SMART INDIA HACKATHON 2019

TRAFFIC SURVEILLANCE USING UAVS

MINISTRY CATEGORY: INDUSTRY PERSONNEL (MATHWORKS INDIA PVT LTD)

PROBLEM STATEMENT: AERIAL TRAFFIC MONITORING USING UAVS

PROBLEM CATEGORY: ROBOTICS AND DRONES - SOFTWARE

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PROPOSAL:

We propose a two tiered complete Traffic Surveillance and Management software package that surveys the field of view via COMPUTER VISION and incorporates FUZZY ALGORITHM based on CELLULAR AUTOMATA (CA) to provide statistical analysis of the traffic situation, road conditions, optimisation for phase shifting (signal change) of the LSE (aka traffic lights), traffic rule violation detection and targeted tracking of offenders.

FLOWCHART:

Intimate
Police
personnel with
location info

Report Submission

Accident

Accident scene reconstruction

VIDEO (Frame by Frame)

Analysis

Extract Traffic Trends

Detailed traffic report with traffic density, average car velocities

Adverse road conditions detection

Alert the road maintenance in-charge

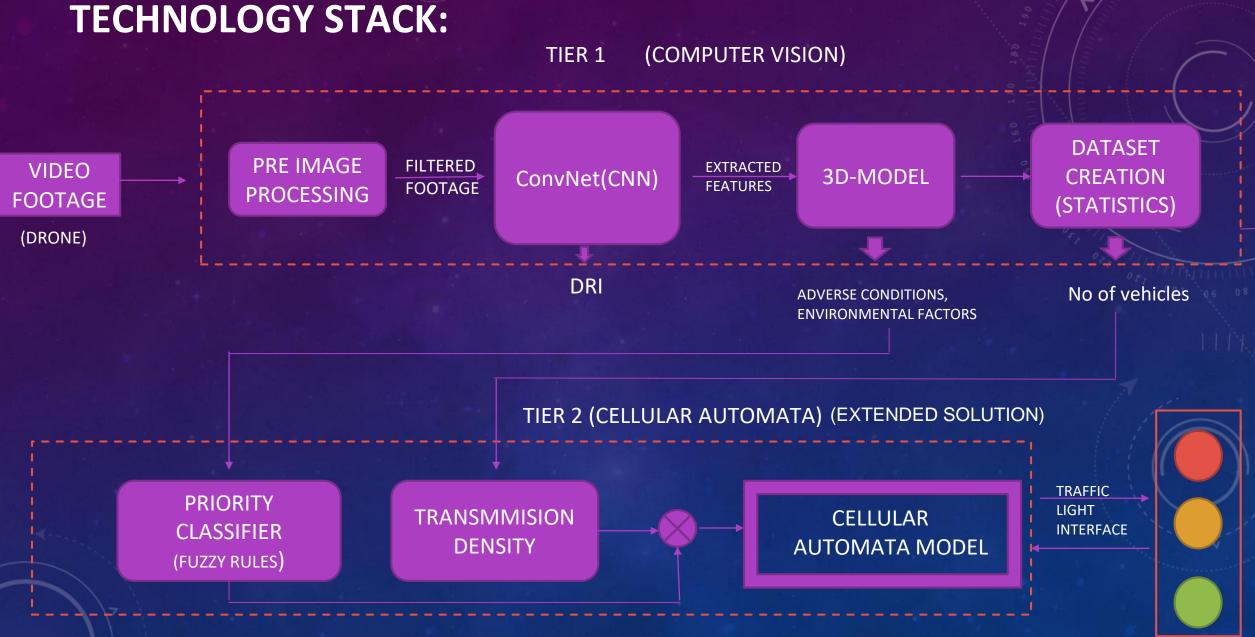
Traffic Violation detection

Targeted tracking of offenders

Keep the police posted on the location of the offender

Our Extended solution

Cellular Automata Traffic Signal Optimization



SOLUTION

Tier 1 (Computer Vision)

Tier 2
(Cellular Automata And Fuzzy Controls)
(EXTENDED SOLUTION)

The incoming video footage from the drone is fed in the software package which follows the system of <u>DRI</u> (Detection ,Recognition ,Identification)

<u>CONVNETS & DEEP LEARNING</u>: Along with CV To analyse and identify the composition of traffic (types of vehicles) FRAME TO FRAME ANALYSIS

Using frame to frame analysis, the instantaneous velocity of each vehicle and transmission density is calculated using MoG (Mixture of Gaussian) algorithm and Kalman filters.

STEREO VISION: Two cameras are used to take two images at slightly different viewpoints which are then processed to identify same points in both images. The depth map information obtained is utilized to detect an obstacles like Potholes and can also be used for fast accident scene reconstruction.

- Now the numerical dataset created from the footage analysis containing the count of vehicles, traffic density, vehicle velocities and physical dimension of the lanes and physical entities is fed as input to the CELLULAR AUTOMATA (CA) model.
- At the first level, <u>Priority</u> of each street based on <u>pausing</u> <u>coefficient</u> is computed at each moment based on fuzzy rules.
- In the second level, <u>Real velocity</u> of vehicles of every street is calculated at specific moments and then type of <u>transmission density</u> of vehicles is evaluated.
- Once the above two factors are integrated in to the CELLULAR AUTOMATA model, the Weighted Priority of each street will be calculated momentarily and updated at frequent intervals, this will be used to control the phase shift (signal change) of Light Signalling Equipment (LSE) at each intersection.

USE CASE:

- Our proposed system can be implemented in all types of scenarios and surveillance measures.
- Apart from traffic surveillance since the module also offers real time traffic optimisation techniques it can also be used to regulate traffic flow in case of unexpected situations.
- Due to its mobility it can be used to follow fleeing suspects or offenders with ease and without being detected.

DEPENDENCIES:

 Since all the software used for implementation(Matlab, OpenCv python) are available open source or on subscription basis, our idea package can be implemented without any additional resources.

SCOPE:

• As our algorithm requires only a camera for its implementation, subject to availability of additional sensors and improved technologies, further efficiency and functionality can be extracted from the package to broaden its scope and application.