

Deep Learning Model to Detect COVID-19 Social Distances

K. Leelavathi^{1*}, V. Sharmila², M. Somu³, V. Vennila⁴

¹Masters Student, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, KSR College of Engineering, Tiruchengode, India

^{2,3,4}Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, KSR College of Engineering, Tiruchengode, India

Abstract: The social separating is likely the most straight forward way of saving you the spread of COVID-19. As of late, AI organizations have been made social removing framework the use of the prerequisites of PC vision. This task is roused through way of method of his work. This task this COVID proposes a strategy for the recognition of social distance the utilization of profound figuring out how to survey the distance among individuals to lessen the effect of the pandemic. Safe distance among individuals through way of method of assessing video input takes care of the identification apparatus changed into cutting edge to make aware of hold. The video outline from the 'avi' report altered into given as info, and item discovery dependent on the YOLOv3 set of strategies adjusted into pre-gifted The model changed into utilized for walker identification. Then, at that point, the video outline changed into changed over to hierarchical view to certificate the separation from the 2D plane. The distance among individuals can be anticipated and shown in any bellious sets of individuals will be demonstrated with a blood red casing and a ruby line. The proposed technique changed into displayed on pre-recorded movies of walkers walking around the street. The yield impacts show that the proposed strategy can decide social distance measures among a few group within side the video. The cutting edge innovation can be additionally cutting-edge as a location device in real time applications. The task is planned the use of Python 3.5.2 with OpenCV-Python 4.2.0.

Keywords: Deep Learning, YOLOv3, Person detection.

1. Introduction

In Social Distancing Detector, the loads of the YOLO v3 Object Detection Algorithm and the COCO dataset are utilized which are effectively accessible on the web. Moreover, the principle library being utilized will be the OpenCV alongside the Deep Neural Network (dnn) module.

At the point when the original (Covid-19) pandemic arises, the spread of the infection has left open keep uneasiness in the event that they don't have any viable fix. The World Health Organization (WHO) has proclaimed Covid-19 as a pandemic because of the expansion in the quantity of cases revealed all throughout the planet [1]. To contain the pandemic, numerous nations have carried out a lockdown where the public authority authorized that the residents to remain at home during this basic period. The general wellbeing bodies like the Centers for

Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) needed to clarify that the best way of dialing back the spread of Covid-19 is by keeping away from close contact with others [2].

To even everything out on the Covid-19 pandemic, the residents all throughout the planet are rehearsing physical separating. To carry out friendly separating, bunch exercises and assemblies like travel, gatherings, get-togethers, studios, imploring had been restricted during the quarantine time frame. Individuals are urged to utilize telephone and email to oversee and direct occasions however much as could be expected to limit the individual to-individual contact.

To additionally contain the spread of the infection, individuals are likewise educated to perform cleanliness measures, for example, much of the time washing hands, wearing cover and staying away from close contact with individuals who are sick. Be that as it may, there is a distinction between realizing what to do to lessen the transmission of the infection and incorporating them. The world has not yet completely recuperate from this pandemic and the antibody that can adequately treat Covid-19 is yet to be found. Nonetheless, to lessen the effect of the pandemic on the nation's economy, a few state run administrations have permitted a set number of financial exercises to be continued once the quantity of new instances of Covid-19 has dipped under a specific level.

As these nations warily restarting their monetary exercises, concerns have arisen in regards to working environment security in the new post-Covid-19 climate. To lessen the chance of disease, it is prompted that individuals ought to stay away from any individual to-individual contact, for example, shaking hands and they ought to keep a separation of somewhere around 1 meter from one another.

These actions incorporate carrying out friendly separating measures, expanding actual space between laborers at the working environment, amazing plans for getting work done, diminishing social contacts in the working environment, restricting enormous business related get-togethers, restricting superfluous work travel, performing ordinary wellbeing checks of staff and guests entering structures, decreasing proactive tasks particularly for associations that have staff in the high-

*Corresponding author: leelakannan1997@gmail.com

hazard classification, and directing organization occasions or exercises on the web. People, people group, organizations, and medical services associations are all essential for a local area with their obligation to relieve the spread of the COVID-19 illness.

In decreasing the effect of this COVID pandemic, rehearsing social separating and self-disengagement have been considered as the best ways of breaking the chain of contaminations subsequent to restarting the financial exercises. Indeed, it has been seen that there are many individuals who are overlooking general wellbeing measures, particularly concerning social separating. It is justifiable that given individuals' energy to begin working once more, they some of the time will in general neglect or disregard the execution of social separating.

Thus, this work means to work with the implementation of social removing by giving robotized location of social distance infringement in working environments and public regions utilizing a profound learning model. In the space of AI and PC vision, there are various strategies that can be utilized for object location. These strategies can likewise be applied to identify the social distance between individuals.

2. Existing Social Distance COVID-19 Object Detection

In existing system, image acquisition is carried out by first selecting the video file and split them into frames. Then the images are taken for pedestrian detection. For better results, images can be resized but not resized in existing system. The YOLO arranged on the COCO dataset which involves 80 imprints including human or bystander classes. In this work, the fundamental box coordinates, object sureness and pedestrian object class from recognizable proof achieve the YOLO model were used for walker revelation.

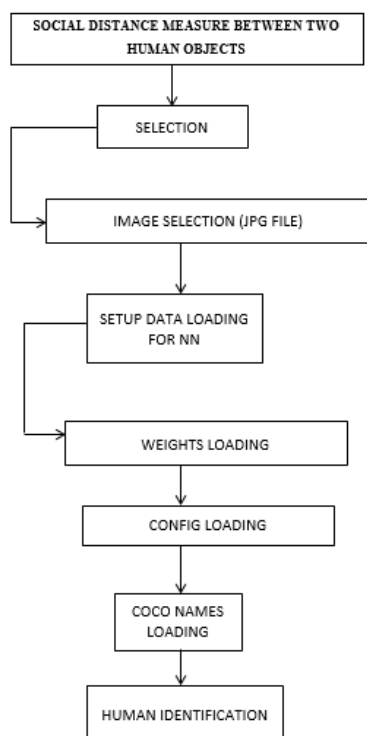


Fig. 1. System flow diagram

3. Methodology

The following modules are present in the project.

- Image Selection
- Setup for Neural Network
- Image Extraction from Video
- Human Object Detection

1) Image selection

Here image is selected from the application folder itself. Any color image can be taken as input.

2) Setup for neural network

Here setup files are set to load the yolov3 config and weights data along with coco names data set data so that human object presence detection in the given image frame.

3) Image extraction from video

Here, the video file is taken from videos folder and using cv2 module, the frames are split from the file taken. If the file dimensions are above 480, it is resized into 480 pixels.

4) Human object detection

Here, image processing is carried out such that “person” classifier score is calculated and then if the confidence value is above 0.5 then, it is recognized as human and a bounding box is drawn for each human object inside the frame.

4. Conclusion

This project solved the problem of social distance measure in the given image frames between two human objects to alert/avoid the COVID problem.

This project introduces the procedure of social separating recognition instrument utilizing a profound learning model. By utilizing PC vision, the distance between individuals is assessed and any rebellious pair of individuals

is shown with a red casing and a red line. The proposed technique is approved utilizing a video showing people on foot strolling on a road.

The perception results showed that the new technique is able to decide the social removing measures between individuals which can be additionally created for use in other climate like office, eatery, and school. Moreover, the work can be additionally improved by upgrading the passerby identification calculation, coordinating other recognition calculations, for example, cover discovery and human internal heat level location, if the registering force of the equipment is improved, and aligning the camera viewpoint view.

The framework is entirely adaptable and easy to use, so the upkeep dependent on the changing climate and prerequisites can be consolidated without any problem. Any progressions that are probably going to cause disappointments are forestalled with security and preventive measures could be taken. The coding is done in justifiable and adaptable strategy program which helps simple evolving. Since Python is entirely adaptable programming language, client can without much of a stretch fuse any particular program in the application.

References

- [1] Centers for Disease Control (CDC). Implementation of Mitigation Strategies for Communities with Local COVID-19. [Online]. Available at: <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019>

- [2] Centers for Disease Control (CDC). Implementation of Mitigation Strategies for Communities with Local COVID-19 Transmission. [Online]. Available at <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/downloads/community-mitigation-strategy.pdf>
- [3] Ministry of Health Malaysia (MOHM) Official Portal. COVID-19 (Guidelines) [Online]. Available at <https://www.moh.gov.my/index.php/pages/view/2019-ncov-wuhanguidelines>
- [4] D.T. Nguyen, W. Li, P.O. Ogunbona, "Human detection from images and videos: A survey", *Pattern Recognition*, 51:148-75, 2016.
- [5] A. Krizhevsky, I. Sutskever, G.E. Hinton, "Imagenet classification with deep convolutional neural networks", In *Advances in neural information processing systems*, pp. 1097-1105, 2012.
- [6] J. Deng, W. Dong, R. Socher, L.-J. Li, K. Li, L. Fei-Fei, "ImageNet: A Large-Scale Hierarchical Image Database", In *Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, 2009.
- [7] C. Fellbaum. *WordNet: An Electronic Lexical Database*. Bradford Books, 1998.
- [8] L. von Ahn and L. Dabbish. Labeling images with a computer game. In *CHI04*, pages 319–326, 2004.
- [9] R. Fergus, L. Fei-Fei, P. Perona, and A. Zisserman. Learning object categories from google's image search. In *ICCV05*, pp. 1816– 1823, 2005.
- [10] K. Simonyan and A. Zisserman. Very deep convolutional networks for large-scale image recognition, 2014.
- [11] C. Szegedy, W. Liu, Y. Jia, P. Sermanet, S. Reed, D. Anguelov, D. Erhan, V. Vanhoucke, and A. Rabinovich. Going deeper with convolutions. In *Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, pp. 1–9, 2015.
- [12] D. Erhan, C. Szegedy, A. Toshev, and D. Anguelov. Scalable object detection using deep neural networks. In *Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR)*, 2014 IEEE Conference on, pp. 2155–2162. IEEE, 2014.
- [13] F. Schroff, D. Kalenichenko, and J. Philbin. Facenet: A unified embedding for face recognition and clustering, 2015.
- [14] Y. Movshovitz-Attias, Q. Yu, M. C. Stumpe, V. Shet, S. Arnaud, and L. Yatziv. Ontological supervision for fine grained classification of street view storefronts. In *Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, pp. 1693–1702, 2015.
- [15] A. Lavin. Fast algorithms for convolutional neural networks, 2015.