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AI Driven Helmet-less and Triple-Seat Violation Detection System

Dr. T. A. Chavan [1], Monika Suresh Yemul [2], Pooja Vijaykumar Shirshikar [3], Gayatri Aadinath Katke[4], Pratiksha Umesh Bachate [5], Prof. S. L. Jadage [6]

Department of Computer Science and Engineering
Shree Siddheshwar Women's College of Engineering, Solapur, India, 413002

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Abstract - This paper presents an automated traffic violation detection system capable of identifying helmetless riders and triple-seat violations using artificial intelligence. The proposed solution integrates the YOLOv8 (You Only Look Once, version 8) real-time object detection framework to analyze traffic video feeds. The system detects motorcycles, riders, and helmets and applies rule-based logic to classify violations. Dataset preparation and annotation are performed using Roboflow, while Python and its supporting libraries form the technological backbone of the implementation. The model processes video frames in real time, flags violations, and generates evidence for enforcement agencies. The system aims to reduce manual monitoring efforts, improve traffic law enforcement, and enhance road safety.

Key Words: Helmet Detection, Triple-Seat Detection, YOLOv8, Object Detection, Traffic Monitoring, Deep Learning.

1. INTRODUCTION

Road safety remains a major concern in developing countries, where two-wheeler riders account for a significant portion of road accident victims. Non-compliance with safety rules—such as riding without helmets or carrying more than two passengers—contributes substantially to these accidents. Monitoring such violations manually is challenging due to increasing traffic volumes, limited manpower, and the requirement for continuous observation.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) and computer vision offer promising solutions for automated traffic rule enforcement. Recent advancements in deep learning have improved the capability of machines to interpret visual information with high accuracy. Among these technologies, YOLOv8 has emerged as a state-of-the-art object detection model capable of performing fast and precise detection on video streams.

This research proposes an AI-based automated system that detects helmetless riders and triple-seat violations in real-time. By integrating deep learning, data preprocessing, and rule-based logic, the system identifies motorcycle riders, checks for helmet usage, and counts the number of persons on a motorcycle. The outcome is a fully automated solution suitable for smart traffic monitoring applications.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Automated traffic monitoring systems have been widely explored using traditional machine learning and recent deep learning techniques. Earlier approaches relied on handcrafted features such as edge detection, Haar cascades, and SVM-based classifiers; however, these methods often lacked robustness under varying conditions.

With the evolution of deep learning, Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) have significantly improved object detection accuracy. Models such as Faster R-CNN, SSD, and previous YOLO versions provided reliable detection but struggled to balance speed and accuracy for real-time environments.

YOLOv8 overcomes these limitations through improved architecture, better feature extraction, and optimized inference speed. Several studies have applied deep learning for helmet detection or rider identification, yet very few have integrated both helmet identification and triple-seat detection into a unified, real-time system. This motivates the development of an efficient end-to-end solution capable of operating in live traffic conditions.

3. PROBLEM ANALYSIS

Traffic rule violations involving two-wheelers have become a major challenge for road safety authorities. Among these violations, riding without a helmet and carrying more than two passengers are particularly dangerous, significantly increasing the severity of injuries in accidents. Despite strict regulations, such violations remain widespread due to limited monitoring capacity, inadequate personnel, and the impracticality of manually observing large traffic volumes throughout the day.

Conventional surveillance systems rely heavily on human operators who monitor live video streams and identify violations manually. This approach is prone to several limitations:

- **High workload and fatigue** reduce the accuracy of manual monitoring.
- **Large traffic density** makes it difficult for operators to track every vehicle.
- **Human judgment errors** may lead to missed or false violation reporting.
- **Inefficiency in evidence collection**, as extracting specific frames manually is time-consuming.

Existing automated systems have attempted to address these challenges but often suffer from poor accuracy under varying lighting conditions, low-resolution footage, occlusions, and diverse helmet designs. Many earlier detection methods used traditional computer vision algorithms that depend on handcrafted features, which fail when the environment changes or when the data is complex.

Furthermore, an integrated solution capable of detecting both *helmetless riding* and *triple-seat violations* simultaneously is still lacking in most traffic surveillance setups. These systems often detect only a single type of violation, limiting their utility in real-world traffic scenarios.

There is therefore a critical need for an automated, reliable, and real-time system that can:

1. Accurately detect motorcycles, riders, and helmets in dynamic traffic scenes.
2. Identify multiple persons on a motorcycle and determine if their count exceeds the legal limit.
3. Function effectively across different lighting conditions, backgrounds, and camera angles.
4. Reduce dependency on human operators and minimize manual effort.
5. Provide clear visual evidence for enforcement and reporting.

By analyzing these gaps, it becomes evident that a modern AI-based system—leveraging deep learning and real-time object detection—is essential to improve the accuracy and efficiency of traffic violation monitoring. The proposed system addresses these requirements by using YOLOv8 for robust object detection and by integrating logical rules for automated violation classification. This ensures a scalable, accurate, and efficient solution suitable for deployment in smart traffic management environments.

4. SYSTEM COMPONENTS AND TECHNOLOGY USED

The proposed AI-based helmetless and triple-seat detection system is developed using a combination of modern programming tools, deep learning frameworks, annotation platforms, and hardware resources. The entire solution is built using **Python**, chosen for its simplicity, flexibility, and extensive support for machine learning and computer vision tasks. Python's wide range of scientific libraries allows efficient data handling, visualization, and integration of deep learning models.

For the core detection module, the system employs **YOLOv8**, a state-of-the-art real-time object detection framework. YOLOv8 offers high inference speed and strong accuracy, making it suitable for analyzing continuous traffic footage. It is used to identify motorcycles, riders, and helmets within each video frame, forming the foundation for violation classification.

To prepare the training dataset, **Roboflow** is utilized as the annotation platform. Roboflow provides tools for image labeling, augmentation, preprocessing, and exporting datasets in YOLO format. This ensures that the dataset is clean, consistent, and optimized for training the detection model.

Several Python libraries play important roles in the system. **OpenCV** handles video input, frame extraction, image processing, and drawing bounding boxes for detected violations. **NumPy** supports numerical operations required during model training and frame processing. **Pandas** is used to organize and store violation logs, including timestamps and detected events. **Matplotlib** assists in producing visual graphs and evaluation metrics during model validation.

The system is trained and executed on a **GPU-enabled machine**, which significantly accelerates the deep learning computations. GPU support ensures smooth training cycles and real-time inference, allowing the system to analyze live traffic feeds without delays.

Ultimately, the output of the system is the **automatic detection of traffic violations**, specifically helmetless riding and triple-seat behavior. The system highlights the detected violations within video frames and stores the relevant information for reporting and verification. This automated output reduces the need for manual surveillance and supports smarter, more efficient traffic law enforcement.

5. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

5.1 Data Collection

The dataset consists of images of motorcycles, riders, and helmets collected from publicly available traffic datasets and online sources. Additional custom images may be captured to improve model generalization. Each image is annotated using Roboflow to prepare YOLOv8-compatible labels.

5.2 Data Preprocessing

Preprocessing includes image resizing, normalization, and augmentation techniques such as rotation, brightness adjustments, and flipping. These steps enhance model performance across different lighting and environmental conditions.

5.3 Training Phase

A custom YOLOv8 model is trained using the annotated dataset. Transfer learning is applied by initializing the model with pretrained weights. The training process optimizes the model to detect three primary classes:

1. **Motorcycle**
2. **Person**
3. **Helmet**

The loss function, batch size, and learning rate are tuned to achieve optimal accuracy.

5.4 Detection and Violation Identification

During the detection phase, video frames are fed into the trained model. The system identifies the presence of motorcycles, persons, and helmets. Logical rules are applied:

- If a person is detected on a motorcycle without a helmet → **Helmetless Violation**.
- If more than two persons are detected on a motorcycle → **Triple-Seat Violation**.

Bounding boxes highlight detected objects, and violations are visually marked on the output frames.

5.5 Result Logging

For every violation detected, the system records:

1. Violation type
2. Extracted frame as evidence
3. Number of riders
4. Helmet status

This information can be exported for use by traffic enforcement agencies.

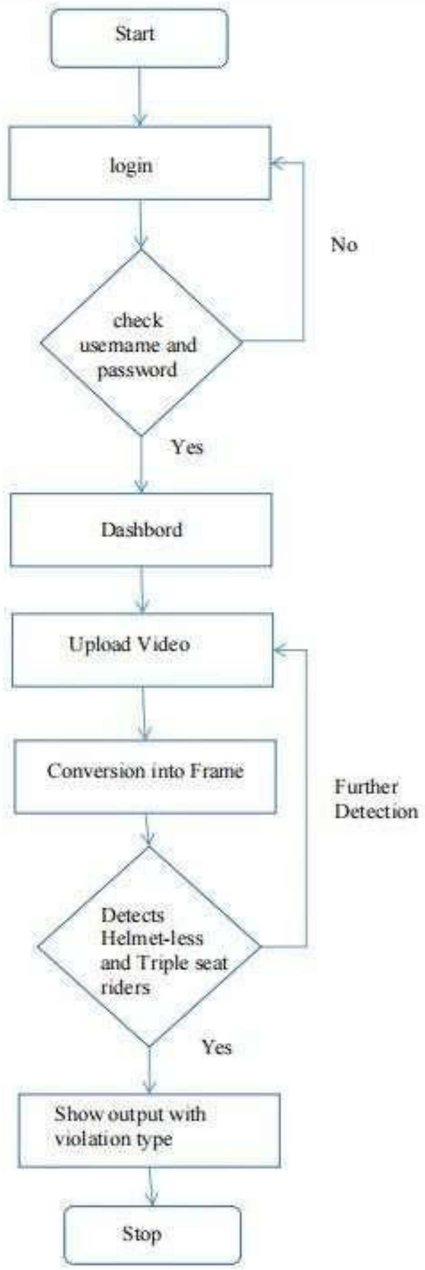

Fig -1:System Workflow

6. EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The proposed system is expected to deliver the following outcomes:

- Accurate detection of motorcycle riders, helmets, and pillion riders.
- Real-time detection of helmetless and triple-seat violations.

- Automated generation of violation evidence.
- Reduced dependency on human monitoring.
- Improved enforcement of road safety regulations.
- Potential integration with smart city surveillance networks.

7. CONCLUSIONS

The proposed AI-based helmetless and triple-seat detection system demonstrates the potential of deep learning to automate critical aspects of traffic rule enforcement. By using YOLOv8 for real-time object detection, the system effectively identifies motorcycle riders, evaluates helmet usage, and counts the number of passengers with high accuracy. The integration of logical rule-based classification with advanced computer vision allows the system to detect violations consistently, regardless of varying lighting conditions, complex backgrounds, or dynamic traffic environments. During the experimentation stage, the model processed video streams efficiently and produced violation evidence in the form of labeled frames and time-stamped logs, thereby reducing dependency on manual surveillance and minimizing human error.

Overall, the system contributes a dependable and scalable solution for enhancing road safety management. It can be deployed in traffic signal junctions, surveillance control rooms, or integrated within smart city infrastructures to support continuous automated monitoring. By reducing the workload of enforcement personnel and providing immediate actionable insights, the system helps improve the overall effectiveness of traffic regulation agencies. Future enhancements may include integrating license plate recognition, cloud-based dashboards, multi-camera coordination, and predictive analytics to further expand the system's capabilities. With continued development, this approach can become an important component in intelligent transportation systems and modern automated traffic enforcement networks.

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