

Implementation of Car Damage Detection in Insurance Claims

Prof. Soniya Dhotre¹, Kushal Agrawal², Shardul Potdar³, Preetam Patil⁴

¹Prof. Soniya Ravindra Dhotre, Computer Engineering, Sinhgad Academy of Engineering

²Kushal Manoj Agrawal, Computer Engineering, Sinhgad Academy of Engineering

³Shardul Surendra Potdar, Computer Engineering, Sinhgad Academy of Engineering

⁴Preetam Babaso Patil, Computer Engineering, Sinhgad Academy of Engineering

Abstract –

The automotive industry is witnessing a growing demand for advanced safety and maintenance systems to enhance vehicle safety and reduce maintenance costs. Car damage detection plays a pivotal role in achieving these objectives. This abstract provides an overview of the concept of car damage detection, its importance, and the technologies and methodologies involved. Car damage detection refers to the process of identifying and assessing physical damage to a vehicle, such as dents, scratches, cracks, or structural deformities. It is essential for various stakeholders, including car owners, insurance companies, and automotive service providers, as it enables timely repair and maintenance, facilitates insurance claims, and ensures road safety.

Key Words: CNN, Mask R-CNN, Image Analysis, Computer Vision, Machine Learning, Deep-Learning.

1. INTRODUCTION

Due to the urgent need for improved vehicle safety, improved insurance systems, and better vehicle service, research into car accidents is rapidly increasing. In recent years, the combination of technological advances, especially in the fields of computer vision and machine learning, has led to new solutions to the complexity of damage assessment of cars.

With the increase in traffic on the roads, car accidents are also increasing, highlighting the urgent need to be efficient and vulnerable to car damage. Traditionally, such evaluations have been the result of painstaking efforts that have led to errors and delays. However, the emergence of artificial intelligence (AI) has heralded a time of change, providing hope for work and making this process more efficient.

The basis of this revolutionary technology is the convolutional neural network (CNN), a deep learning model known for its power in image recognition. The automotive industry, insurance industry, and auto repair service will revolutionize the way car damage is

diagnosed by leveraging CNN. These systems not only improve insurance policies, reduce fraud, and improve customer service.

This paper is devoted to the phenomenon of car accident investigation and highlights the important role of CNNs in this important work. With a comprehensive review, we aim to highlight the benefits of AI-supported disaster detection systems, from faster processing of data to increasing process transparency in fleet management and commercial vehicles. By delving into the principles, challenges, and opportunities, this report aims to provide a lesson for a safe and efficient automotive ecosystem powered by the latest artificial intelligence technologies.

2. WORKING MODEL

We developed a prototype to demonstrate the effectiveness of convolutional neural networks (CNN) in vehicle accident detection and damage assessment. It aims to improve the process of detecting vehicle damage after an accident by using the power of artificial intelligence and computer vision.

The system consists of several key components:

1) User Interface:

The system features an intuitive user interface that allows users to feed the images of the damaged car into the system, and access additional information as needed. This user-friendly interface ensures that even non-technical users can effectively utilize the system.

2) Image Selection Module:

This is where the Image of a Car is fed into the system post-accident. This Image serves as input data for the CNN model.

3) Pre-processing Module:

Before feeding the images into the CNN, a pre-processing step is performed to enhance image quality, remove noise, and standardize the format. This ensures the optimal performance of the model during the inference phase.

4) Convolutional Neural Network (CNN):

The core of our Project is a CNN model trained on a vast dataset of car damage images. This model is responsible for analyzing the input images and identifying if the Car is damaged.

5) Results:

Once the CNN completes its analysis, the system generates a result outlining the detected damages. This result provides valuable insights to insurance companies and other stakeholders involved in the post-accident process.

The Proposed Model follows the following flowchart for its workflow:

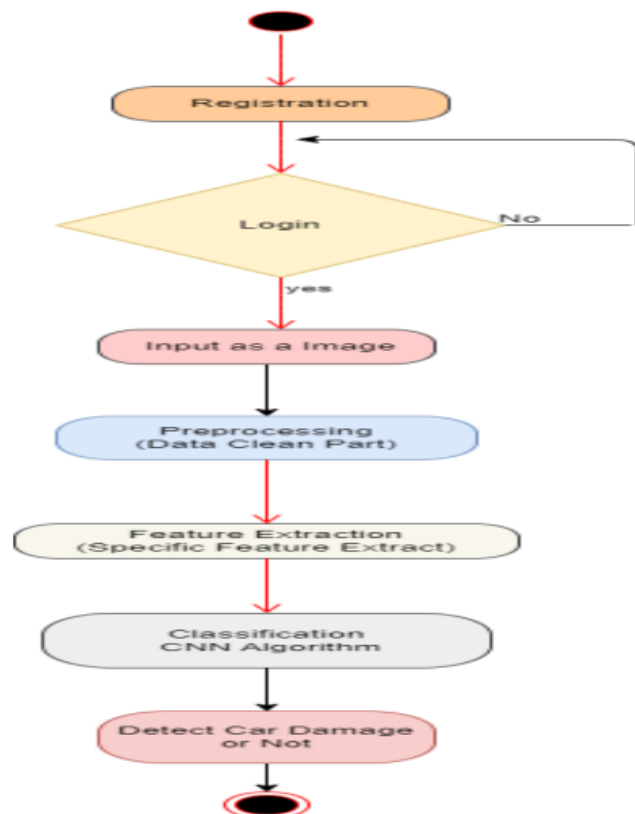


Figure 2.1: Activity Diagram

3. ALGORITHM / PSEUDO-CODE

Step 1: Capture images of damaged Car

```
images = captureImages()
```

Step 2: Preprocess captured images

```
preprocessed_images =  
preprocessImages(images)  
  
print(preprocessed_images )
```

Step 3: Analyze images using the CNN model

```
damage_report =  
CNN_Model(preprocessed_images)
```

Step 4: Generate results

```
results = generateReport(damage_report)  
  
print(results)
```

4. IMPLEMENTATION

The Working Model is represented using the snapshots of a sample Image used from the existing dataset.

The Snapshots of the Working Model are attached below for a clear understanding of the user-friendly GUI and the accessibility features:

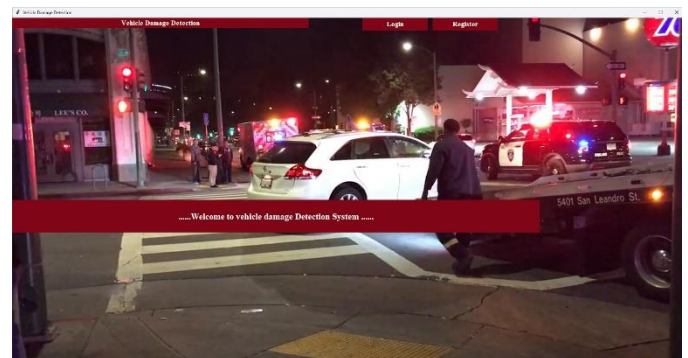


Figure 4.1: User Onboarding Page



Registration Form

Full Name :

Address :

E-mail :

Phone number :

Gender : ☐ Male ☐ Female

Age :

User Name :

Password :

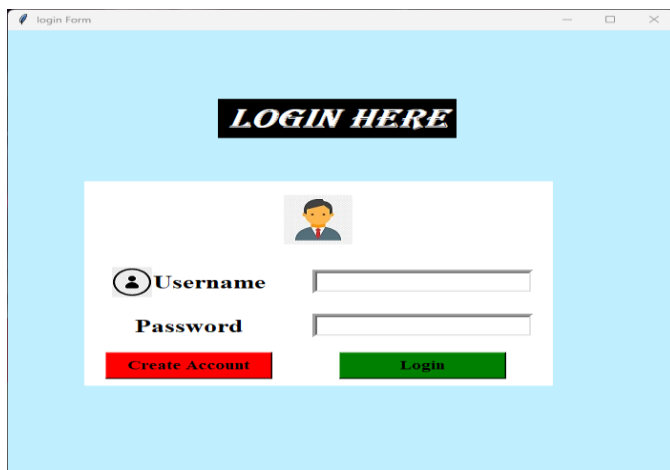
Confirm Password:

Register


Figure 4.2: User Registration Page



Figure 4.5: Result Page (Damaged Car)



LOGIN HERE



Username

Password

Create Account **Login**

Figure 4.3: Login Page

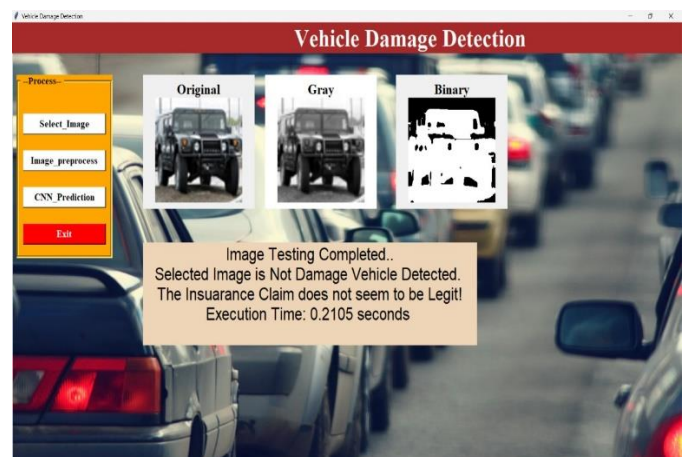


Figure 4.6: Result Page (Un-damaged Car)

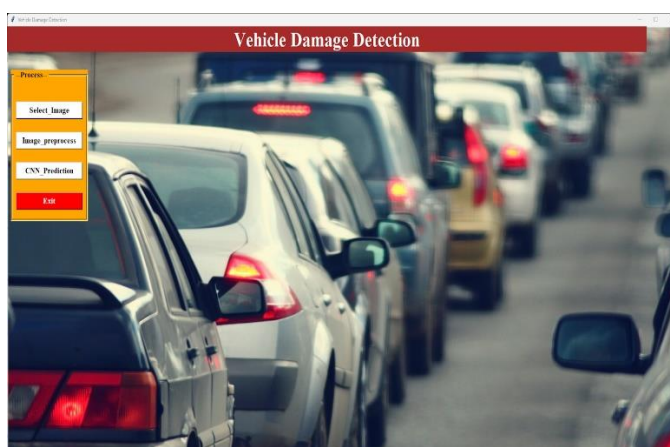


Figure 4.4: Home Page

5. FUTURE SCOPE

1) Multi-Modal Fusion:

Integrate text, location, and weather data to enhance car damage detection accuracy.

2) Real-Time Mobile Solutions:

Develop app-based, real-time damage assessment for quick insurance claims.

3) Transfer & Few-Shot Learning:

Explore model adaptation for various vehicles and limited data scenarios.

6. CONCLUSION

The development of a car damage detection system using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) represents a significant advancement in the automotive industry and vehicle maintenance practices. By leveraging the power of deep learning and computer vision, this system addresses critical challenges in car damage assessment and enhances vehicle safety and customer service.

This system enhances the traditional Insurance process of manually checking whether the car is damaged or not. Automating the old traditional procedure not only provides relief to the Insurance Companies but also to the Car Owners.

Car Damage Detection is capable enough to classify the difference between legitimate Insurance claims & false ones. Finally, this system is fully capable of identifying Damaged Cars.

7. REFERENCES

1. "Deep learning-based car damage classification" — Kalpesh Patil, Mandar Kulkarni, Anand Sriraman, and Shirish Karande, 2017.
2. "Vehicle Damage Classification and Fraudulent Image Detection Including Moire Effect Using Deep Learning" — Umer Waqas, Nimra Akram, Soohwa Kim, Donghun Lee, Jihoon Jeon — 2020 IEEE Canadian Conference on Electrical and Computer Engineering (CCECE)
3. "Automated Detection of Multi-class Vehicle Exterior Damages using Deep Learning" — Maleika Heenaye-Mamode Khan, Mohammad Zafir Hussein Sk Heerah, Zuhairah Basgeeth — IEEE 2021.
4. Qinghui Zhang, Xianing Chang, Shanfeng Bian Bian, "Vehicle-Damage-Detection Segmentation Algorithm Based on Improved Mask RCNN", IEEE Access (Volume: 8), 2020
5. J. Yang, L. Ji, X. Geng, X. Yang, and Y. Zhao, "Building detection in high spatial resolution remote sensing imagery with the U-rotation detection network," Int. J. Remote Sens., vol. 40, no. 15, pp. 6036–6058, Aug. 2019
6. B. P. Choulagai, H. Ling, P. Sharma, S. R. Mishra, M. Ahmed, and P. B. Chand, "Epidemiology of Road Traffic Accidents in Nepal: Data Review and Qualitative Analysis," SM Online Scientific Resources, vol. 1, no. 3, pp. 1–4, 2015.
7. Vijayakumar, T., and R. Vinothkanna." Retrieval of complex images using visual saliency guided cognitive classification." J Innov Image Process (JIIP) 2, no. 02 (2020): 102-109.
8. P. Pinheiro and R. Collobert, "Learning to segment object candidates," in Proc. Adv. Neural Inf. Process. Syst., 2015, pp. 1990–1998
9. Artan C.T., Kaya T. (2020) "Car Damage Analysis for Insurance Market Using Convolutional Neural Networks". In: Kahraman C., Cebi S., Cevik Onar S., Oztaysi B., Tolga A., Sari I. (eds) Intelligent and Fuzzy Techniques in Big Data Analytics and Decision Making. INFUS 2019. Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing, vol 1029. Springer.
10. K. He, G. Gkioxari, P. Dollar, and R. Girshick, "Mask RCNN," in Proc. IEEE Int. Conf. Comput. Vis. (ICCV), Oct. 2017, pp. 2980–2988.