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**School of Computing**

*Department of Computing*

**Bachelor of Science in Computing**

**Programme Code: DT211C/4**

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| Room Occupancy Measurement using Image Processing | | |
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# Project statement

The purpose of this project is to count the number of people in a room using image processing techniques. This application could be used to monitor the elderly people in their homes. The reason for monitoring them could be for example to detect a fall. To detect people in a room, a raspberry pi NoIR camera will be used. This camera will be combined with super bright infra red LED's to shine light on the room making people visible. Once an image has been captured, the result will be posted to a web server. The web server will display the image of the room and the number of people in the room. The image and result posted to the server will be stored in a database until the end of the next day.

# What research has been done and what are the outputs?

## 2.1 Background research

2.1.1 Digital Image Processing

Digital Image processing is the ability to manipulate images through the use of a computer. The purpose of digital image processing is to create applications to generate a specific output on an image. There are some elements which can affect the quality of an image or video such as noise or blurring. These elements can be found in old images or videos and a user can use image processing to reduce or even remove them.[[1]](#footnote-1)

[[2]](#footnote-2)

2.1.2 Infrared VS digital camera

Near infrared (IR) imaging can be captured using a camera with the IR filter removed. IR works on a different visual spectrum then we as humans can see. Clement Fredembach defines the wave lengths of infrared as follows "*The near-infrared spectrum is located just after the red wavelength and comprises wavelengths that range from 700 to 1100 nanometers*" This means that the infrared wavelength is outside of a humans visual spectrum. [[3]](#footnote-3) IR LEDS can be used to illuminate dark areas with the area only being visible to an IR camera, as the IR wavelength is out of our visual spectrum. The IR camera also has the ability to take daytime photos, these images appear drastically different due to the way IR wavelengths interact with the environment.[[4]](#footnote-4)

insert an image taken from raspberry pi at home

Digital images can be taken with an ordinary camera, the light used to capture these images is in our visual spectrum. Meaning to capture day and night images we need a light source to illuminate the area E.G. the sun or a lamp. The reason to keep the IR filter on the camera is to prevent the IR radiation from interfering with the quality of the image as Clement Fredembach says here "*digital cameras' sensors are so sensitive to near-infrared that a "hot mirror", a filter that lets only visible light pass, is placed in front of them in order to prevent NIR contamination of the visible signal.*".[[5]](#footnote-5) Digital cameras with an IR filter provide a higher quality image during daylight, and images can appear blurred in IR daylight images depending on the lighting conditions.

Take Pictures with the camera when I get home and insert

There are two application for the camera chosen to be used in. These are Monitoring an elderly or disabled person in their home and detecting the occupancy of a room in the college to see if its free or occupied. For the applications to perform acceptably, the camera must be able to function is daylight, lowlight and dark conditions. The digital camera has the ability to produce high quality images in any light, but the issue is having to shine a bright light onto an area 24 hours a day in the case of monitoring a person. The advantage of using an IR camera in this situation is that the IR LED light is invisible to the human eye. While the room is dark for humans the room will be bright enough for the IR camera to pick up. The goal of this application is to detect a person, and the IR camera is in my opinion the best choice as it can provide an image where people can be segmented out and located using object detection.[[6]](#footnote-6)

2.1.3 Segmentation

Image segmentation is the splitting an image into individual pixel values then transforming the image into something new. Examples of this can be done by reducing noise or extracting certain object or elements from the image. There are two examples of Segmentation these are thresholding and morphology. Image thresholding is converting a grayscale or coloured image to a binary mask. There are two types of thresholding, there's thresholding and adaptive thresholding. The difference between the two is that the adaptive thresholding will try to find the average value of the pixels and apply the answer as the binary mask. " *It assumes that (i) each peak coincides with the mean grey level for all pixels that relate to that peak and (ii) the pixel probability decreases monotonically on the absolute difference between the pixel and peak values both for an object and background peak.*"[[7]](#footnote-7)

insert threshold example pics:

Morphology is the use of morphological transformations which are algorithms, to alter an image based on its shape. These algorithms are performed on binary masks which can have jagged edges or spots of noise in the background, and can be used to extract and clean the overall look of an image. There are four main types of morphological transformations and these are Erosion, Dilation, Opening, and closing. Erosion and Dilation are opposites of each other, Erosion will shrink the white areas of an image while also removing noise. Dilation increases the white in an image and is usually paired with Erosion to return the image to its previous size. Opening is erosion followed by dilation, it's a algorithm which combines Erosion and dilation. Closing is Dilation followed by Erosion, this is useful for cleaning the objects in the image itself.[[8]](#footnote-8)

2.1.4 Flesh Detection

One of the biggest challenges in this project is to detect a person. With a regular camera a user would have the ability to use colour to segment out a person from a background. With an IR camera it's based on what level wavelength a object such as skin will absorb light. [FIL THIS WITH THE REFERENCES NUMBER]Describes the wavelength where human skin is detected is 970nm while clouds and the sky are detected at 940nm. This means that the clouds and sky can cause interference with skin detection. Their solution to this problem was a 6 band camera which is a combination of a VIS camera and NIR(Near infrared camera) which is out of the scope for my prototype and capabilities.[[9]](#footnote-9)

2.1.5 Contouring

2.1.6 Object Detection

2.1.7 Conclusion

## 2.2 Alternative existing solutions to the problem you are solving

(Focussing on the architecture and user/functional requirements

2.2.1 Project 1

2.2.2 Project 2

2.2.3 Project 3

## 2.3 Technologies researched

What candidate technologies did you examine? What criteria did you use for selection? What experience you have in the chosen technologies? If new to you, what have you done to familiarise yourself with the new technology?

2.3.1 OpenCV VS Mat Lab

There are two main independent development environments (IDE) to use when developing an image processing application. For this application I chose OpenCV, OpenCV (Open Source Computer Vision) is an open source library of methods used for image processing.[[10]](#footnote-10)

2.3.2 Python VS C++

2.3.3 Raspberry PI

2.3.4 Web Server Technology

2.3.5 Database Technology

## 2.4 Resultant findings/requirements

For example, a list of requirements for your solution – based on your research and analysis

## 2.5 Bibliography (research sources)

https://karanjthakkar.wordpress.com/2012/11/21/what-is-opencv-opencv-vs-matlab/

* <https://www.raspberrypi.org/documentation/hardware/camera/>
* <http://ivrl.epfl.ch/research/infrared/imaging>
* <https://thepihut.com/products/raspberry-pi-camera-module>
* <https://www.raspberrypi.org/products/camera-module-v2/>
* <https://pimylifeup.com/raspberry-pi-camera-vs-noir-camera/>
* <https://www.raspberrypi.org/products/pi-noir-camera-v2/>
* https://www.tutorialspoint.com/dip/
* http://www.bogotobogo.com/python/OpenCV\_Python/python\_opencv3\_Image\_Non-local\_Means\_Denoising\_Algorithm\_Noise\_Reduction.php
* C. Fredembach and S. Süsstrunk, [Colouring the near infrared](http://infoscience.epfl.ch/record/129419/files/IR_colour.pdf), Proceedings of the IS&T 16th Color Imaging Conference, pp. 176-182, 2008.

# Analysis: Describe clearly what your solution will do

3.1.1 Problem and solution created

The problem to be solved is the use of Infrared image processing to measure room occupancy, and to display this information in a user friendly way. The solution to this problem was to design a system which connected all stages through a web server. The web server receives connections from both the user and the raspberry pi but the two never meet. The raspberry pi receives an image from the IR camera, runs an algorithm to count the people in a room and posts it to the web server, the web server stores this in a database where it analyses the data to present it in a user friendly format. The user can then log into the web server, and view the images and data analysed.

3.1.2 Person Detection Algorithm

3.1.3 Hosting the Web Server

3.1.4 Storing Data

3.1.5 Security

3.1.6 Accessing the Data

# Approach and Methodology

What is your approach to this project? Are you using any particular software methodology? Eg. Are you delivering design/ code in phases, or are you completing all design up front, followed by all coding? Have you some sections lower priority if time runs short?

# Design

## Technical architecture diagram:

Insert the architecture for your solution

## Other design documents

Insert other design artefacts that explain your system: e.g. Use cases/ ERDs/ Class diagrams

# Prototyping and Development

The camera I am using for this project is the raspberry pi NoIR camera. The reason for choosing this camera is that it has no infrared filter attached. The lack of an IR filter allows the taking of lowlight and infrared images. For this camera to take infra red(IR) images, IR LEDS must be shined onto the target area.

https://www.raspberrypi.org/blog/infrared-camera-you-asked/

https://www.amazon.co.uk/Raspberry-Pi-1080p-Camera-Module/dp/B01ER2SMHY

# Testing

Explain your planned testing approach: For example: who will be involved, what test scripts are planned, how will the testing be executed.

# Issues and risks

Explain the main issues / challenges that are unresolved on your project. – and your suggested approach to solving them. This is a critical part of your report to show that you understand what is required to complete the project.

prototype camera.

server security.

algorithm.

raspberry pi image post error.

# Plan and future work

What are the key deliverables and date for the remainder of the project?

# Conclusions

Identify interim conclusions viz. summary of findings thus far, plausibility of the proposed system and personal development conclusions.

1. https://www.tutorialspoint.com/dip/ [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. http://www.bogotobogo.com/python/OpenCV\_Python/python\_opencv3\_Image\_Non-local\_Means\_Denoising\_Algorithm\_Noise\_Reduction.php [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. http://ivrl.epfl.ch/research/infrared/imaging [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. C. Fredembach and S. Süsstrunk, [Colouring the near infrared](http://infoscience.epfl.ch/record/129419/files/IR_colour.pdf), Proceedings of the IS&T 16th Color Imaging Conference, pp. 176-182, 2008. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. http://ivrl.epfl.ch/research/infrared/imaging [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. https://pimylifeup.com/raspberry-pi-camera-vs-noir-camera/ [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. https://www.cs.auckland.ac.nz/courses/compsci773s1c/lectures/ImageProcessing-html/topic3.htm [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. https://docs.opencv.org/trunk/d9/d61/tutorial\_py\_morphological\_ops.html [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.389.6745&rep=rep1&type=pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. https://karanjthakkar.wordpress.com/2012/11/21/what-is-opencv-opencv-vs-matlab/ [↑](#footnote-ref-10)