

# A methodology for monitoring traffic flow and air pollution in urban areas

**SYSORM 2019**  
5<sup>th</sup> June 2019

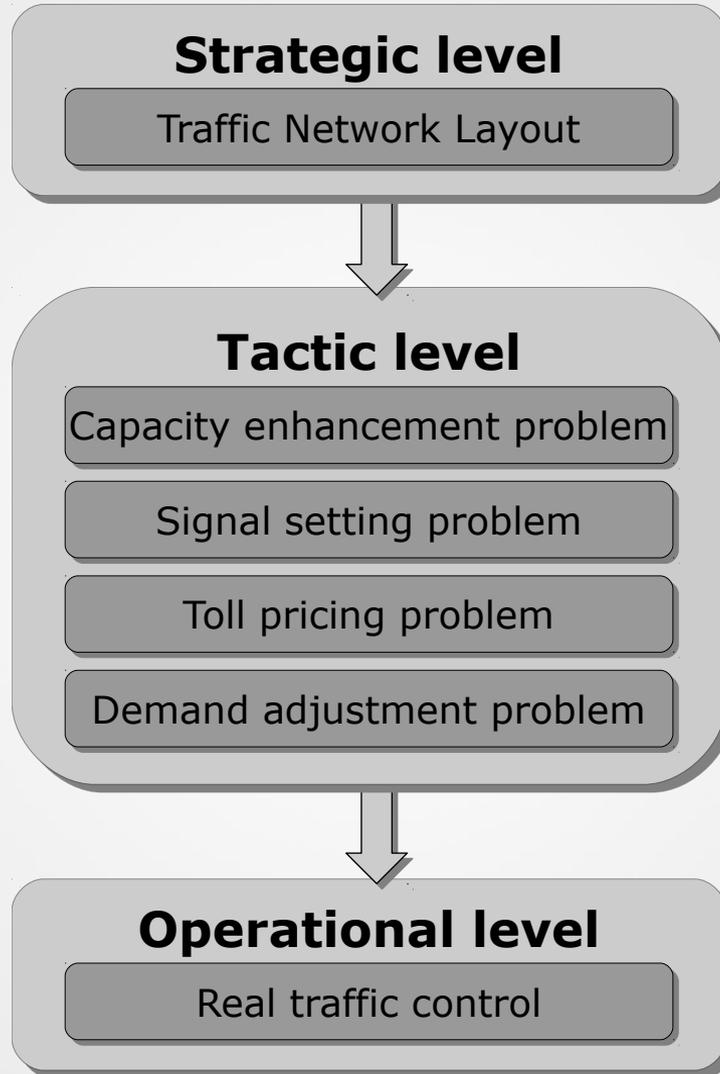
---

**José Ángel Martín-Baos**  
**Ricardo García-Ródenas**  
**Luis Rodríguez-Benitez**

# Content

Conclusions		05
Results		04
Methodology		03
Research Question		02
Introduction		01

# Introduction



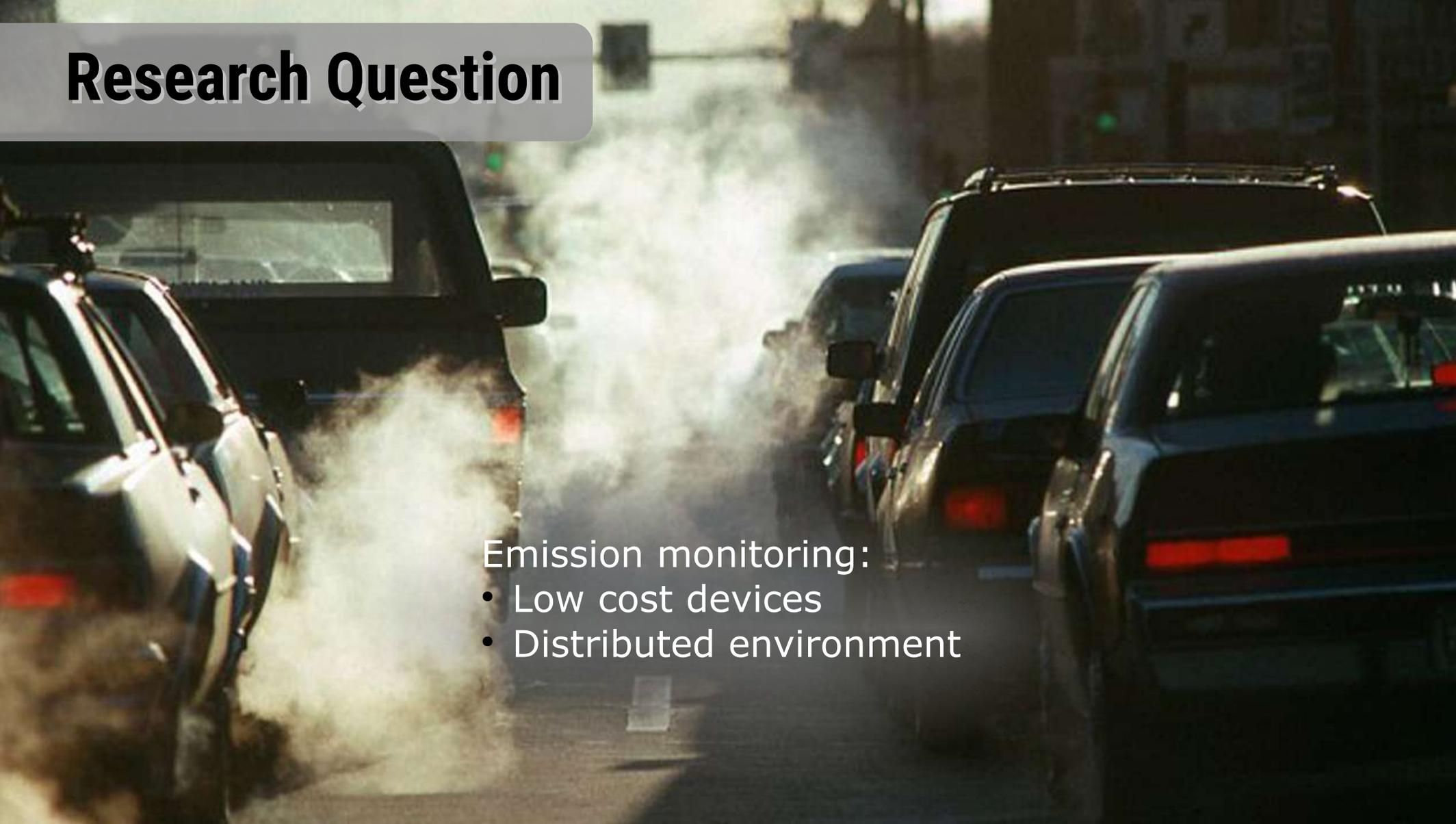


Project awarded by:



*avanttic*

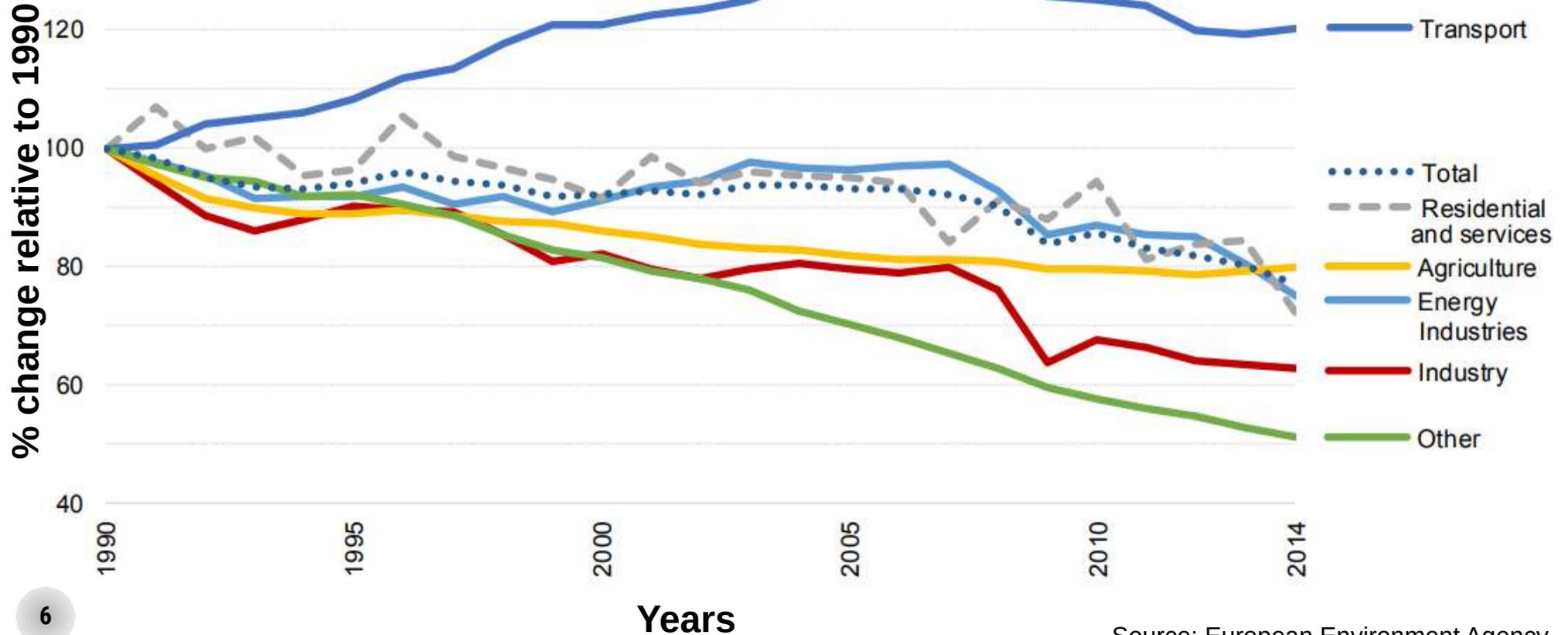
# Research Question

A photograph of a traffic jam on a city street. Several cars are visible, with thick white and grey exhaust smoke billowing from their tailpipes, filling the air. The scene is captured from a low angle, looking down the road. The lighting is somewhat dim, suggesting an overcast day or early morning/late afternoon. The overall atmosphere is one of air pollution and congestion.

Emission monitoring:

- Low cost devices
- Distributed environment

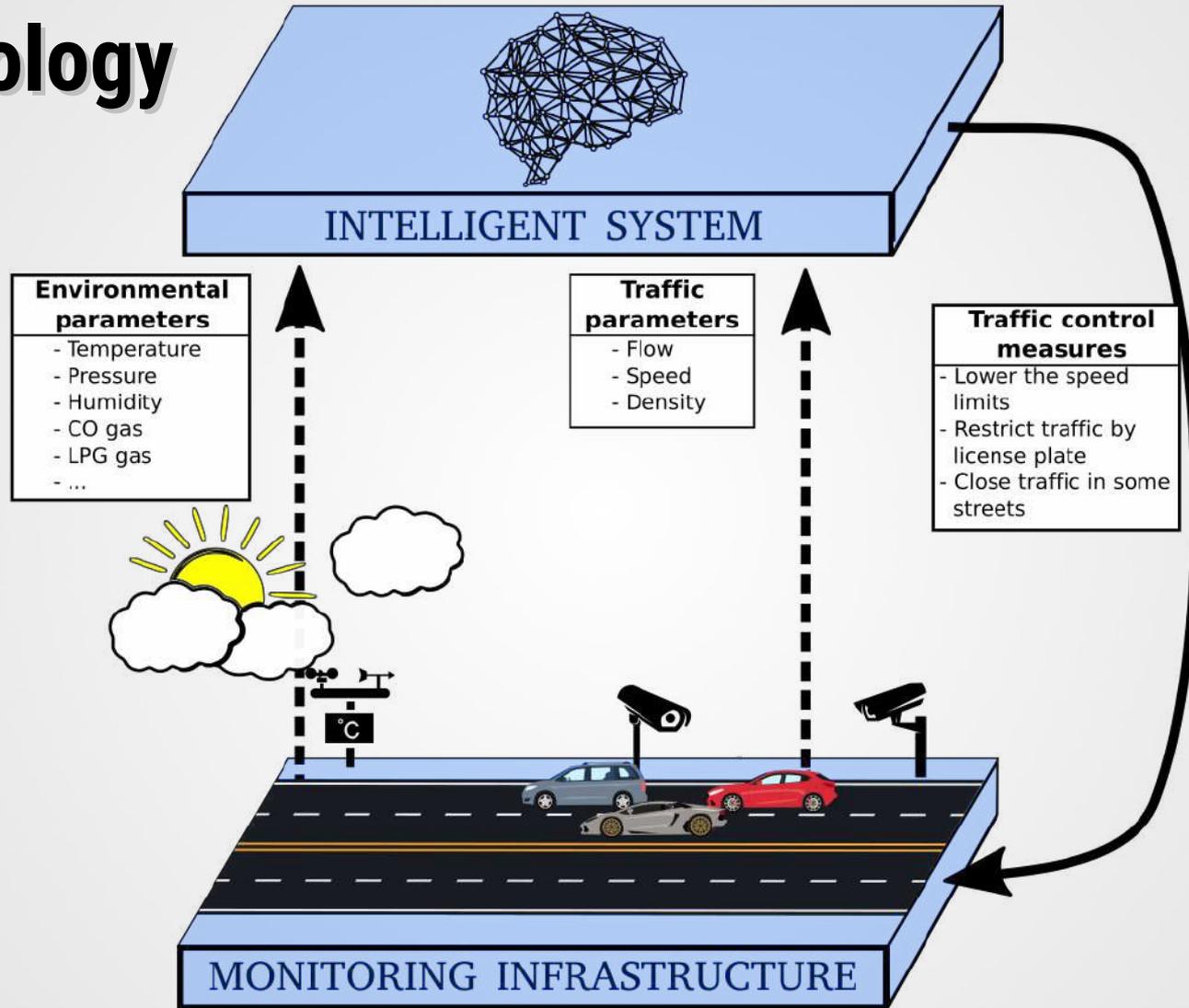
# Traffic pollution in Europe



# Environmental labels in Spain



# Methodology



# Raspberry Pi

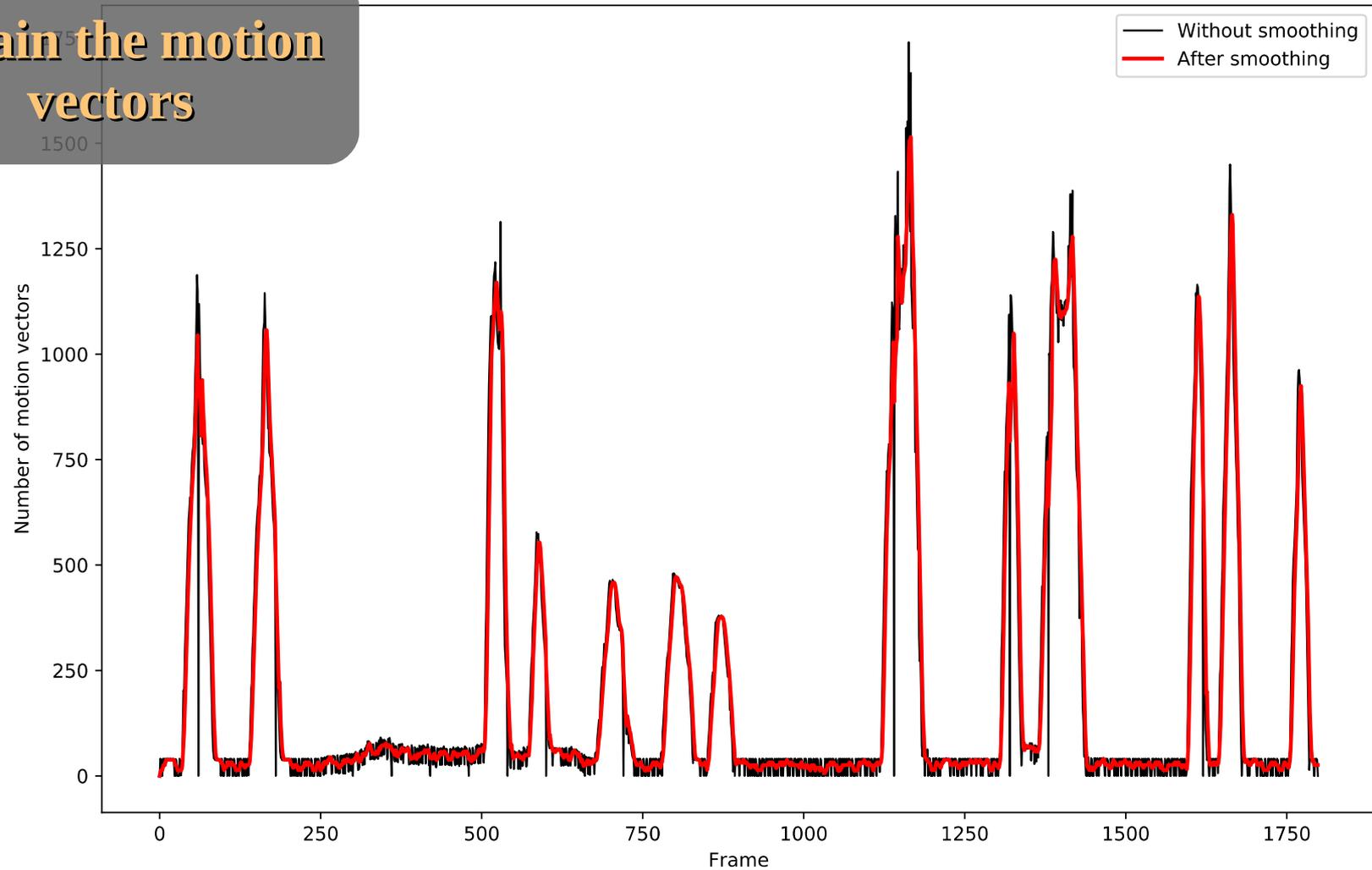


# Motion Vectors



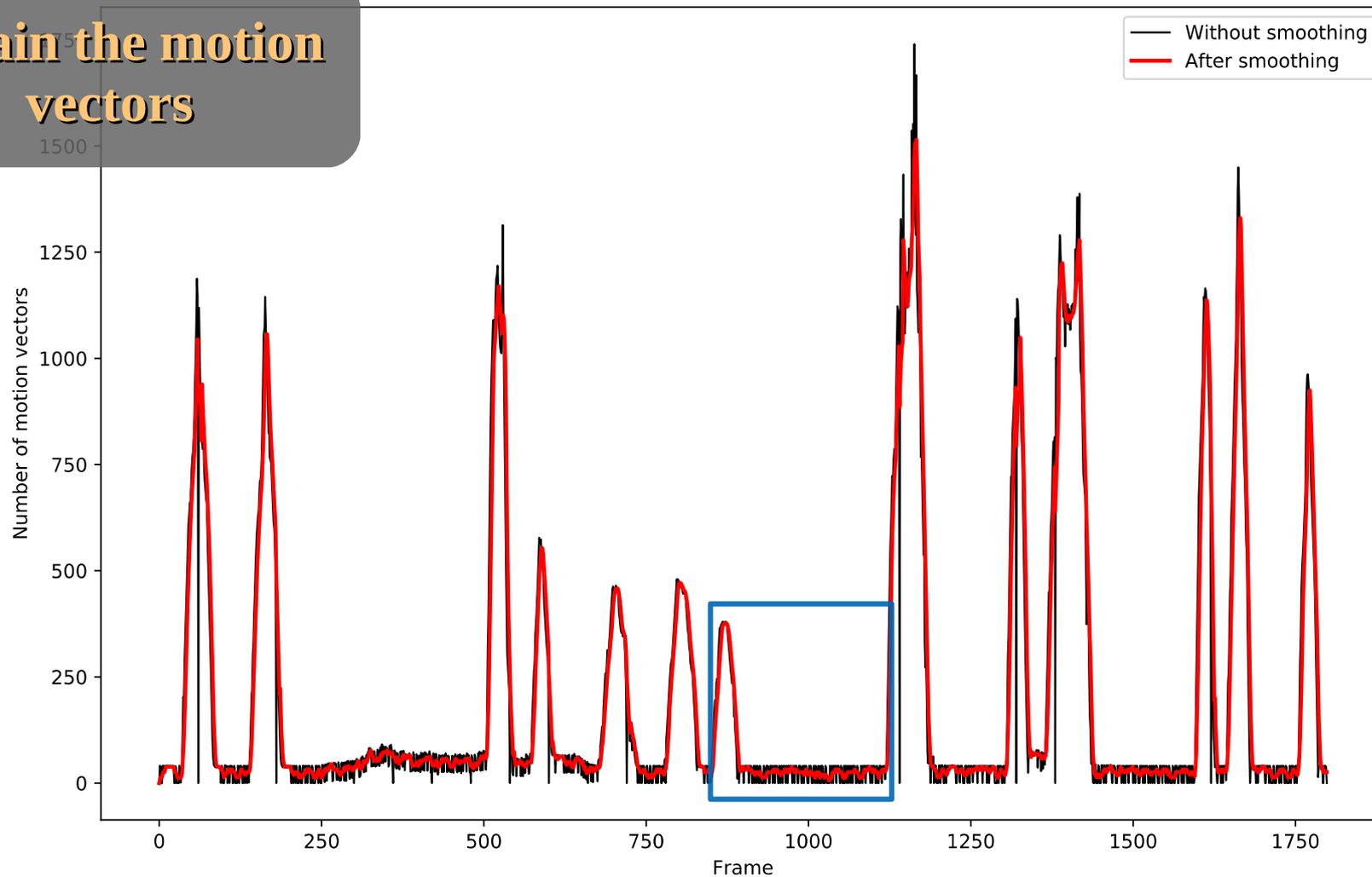
# Obtain the motion vectors

Number of motion vectors versus frame



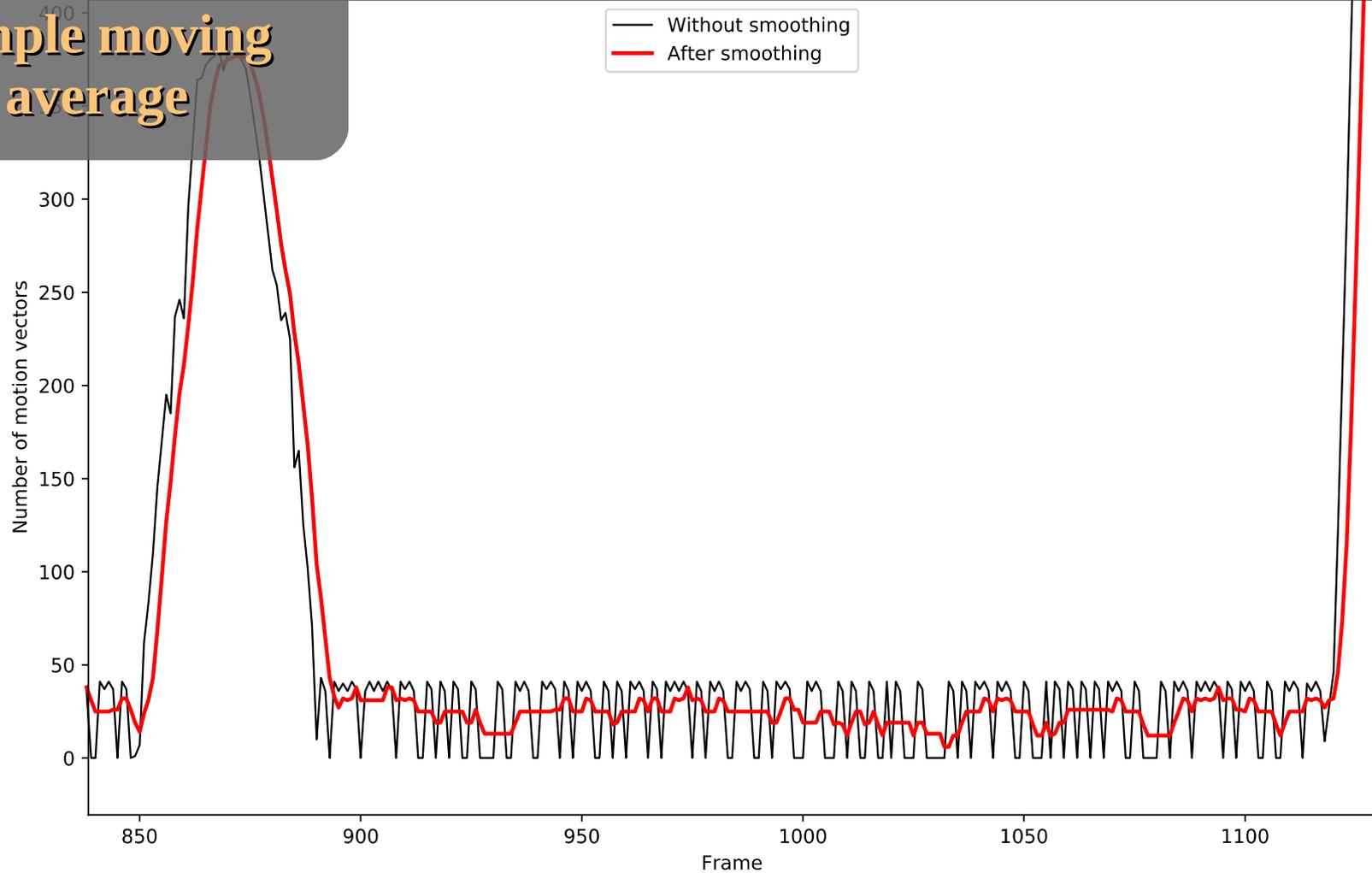
# Obtain the motion vectors

Number of motion vectors versus frame



# Simple moving average

Number of motion vectors versus frame



## Algorithm to count vehicles

```
n_vehicles ← 0  
car_detected ← False  
growth ← 0
```

```
GROWTH_LIMIT ← 5  
WIDTH_THRESHOLD ← 10  
HEIGHT_THRESHOLD ← 150  
SMOOTH_ORDER ← 6
```

```
/* Repeat for each frame in the video */
```

```
mv ← smooth(mv, SMOOTH_ORDER)
```

## Algorithm to count vehicles

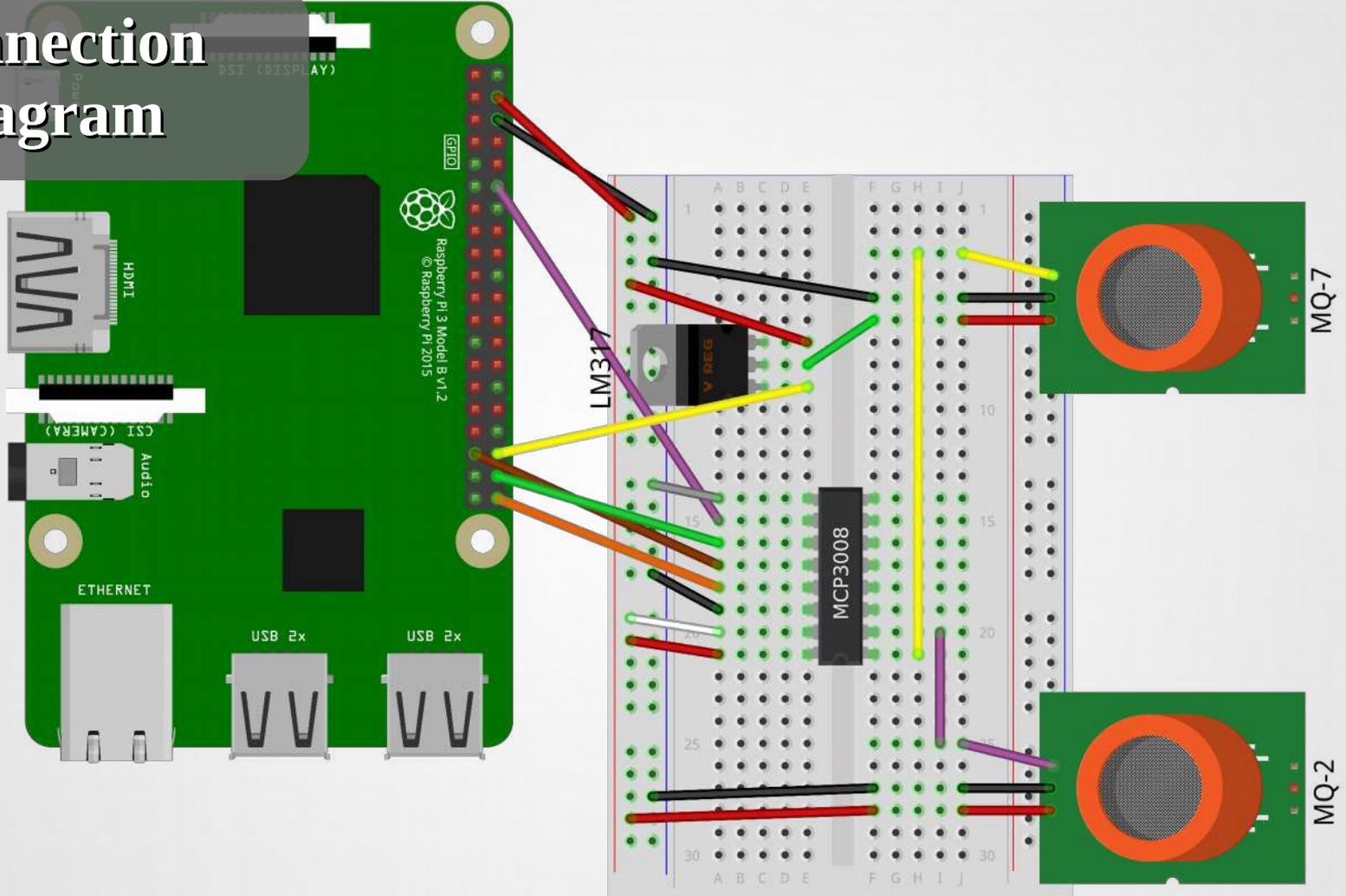
```
/* Repeat for Left and Righth direction */
```

```
if mv[previous frame] < mv and growth < GROWTH_LIMIT then  
|   growth ← growth + 1;  
else if mv[previous frame] > mv and growth > - GROWTH_LIMIT then  
|   growth ← growth - 1;  
end  
  
if mv >= HEIGHT_THRESHOLD and growth > 0 then  
|   n_positive_frames ← n_positive_frames + 1;  
|   if n_positive_frames >= WIDTH_THRESHOLD and car_detected = False then  
|   |   car_detected ← True;  
|   |   n_vehicles ← n_vehicles + 1;  
|   end  
else if growth = - GROWTH_LIMIT then  
|   car_detected ← False;  
|   n_positive_frames ← 0;  
end
```

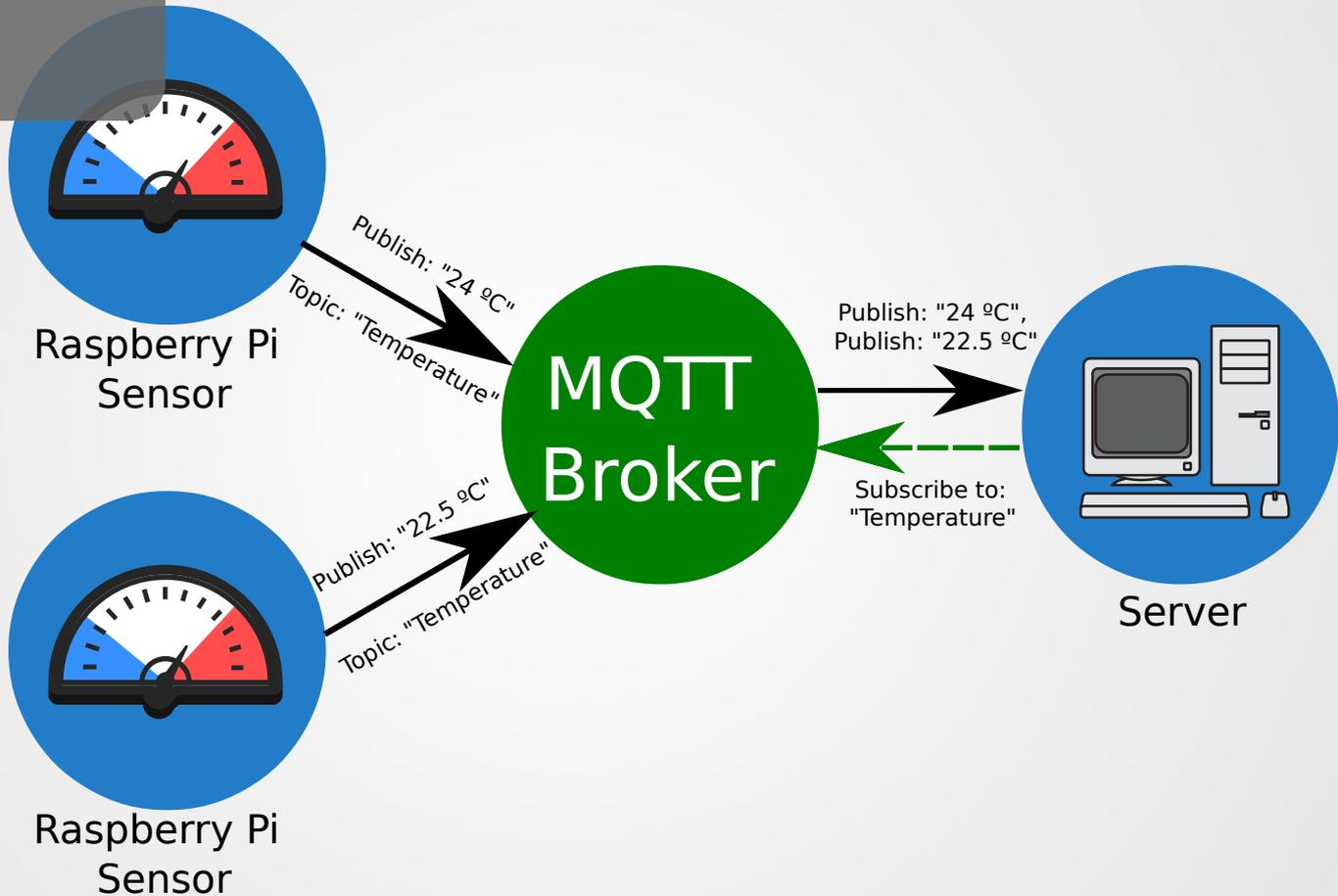
## Algorithm to count vehicles

# DEMO

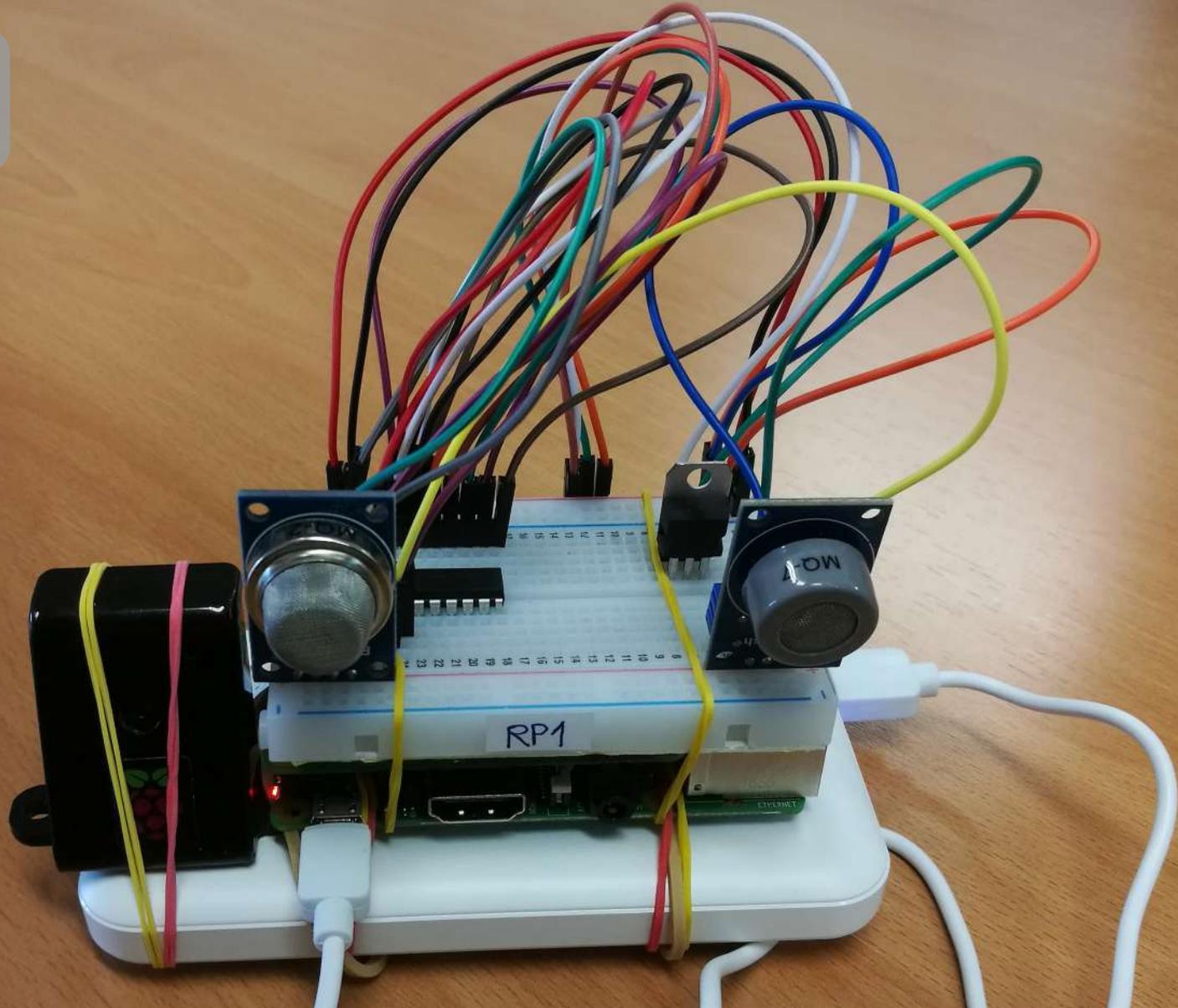
# Connection diagram



# IBM IoT Platform



# Results



**~ 90 %** average percentage hits  
using 23 test videos in a street with  
one line in each direction

**0,4%** of the information used  
compared to traditional video  
analysis techniques

**~ 0,0024** seconds per frame

# Web Page

## Last data of device 1: Escuela Superior de Informática. Ciudad Real, España.

### ⚙ Environmental parameters

Temperature



Humidity



Pressure



CO gas concentration:

3.14 ppm



LPG concentration:

10.34 ppm



Last updated: 2018-05-30 21:41:52

### 🚗 Traffic parameters

Vehicles per hour:

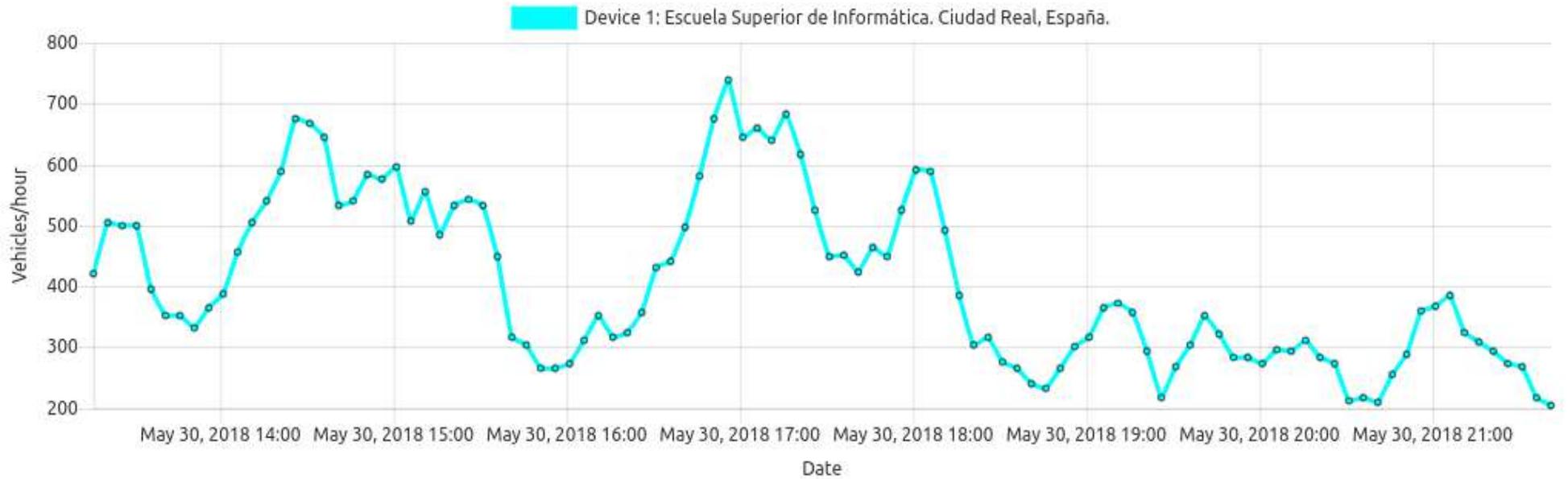


180

Last updated: 2018-05-30 21:41:52

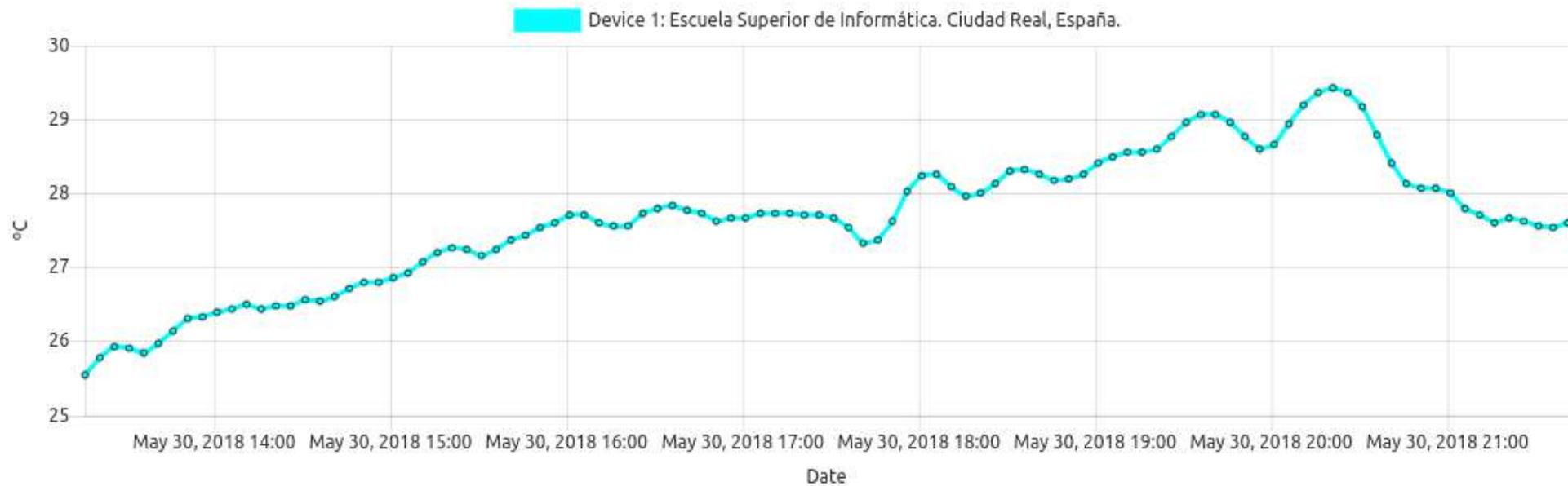
# Web Page

## 🚗 Vehicles per hour



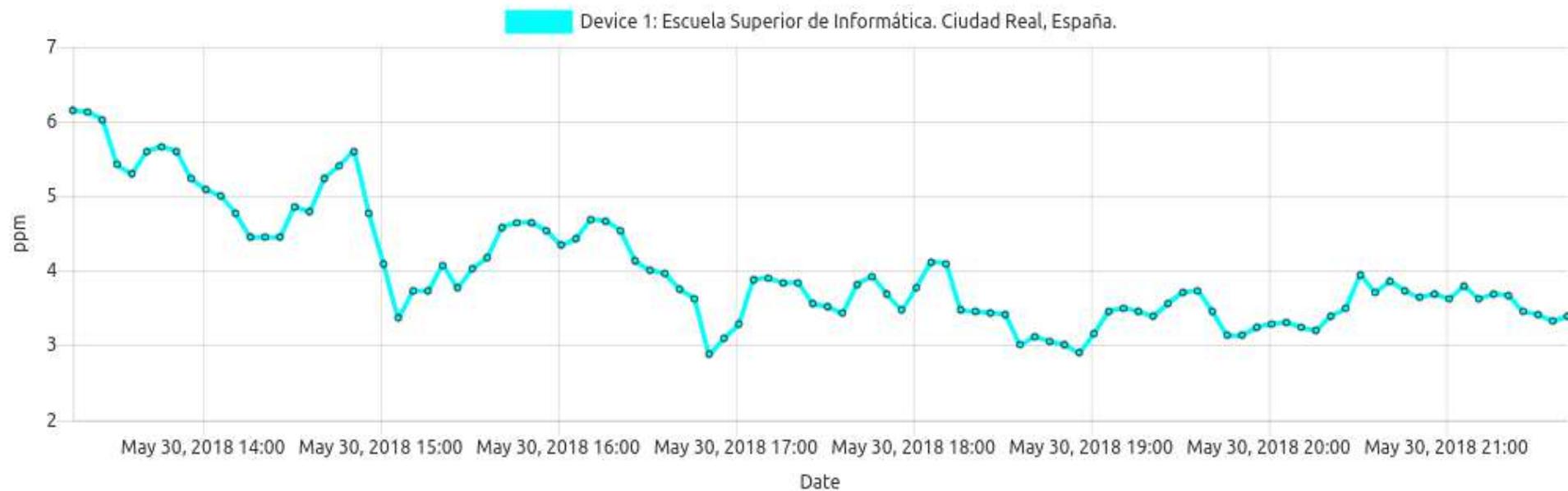
# Web Page

## Temperature



# Web Page

## CO gas concentration



# Conclusion

## ALGORITHM

Motion vectors allows to use statistical techniques to detect vehicles without processing the image itself.

~**90%** of vehicles detected.  
**Low CPU** resources (~10%).  
**Fast** (~0,0024 s/frame)

## FUTURE WORK

Implement a machine learning based methodology to **estimate** the **air quality evolution** using the data provided by this infrastructure and **recommend** palliative actions.



## MONITOR

We are able to **monitor** simultaneously **road traffic** and **air pollution** using a low-cost device.

## COMUNICACION

We are able to communicate all the information to the cloud using IBM services, were it can be processed.



# Thank you for your attention

José Ángel Martín Baos

Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha



JoseAngel.Martin@uclm.es



<https://linkedin.com/in/joseangelmartinb/>