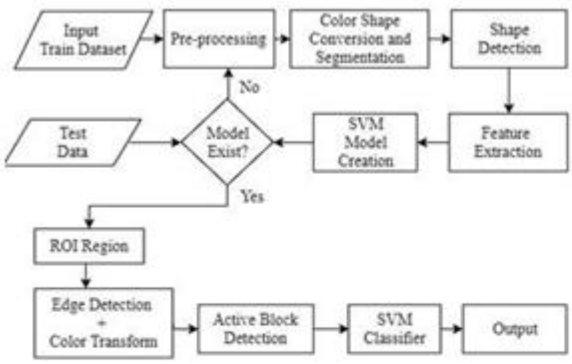

Fig 1. CNN Model.

This is consists of multiple interconnected neuron layers, each designed for a specific task in the feature extraction process. Convolutional layers are responsible for detecting local patterns and features in the input image, and pooling layers reduce the spatial dimensionality of the extracted features to make them more manageable A nonlinear rectifier linear unit (ReLU) is used to introduce nonlinearity into the network and increase its expressiveness. A fully connected layer is a regular neural network layer that takes the outputs of convolutional and pooling layers, processes them further, and finally produces a set of predicted outputs.

4. Backend Loss Layer:
The backend loss layer is used to compute the error between the predicted output and the true label, which is then used to update the network weights by backpropagation.

5. AlexNet:
AlexNet is a famous CNN model developed to participate in ILSVRC-2012. It consisted of 8 layers, including 5 convolutional layers and 3 fully connected layers. AlexNet has achieved state-of-the-art performance on the ImageNet dataset, paving the way for the development of even deeper and more powerful CNN architectures. We model ImageNet 2012 for the Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge (ILSVRC-2012).

6. Convolutional layer:
Where nonlinear ReLU layers are stacked after each convolutional layer. In addition, layers 1, 2, and 5 contain maxpooling layers. However, after the 1st and his 2nd convolutional layer he is stacked with 2 normalization layers.

7. Classification:
Classification is a computer vision technique. After extracting the features, the task of classification is to classify the image via a support vector machine (SVM). SVM can train a classifier using features extracted from the training set.

IV. RESULT

This section describes the results obtained from SVM and CNN. SVM classification provided for traffic sign detection and recognition 98.33 accuracy (80:20 data split ratio), the CNN method achieved 99.56% training accuracy and 96.40% validation accuracy. Visualize the training accuracy, validation accuracy, and loss of the CNN model.

V. CONCLUSION

The proposed display of frames is quite acceptable if the frames move gradually and the billboard remains stationary, but the performance of the frames while moving rapidly is not desirable. Conditions and light also influence frame design. At some point there was a delay due to indications of Content-to-Discourse-Converter-API-Ready. According to Fact Report 3, there are regular road accident incidents in India. By making effective use of this project, we hope to drastically reduce traffic accidents. In the future, the proposed framework may become increasingly precise as additional time and research become more extensive. Additionally, new traffic sign location calculations can be added to provide a richer selection for browsing.

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