

# Smart Bike Overload Detection System

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**Abstract:** *Overloading on two-wheelers is a major safety problem that causes a lot of road accidents, especially in areas with a lot of people. Conventional detection systems depend on either manual monitoring or mechanical sensors, which are often not very reliable and hard to scale. This paper describes a smart overload detection system that uses AI and computer vision to figure out how many people are on a motorbike in real time. A camera-based module collects visual data, which is then processed by lightweight deep learning models to find and count faces. The system automatically cuts off the ignition and turns on warning lights when the number of riders goes over the limit. The system runs entirely on built-in hardware and doesn't need to be connected to the internet. This reduces latency and improves data privacy. The suggested solution is cost-effective, efficient, and appropriate for smart transportation systems in the real world.*

**Keywords:** Computer Vision, AI, IoT, Face Detection, Road Safety

## I. INTRODUCTION

Because they are cheap and easy to use, two-wheelers are one of the most popular ways to get around. But worries about safety when using them are still a big problem. Overloading, which is when more than two people ride a motorbike, is one of the most common violations. Not only does this break traffic laws, but it also makes accidents more likely because it makes the vehicle less stable and harder to steer. Traffic authorities or mechanical sensors are the main ways that traditional methods of controlling overloading work. These methods are often not very effective, take a lot of work, and can be easily manipulated. The project description makes it clear that these kinds of systems don't offer real-time, automated solutions. Recent progress in AI and embedded systems has made it possible to make smart monitoring systems.

### 1.1 Problem Statement

Overloading two-wheelers causes a lot of safety and operational problems, such as:

- Higher chance of accidents
- Less balance and control of the vehicle

Current detection methods have these problems:

- Not enough automation
- Relying on people to do things
- Not good performance in real time

So, we need a system that can automatically count the number of riders and take action right away to stop unsafe operation.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The field of intelligent transportation systems has grown a lot thanks to the use of AI and machine learning. The Viola-Jones algorithm was one of the first ways to find faces in real time. It used Haar-like features to do the math quickly.



Later, deep learning models like YOLO (You Only Look Once) made real-time object detection faster and more accurate. Lightweight neural networks like Mobile Net have made it easier to put AI models on embedded devices by making them less complicated to run. There have been big improvements in computer vision and smart transport systems in the last few years. Numerous research initiatives have concentrated on creating automated systems for identifying traffic infractions and enhancing road safety. Early methods used a lot of old-fashioned image processing techniques, which weren't very accurate or fast in real-world situations that were complicated.

**2.1 The Comparison of existing techniques is summarized in Table**

Author / Year	Technique Used	Key Contribution	Limitations
Viola & Jones (2001)	Haar Cascade Classifier	Introduced real-time face detection using Haar-like features	Less accurate in complex backgrounds and lighting conditions
Redmon et al. (2016)	YOLO (You Only Look Once)	Real-time object detection with high speed and accuracy	Requires high computational power for embedded devices
Howard et al. (2017)	Mobile Net	Lightweight neural network suitable for mobile and embedded systems	Slight reduction in accuracy compared to heavy models
OpenCV-Based Systems	Traditional Computer Vision	Widely used for image processing and detection tasks	Limited performance without deep learning integration
Existing Traffic Monitoring Systems	Sensor/Manual Systems	Used for detecting violations through human monitoring or sensors	Not automated, costly, and prone to errors

Table 1: Comparison of Existing Techniques in Literature Review

**III. OBJECTIVES**

**3.1 Main Goal**

- To create and build a smart system that uses computer vision to count riders and turns off the ignition automatically when it sees that the system is overloaded.

**3.2 Other Goals**

- Use lightweight AI models to make face detection work in real time
- Create a hardware solution that is small and cheap

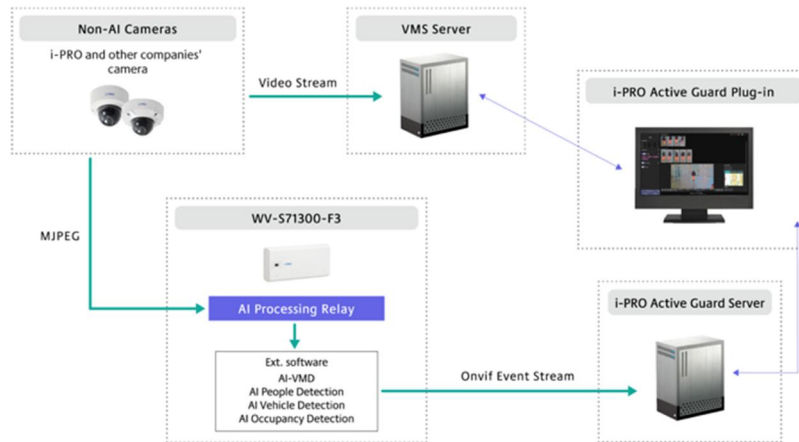
**IV. PROPOSED SYSTEM**

The proposed system integrates computer vision with embedded hardware to create an intelligent safety mechanism.

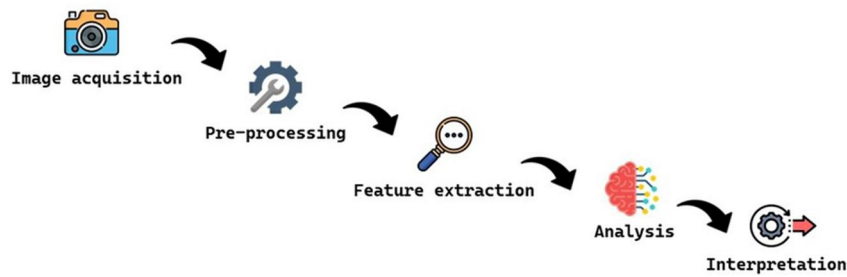
**4.1 Key Features**

- Camera-based monitoring
- Real-time face detection and counting
- Automated ignition control
- Offline processing
- Privacy-focused design





**Fig 1: Working Procedure Flowchart of the Proposed System**



**Fig 2: System Block Diagram of Smart Bike Overload Detection System**

**V. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE**

**5.1 System Block Diagram**

The system architecture is divided into three main layers:

**5.2 Input Layer**

A wide-angle camera captures continuous video of the seating area of the two-wheeler.

**5.3 Processing Layer**

The captured frames are processed using a lightweight AI model that detects and counts faces.

**5.4 Output Layer**

The decision output controls a relay module that either enables or disables ignition.

Layer	Component	Function
Input Layer	Camera Module	Captures real-time video of seating area
Processing Layer	AI Model (Face Detection)	Detects and counts number of riders
Processing Layer	Microcontroller / Processor	Executes AI model and decision logic
Output Layer	Relay Module	Controls ignition system
Output Layer	LED & Buzzer	Provides alert for overload condition

Table 2: Presents the Functional Components of Each Layer in the System Architecture



## VI. METHODOLOGY

### 6.1 Image Acquisition

The system continuously captures video frames using a camera module. These frames are resized and normalized to ensure consistent performance under varying lighting conditions.

### 6.2 Face Detection

Lightweight convolutional neural network models such as Blaze Face, Mobile Net-SSD, and Tiny-YOLO are used for detecting faces efficiently on embedded systems.

### 6.3 Rider Counting

The number of detected faces in each frame is counted. To improve accuracy, temporal smoothing techniques are applied across consecutive frames to reduce false detections.

### 6.4 Decision Logic

System Flowchart

The system follows a logical decision-making process:

If rider count  $\geq 3$ :

Disable ignition

Activate buzzer and LED

Else:

Allow ignition

### 6.5 Fail-Safe Mechanism

A manual override switch is included to handle emergency situations. The system also includes fallback mechanisms in case of hardware or software failure.

## VII. HARDWARE IMPLEMENTATION

The system is implemented using the following components:

Camera Module (ESP32-CAM / Raspberry Pi Camera)

Processing Unit (Raspberry Pi / Jetson Nano)

Relay Module (12V automotive relay)

Power Supply (DC-DC converter)

LED and Buzzer

Manual Override Switch

**Fig 3: Hardware Components Setup**



Component	Specification	Purpose
Camera Module	ESP32-CAM / Raspberry Pi Camera	Captures real-time images
Processing Unit	Raspberry Pi / Jetson Nano	Runs AI model and processes data
Relay Module	12V Automotive Relay	Controls ignition ON/OFF
Power Supply	DC-DC Converter (12V to 5V)	Provides regulated power
LED Indicator	Standard LED	Visual alert for overload
Buzzer	Piezo Buzzer	Audio alert system
Switch	Manual Override Switch	Emergency control

Table 3: Summarizes the Hardware Components used in the Proposed System.

## VIII. SOFTWARE IMPLEMENTATION

### 8.1 Tools and Technologies

Python  
OpenCV  
TensorFlow Lite / Py Torch  
Embedded Linux

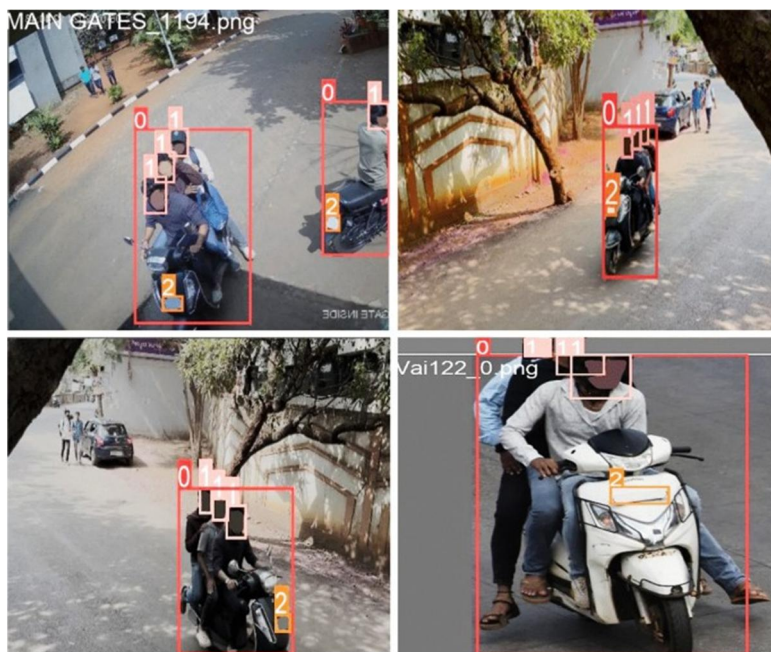
### 8.2 Working Procedure

Capture video frames  
Preprocess images  
Detect faces  
Count riders  
Apply decision logic  
Control relay output

Step No.	Process	Description
1.	Capture Video Frames	Camera continuously captures real-time video of the bike seating area
2.	Preprocess Images	Frames are resized, normalized, and enhanced for better detection accuracy
3.	Detect Faces	AI model detects faces present in each frame
4.	Count Riders	Number of detected faces is counted to estimate rider count
5.	Apply Decision Logic	System checks if rider count exceeds threshold ( $\geq 3$ )
6.	Control Relay Output	Relay disables ignition and activates buzzer/LED if overload is detected

Table 4: Summarizes the step-by-step Working Procedure of the Proposed System





**Fig 4: Face Detection and Rider Counting Output**

### IX. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The system was tested under different conditions to evaluate performance.

#### 9.1 Observed Results

- Accurate detection in normal lighting
- Real-time processing capability
- Reliable ignition control

#### 9.2 Performance Analysis

The system performs well under standard conditions but shows minor limitations in:

- Low-light environments
- Helmet usage
- Partial face occlusion

#### 9.3 Comparison with Existing Systems

Compared to traditional methods, the proposed system offers:

- Faster response
- Lower cost
- Improved scalability
- Reduced dependency on human intervention

Condition	Detection Accuracy	Response Time	Remarks
Normal Lighting	High (~95%)	Fast	Accurate detection
Low Light	Medium (~75%)	Moderate	Reduced visibility affects accuracy
With Helmets	Medium (~70%)	Fast	Face detection partially affected
Occlusion	Medium (~65%)	Moderate	Detection errors possible

Table 5: Presents the performance evaluation of the system under different Conditions



### **X. FUTURE SCOPE**

The proposed smart bike overload detection system presents numerous possibilities for future improvements to optimize its efficiency, accuracy, and usability. Helmet detection systems could be augmented with advanced computer vision techniques as one of the key improvements. Ensure that riders are wearing and comply with both rider count and helmet safety regulations, which will result in increased road safety. Multiple traffic regulations can be enforced at once through the system's integration of face detection and helmet recognition. The use of advanced body or skeleton detection models is another crucial advancement. These models have the ability to identify riders without their faces being in view, unlike face-based systems that rely on helmets or occlusion. Especially in harsh environments like traffic lights or dark skies, the system will be greatly improved. The system can be expanded by incorporating connectivity for mobile applications via Bluetooth or Wi-Fi. It will enable users to receive real-time notifications, monitor the system's functionality, and remotely manage certain functions. Integration enhances user experience and makes the system more accessible. Including data logging and analytics is another beneficial innovation.

### **XI. CONCLUSION**

A clever and efficient approach to tackling the problem of two-wheeler overloading is proposed by this research, utilizing artificial intelligence and computer vision. Manual enforcement, mechanical sensors, and other traditional methods are frequently ineffective, unreliable or challenging to scale. By incorporating an automated, real-time detection mechanism that enhances safety and compliance, the proposed system overcomes these limitations. It detects and counts riders correctly using the combination of a camera module and 'lightweight deep learning model.'. This local processing of data on an embedded system also provides low latency, better privacy, and independence from the internet. By using real-time decision logic, the system can disable ignition immediately and activate alerts when overloading is detected. The system's simplicity and affordability are its primary benefits. It is also suitable for large deployments, as it does not require complex hardware or many sensors as conventional methods do. The system also exhibits significant potential for integration into smart transportation systems and intelligent traffic monitoring solutions.

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