

Real-Time Vehicle Speed Monitoring via YOLOv11 and ByteTrack

Group 24 : 1)Mohammad Hammad – 202311454

2)Nikunj – 20231161

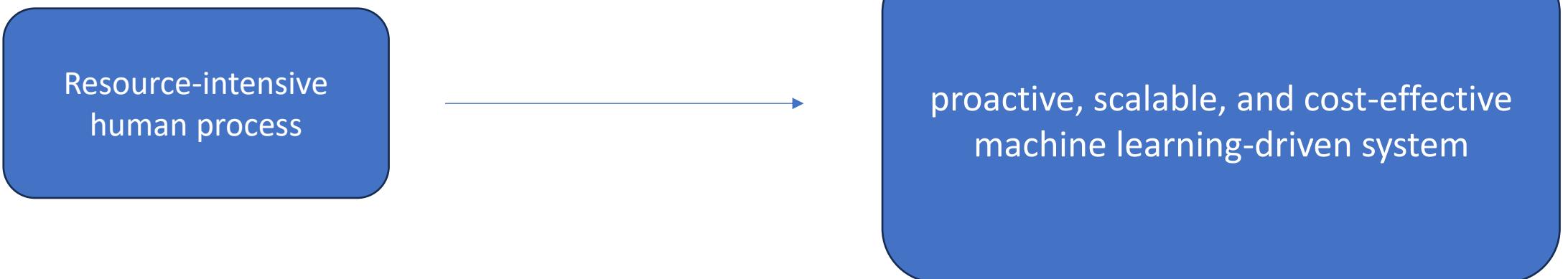
3)Utpal Anand - 20231271

What is the use of Arduino/Microcontroller in this project?

We are using ESP32-CAM (a microcontroller) for streaming video feed to the laptop/control center.

Motivation for the project:

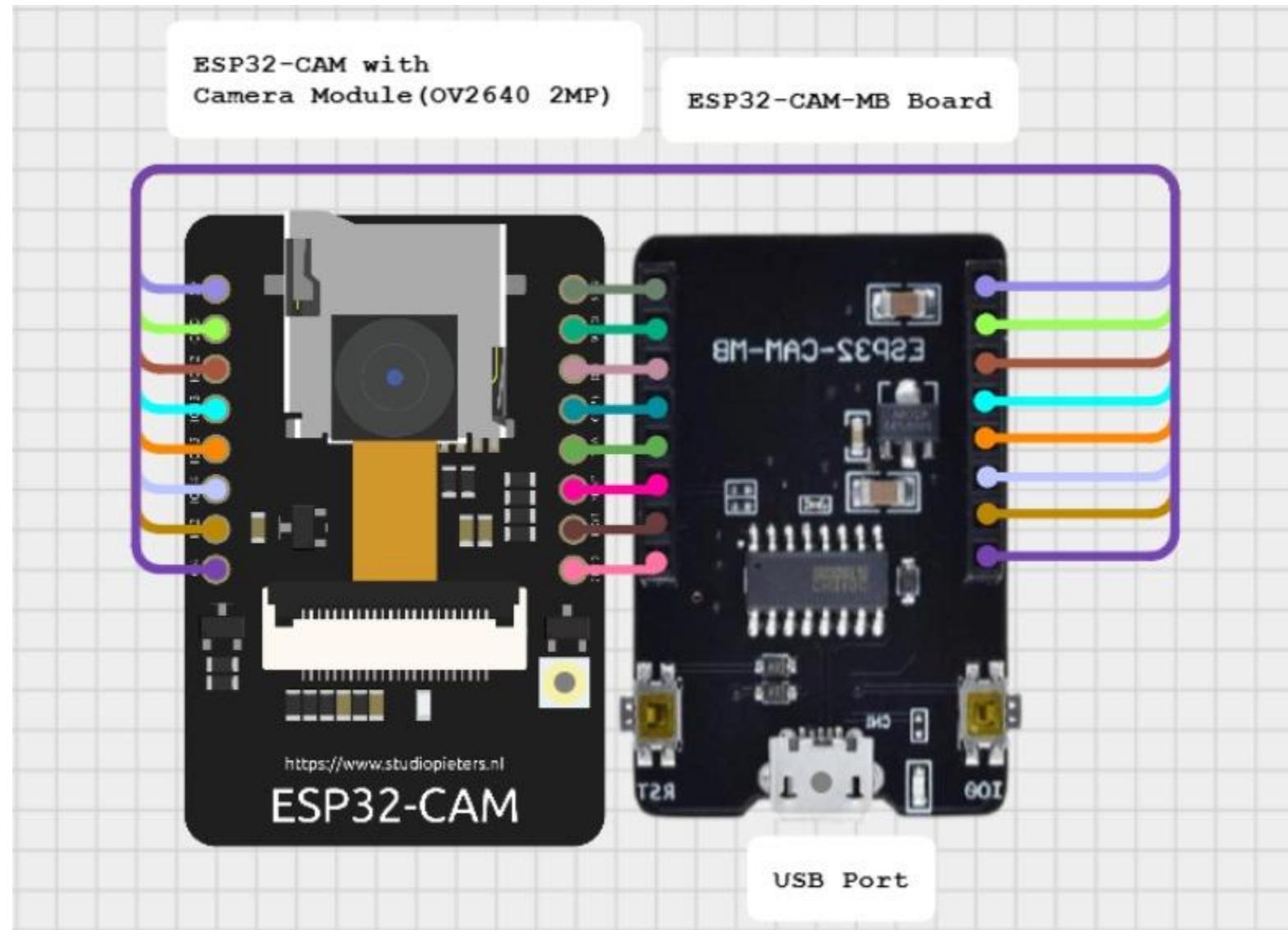
1. Objective: To implement **real-time object detection** within defined areas for critical applications.
 - Focus Areas: Enhancing **security and public safety**
 - Focus Areas: Optimizing operations in **industrial and laboratory environments**
2. Scope & Impact: To demonstrate the architecture of modern global surveillance systems and highlight how **high-security sectors leverage Machine Learning (ML)** for automated, efficient detection, thereby **significantly reducing reliance on continuous human monitoring**.



Details about ESP32-CAM and module used

Feature	Detail (AI-Thinker Version)	Notes	
Microcontroller	ESP32-S (or ESP32-D0WD)	Dual-core, 32-bit LX6 processor.	Can't run good models
CPU Clock Speed	Up to 240 MHz	Sufficient power for video streaming and basic image processing.	
Connectivity	Wi-Fi (802.11 b/g/n) & Bluetooth 4.2 LE	Enables wireless streaming and communication.	Wi-Fi and Bluetooth
Camera Module	OV2640	2 Megapixel (UXGA - 1600x1200 max resolution). Supports JPEG, BMP, and GRayscale output.	Camera (OV2640)
Memory	520 KB SRAM + 4 MB PSRAM (External)	The 4MB PSRAM (Pseudo-SRAM) is crucial for buffering high-resolution images/video frames.	Low RAM and Memory
Flash Memory	4 MB (32Mbit)	Used for storing the program (firmware).	
Storage	MicroSD Card Slot	Supports up to a 4GB TF card for local image/video storage.	
Onboard Peripherals	Flash LED (connected to GPIO 4)	Used as a camera flash or general illumination.	
Power Supply	5V (Recommended) or 3.3V	5V is generally advised for stable operation, especially when using the flash.	Power supply
I/O Ports	Approx. 9 available GPIO pins	Many of the ESP32's pins are internally connected to the camera and PSRAM.	
Size	Approx. 40.5mm x 27mm	Very small form factor.	

For uploading we used ESP32-CAM-MB Board



ML (Deep Learning) Model used:

Model: YOLOV11m

Medium Variant

Version Suffix	Name	Key Feature	Best Suited For
n	Nano	Smallest, highest speed, lowest accuracy.	Edge devices, real-time video on low-power hardware.
s	Small	Good balance of speed and accuracy.	Mobile/Embedded systems.
m	Medium	General-purpose sweet spot for accuracy and speed.	Desktop, cloud applications.
l	Large	Higher accuracy, more parameters, slower speed.	High-performance servers, complex scenarios.
x	Extra Large	Highest accuracy, largest model size.	High-end servers, maximum performance tasks.

Scalability and use cases!

- Task Variant used: Detection

Object Detection Variant

Task Variant

Detection

Segmentation

Pose

OBB

Classification

Suffix

None

-seg

-pose

-obb

-cls

Description

Standard object localization and classification.

Localizes objects and outlines them at the pixel level (Instance Segmentation).

Detects keypoints on objects (e.g., human joints for Pose Estimation).

Uses Oriented Bounding Boxes for objects at an angle (common for aerial imagery).

Model for image classification (identifying the entire image content).

Fine Tuning YOLOv11m for traffic

Dataset of around 5000 images



YOLOv11m
20 million parameter
Trained over 20 Epochs
using A30 GPU

Fine tuned
YOLOv11m

Details of the training:

Metric	IoU Threshold	Localization Requirement
mAP50	0.50 (Single value)	Forgiving (at least 50% overlap)
mAP50-95	0.50 to 0.95 (Averaged over 10 values)	Strict (demands highly precise box placement)

Mean Average Precision (mAP):

a **True Positive (TP)** for mAP50, the IoU must be **0.50 or greater**

YOLOv1m summary (fused): 125 layers, 20,039,284 parameters, 0 gradients, 67.7 GFLOPs						
Class	Images	Instances	Box(P)	R	mAP50	mAP50-95
all	966	13450	0.495	0.564	0.446	0.316
big bus	210	273	0.751	0.392	0.628	0.465
big truck	404	1162	0.816	0.456	0.637	0.42
bus-l-	8	8	0.0458	0.75	0.0428	0.0181
bus-s-	12	12	0.256	0.75	0.372	0.28
car	927	8537	0.865	0.699	0.814	0.504
mid truck	118	257	0.67	0.405	0.399	0.304
small bus	43	49	0.143	0.143	0.0724	0.0515
small truck	517	1721	0.72	0.483	0.595	0.385
truck-l-	266	433	0.461	0.672	0.512	0.393
truck-m-	331	629	0.395	0.707	0.401	0.303
truck-s-	147	221	0.337	0.555	0.257	0.172
truck-xl-	110	148	0.475	0.75	0.626	0.492

Speed: 0.1ms preprocess, 0.8ms inference, 0.0ms loss, 3.1ms postprocess per image

Pipeline



MJPEG Stream over HTTP



Speed of the object

Using
bytetrack

Object
Detected

Object Not
Detected

Inference using
YOLOv11m

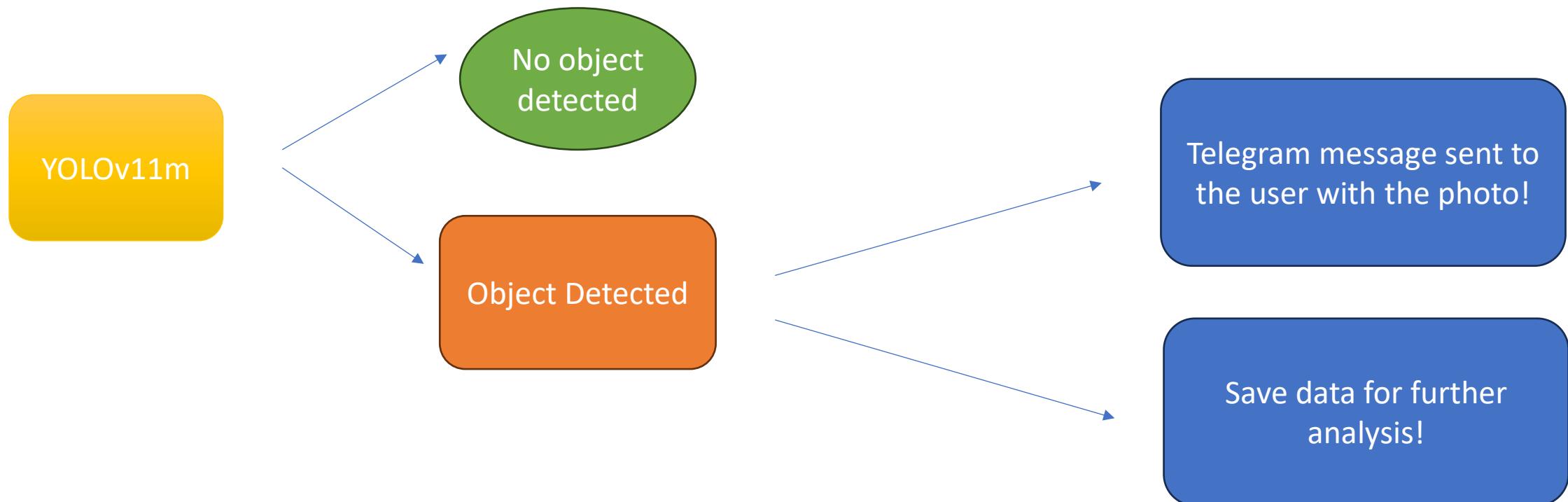


Bytetrack for object tracking after detection:

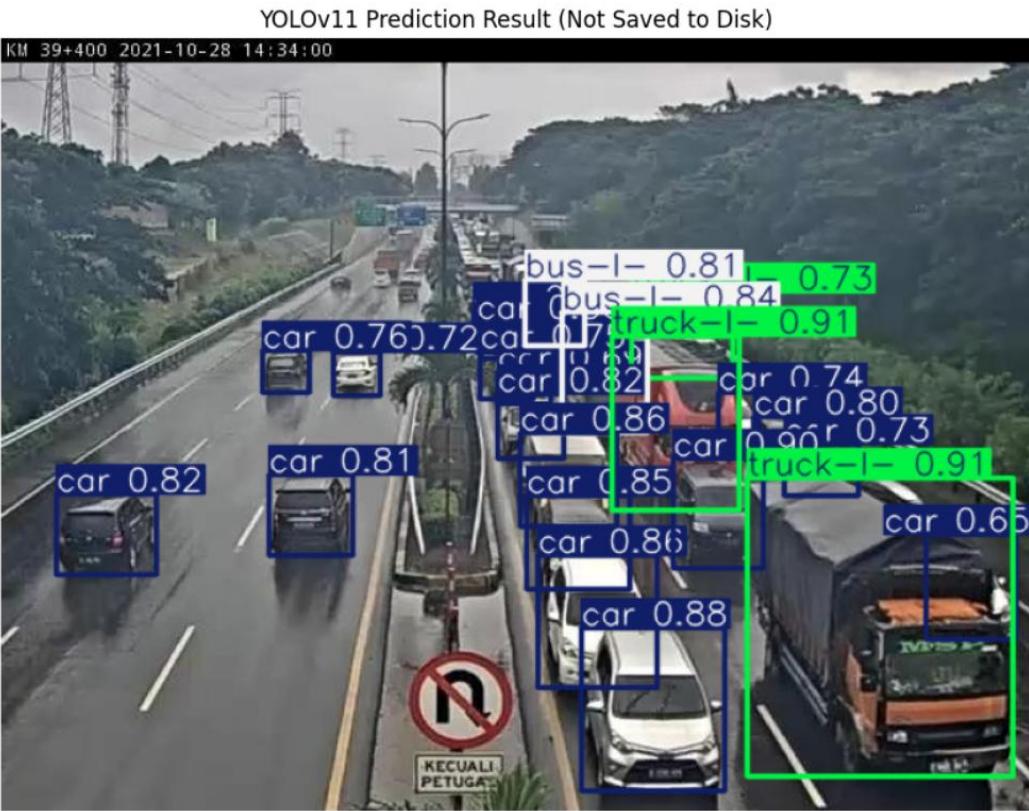
Aspect	Description
Goal	Robust Multi-Object Tracking (MOT) by maximizing the use of detections.
Core Principle	Two-Stage Association using both high-score >0.5 and low-score < 0.5 detection boxes.
High-Score Stage	Standard IoU matching between existing tracks and high-confidence detections.
Low-Score Stage	Matches remaining unmatched tracks to low-confidence detections to recover occluded/blurry objects (reduces ID switches).
Key Advantage	Superior performance in crowded scenes and during occlusions compared to traditional methods (e.g., DeepSORT) because it re-uses low-score boxes.
Metric Impact	Major improvements in MOTA (Tracking Accuracy) and reduction in ID Switches .

In case of message integration:

In case of object detection, we can also trigger a message! Or, we save the data in excel files for further analysis!



Some Results



Thanks!

Rest details will be explained in
demonstration!