

# Wireless Automobile Detection, License Plate Processing, and Data Availability Network

Kevin Emery, Santiago Gonzalez, Brandon Rodriguez, Taylor Sallee

*Undergraduates, EECS Department, Colorado School of Mines*

April 28, 2014

## **Abstract**

This paper describes a parking lot monitoring system to be used at the Colorado School of Mines (CSM). The system is designed to help campus members enjoy a better parking experience by spending less time trying to find open parking lots. The project was a semester project for the computer science graduate course *Wireless Sensor Networks*, taught by Dr. Tracy Camp at CSM. The work described in this paper is an extension of a project called Smartlots started by campus computing group ACMx, which uses a wireless sensor network to track the number of cars in specific parking lots. The system extends the ACMx project by adding components to the sensor network that record the license plate numbers of cars as they enter and exit lots, and by adding an administrator interface to the already existing Smartlots website. The information gathered by the sensor network is displayed on a website that lets users survey the state of the lots before arriving on campus, allowing them to make informed parking decisions. The website is also the result of collaboration between the authors of this paper and the ACMx group. The paper provides some background information, describes the parking lot monitoring system and its components, discusses the details of our implementation, and provides some initial results from testing the system and its various components.

## 1 Introduction

The parking lots at the Colorado School of Mines (CSM) can be a source of frustration for students and faculty members. Because space on campus is limited, the lots are often unable to accommodate everyone who needs to use them. Students need to choose a lot before they go to class; however, knowing which lots have free spaces usually requires driving through the lots looking for a space. The extra time spent searching one, or many, lots is frustrating, and can make students or faculty late for class. If campus members could discover which lots had available spaces prior to arrival, much time and frustration could be saved. This project involved the design and creation of a working parking lot monitoring system that will be the first step towards a better parking experience on the CSM campus. The system keeps track of both the number of vehicles within a parking lot and the license plate numbers of those vehicles. The information is made available online to system administrators and CSM campus members. There are two main parts to this project:

1. Parking lot capacity monitoring and
2. License plate detection and monitoring.

The idea behind the first part is that a student can get on their smartphone, tablet, or laptop before heading to class, see a nicely-formatted list/map of the lots on campus, and decide where to park based on how full each lot is. Administrators can monitor the information and make sure it is correct, updating the web application as needed with new statistics, lists, and maps as more lots are added to the system. Before beginning this project, the Association for Computing Machinery (ACMx) student organization at CSM had already started working on a system for monitoring lot car counts and capacities (see section 2). We collaborated with the ACMx group, integrating our new systems and work with theirs to design and test our parking lot monitoring system.

The second part of the project is motivated by a desire to test the feasibility of using the small Raspberry Pi Linux computer as a platform for capturing and processing images of license plates. Because the Raspberry Pi is inexpensive (\$25-\$35 depending on the model), it could be useful in a wide variety of applications that require accurate license plate recognition. Currently, our web application simply lists the license plate numbers for site administrators to view, but we envision that this monitoring system may eventually be used by the campus parking department to detect when vehicles have entered lots without parking passes. The system itself consists of several subsystems, which are described in detail in section 2.

## 2 Related Work

The ACMx group at CSM has designed a system named SmartLots to track the number of vehicles in a parking lot. Their system is a wireless sensor network consisting of sensor nodes and a central base station. The sensor nodes are based on the Arduino Fio microcontroller platform equipped with triaxial magnetometers and XBee Pro radios. The base station is a Raspberry Pi connected to the internet via Ethernet. The information collected by the sensor nodes is transmitted to the base station and forwarded to a server running a small web application. The system is described in [1] and [2]. [1] describes an implementation of a system to detect automobiles entering and exiting a parking lot using the Arduino Fio and the Raspberry Pi. This system uses the IEEE 802.15.4 communications standard to communicate automobile detection data from the sensor nodes to the base station. [2] describes the ongoing status of the ACMx project. At the time of writing, the ACMx team has created a website that will display the status of the CTLM upper and lower lots once the monitoring system has been deployed. [2] is updated periodically with new information regarding project progress. The project described in this paper augments and extends the ACMx project while collaborating with Stillwell (ACMx president and coauthor of [1]).

K. V. S. Hari [3] researched the use of magnetometers for detecting and classifying



Figure 1: Overall System Architecture

automotive vehicles as part of the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing at Thiruvananthapuram, India. Hari conducted this project in the hopes that a similar system could eventually be used in traffic lights to improve the flow of vehicles. Automobiles are detected using a threshold system similar to that used in [1], and are classified using various features in the vehicle's magnetic signature with one or more sensor axes using clustered dipole models.

### 3 Project Overview and Methods

This project is partially an extension of the ACMx SmartLots project. The system consists of several components, each of which will either be an extension of a current SmartLots system or an entirely new subsystem that has been integrated into the existing system. Figure 1 shows the overall architecture of our system. The system relies on three main components:

1. Detection Subsystem,
2. Central Base Station, and
3. Server.

The detection subsystem consists of a small number of sensor nodes, placed strategically at parking lot entrances. Each sensor node will contain an Arduino Fio equipped with a triaxial magnetometer that will be used to detect when a car passes the sensor. The work to determine the hardware configuration and software for the Arduino Fios has already been done by the ACMx group in [1]. Each sensing node is also equipped with a Raspberry Pi single-board computer and a 5 megapixel camera, which take photographs of the license plates of cars as they pass by. When a car passes a sensor node, the magnetometer will detect the car, and the Arduino Fio will send a hardware interrupt to the Raspberry Pi, running a Python script so that the camera can take a picture of the license plate. These images are then run through an OpenCV Python program to reduce the size of the image, through downscaling, cropping, and compression algorithms.

A Raspberry Pi operates as a central base station that receives automobile detection and status data from every sensor node, via transmission from the XBee radios attached to the sensor nodes. The base station Raspberry Pi will be centrally located in a nearby building with internet connectivity. The base station utilizes its network connection to forward the data to the ACMx server.

The server is a Linode hosted machine running Ubuntu 13.10 with 2 GB RAM and 2 CPU cores. The web interface is served using Nginx. The server hosts a PHP web application with a RESTful HTTP interface that both receives the data from the base station and routes it to the correct part of the application (database, image processor, etc.). This interface is the method of communication between the server and the base station. When data is received from the base station, the application processes it, stores it in a MySQL database, and displays it appropriately on a user-facing website. An administrator website also exists that provides direct access to license plate data and car counts.

The following sections describe the architecture and function of each of the aforementioned subsystems in detail. The detection subsystem is broken up into two parts: Automobile Detection (section 3.1) and License Plate Image Acquisition (section 3.2). The

glue between the sensors and the server is the Central Base Station (section 3.3). The server subsystem is also broken into two parts: Server Processing (section 3.4) and Web Application (section 3.5).

### 3.1 Automobile Detection

The automobile detection subsystem provides a means for detecting entry and departure of vehicles from a parking lot. This subsystem is designed to be placed on the side of the road next to each parking lot entrance and exit. Automobiles are detected using a magnetometer which perceives the induced change in the local magnetic field as the metallic structure of the vehicle passes by, as described in [1]. The automobile detection subsystem is based around the commercially available Arduino Fio 16-bit platform which utilizes the ubiquitous Atmel ATMEGA328p microcontroller. When an automobile is detected by the Arduino Fio, a packet is sent through the onboard XBee radio to the central base station (described in section 3.3). The packet contains the direction of the passing vehicle, the processor's temperature, the battery voltage, and a portion of the magnetometer data stream. At the time of detection, a hardware interrupt is sent to the license plate recognition system to trigger it. Interrupts may also be initiated by a mechanical button that has also been included for ease of testing.

The hardware used for automobile detection would be contained in the same enclosure as the license plate image acquisition hardware for simplicity. Both components share a unified power supply based on a high-capacity, 6000 mAh lithium polymer battery, which is charged by a relatively small photovoltaic panel as seen in figure 2. A 5V boost converter is required to interface with the Acquisition Raspberry Pi since lithium polymer batteries only provide 3.7V.

The use of a magnetometer ensures that automobiles and other roadway vehicles such as motorcycles are detected, while pedestrians and particulate deposits, such as snow, are ignored. As mentioned in [1], the automobile detection subsystem uses the commercially



Figure 2: Automobile Detection Subsystem Architecture

available HMC5883 triaxial magnetometer as it provides an adequate balance of sensitivity and low power consumption.

### 3.2 License Plate Imaging

Once the Acquisition Raspberry Pi receives the signal from the vehicle detection Arduino Fio, it begins the process of obtaining a picture of the vehicle's license plate. This procedure is separated into two separate sections: image acquisition and image processing

#### 3.2.1 Image Acquisition

While the automobile detection subsystem correctly identifies when a vehicle enters the lot, the image acquisition subsystem is responsible for determining when to capture a picture of that car in order to optimize the quality of the license plate image. The timing difference between when the Raspberry Pi receives the signal from the Arduino Fio and when the

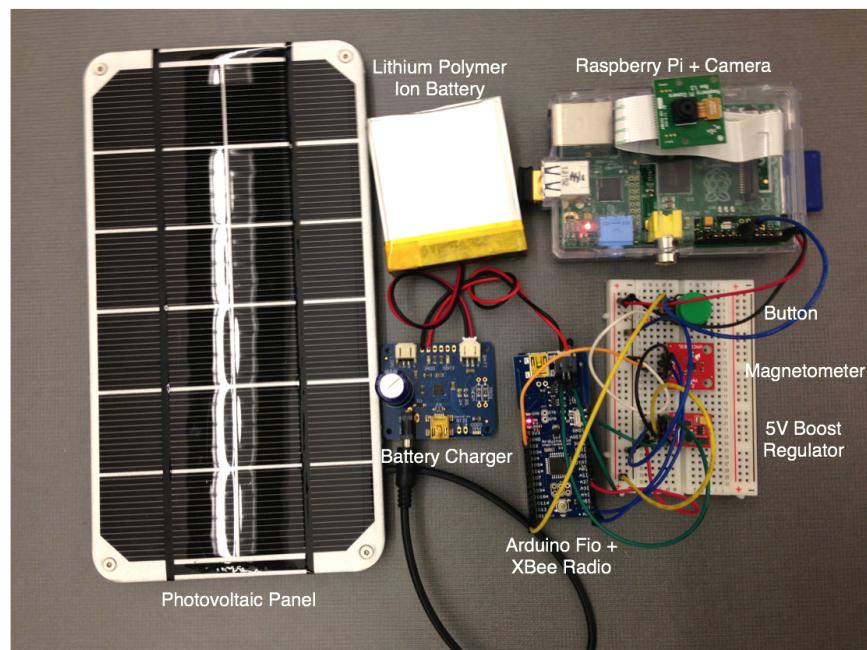


Figure 3: Automobile Detection Node Hardware

image is captured is set to 500 milliseconds so as to allow the car to completely pass the Arduino Fio and enter the capture area. Only one picture is taken of each car so that capture time and power consumption on the Raspberry Pi are limited. This frees up more resources to be allocated towards the process of image processing.

### 3.2.2 Image Processing

Once an image is captured, the Raspberry Pi creates a subprocess which processes the captured image. The image is processed using the OpenCV (Open Source Computer Vision Library) API [4]. This API provides many different algorithms that can be used for image detection and shape recognition. It was chosen for both its ease of use and widespread cross-compatibility; it has interfaces for development in C, C++, Python, Java, and MATLAB, and supports all major operating systems (including distributions of Linux such as Raspbian).

When processing the image, two factors are taken into consideration:

1. File Size and
2. License Plate Quality

The file size is reduced as much as possible in order to expedite the file transfer process from the Acquisition Raspberry Pi. The second factor, license plate quality, is considered because the image must be readable by the Optical Character Recognition (OCR) software used on the server. Several different methods of processing the images using OpenCV were attempted, including but not limited to:

1. Contour Mapping,
2. Image Cropping,
3. Image Resizing and Compression, and
4. Color Manipulation

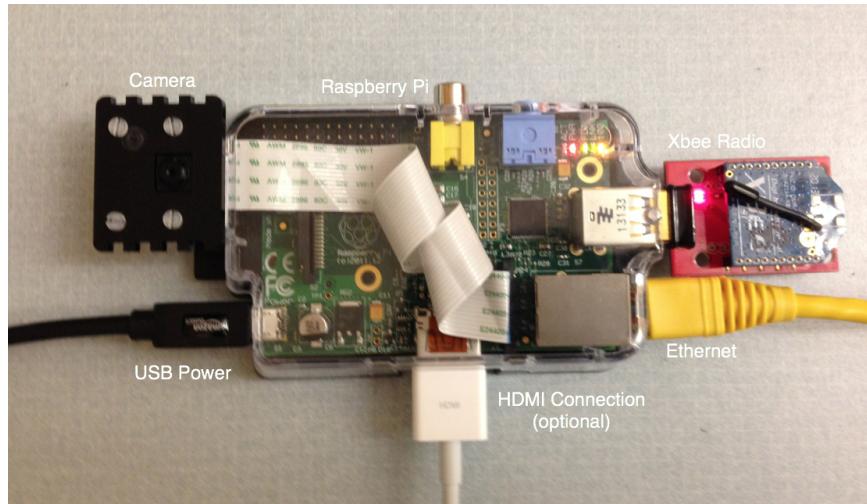


Figure 4: Central Base Station Hardware

Two datasets are analyzed on how they ran through the OCR software (section 4.2). These two datasets, "cropped images" and "compressed images" had different methods of processing applied. "Cropped images" is a set of images that were greedily cropped to eliminate space at the top and bottom of the picture around the car and were converted to grayscale images. "Compressed images" is a set of images that had various amounts of compression applied to them as well as different color filters.

Once the software has processed the image is sent to the ACMx server via a wi-fi connection.

### 3.3 Central Base Station

The central base station is the point of contact between the sensor network and the server. The data gathered by the Arduino Fio sensors are routed to the base station via XBee radios. The base station, which is itself a Raspberry Pi (see figure ??, forwards the data to the ACMx server using HTTP requests. Forwarding data is the main function of the base station. The base station runs the Raspbian operating system [5], a lightweight version of

Linux. Raspbian is optimized for the Raspberry Pi, so writing Python scripts that take care of forwarding the data via HTTP to the server was simple. The more difficult task was writing code to allow the base station Raspberry Pi to interface with the XBee radio, and listen for packets coming from the XBee attached to the Arduino Fio. The Python code that runs on the base station Raspberry Pi is listed in Appendix 2. The base station is also equipped to receive images via the XBee radio, and forward this data to the server. However, the time constraints of the project did not allow us to finish the code on the image acquisition Raspberry Pis that sends the image data via XBees. Therefore, when testing, we simply connected the image acquisition Raspberry Pis to a WiFi internet connection, and POSTed directly to the server, using the RESTful web services already in place.

### 3.4 Server Image Processing

Once an image has been captured by an Acquisition Raspberry Pi, it is transmitted to the server via the REST API provided on the server. The code that processes the image once it is received on the server serves several purposes. First, it authenticates the sender by checking for a username and password. Next, it timestamps the image and saves it to a directory on the server not directly accessible from the web. Lastly, the script calls a function to invoke two different automatic license plate recognition (ALPR) programs and stores the resulting character extractions to a MySQL database.

#### 3.4.1 ALPR Literature Survey

Many license plate extraction algorithms have been developed, implemented, and critiqued in the academic community. For use in our project, we needed to find an implemented ALPR algorithm capable of running in a Linux environment (on the server) or a cloud service that would allow for reliable character recognition from license images.

Much of the research done on ALPR technology is less concerned with implementation and more interested in algorithmic advances. License plate recognition relies heavily on

manipulation of graphics files and computer vision - each fields of study in their own right. Despite the lack of detailed literature on implemented programs, we were still able to find papers that briefly mentioned two operational systems: OpenALPR and JavaANPR. Note that ALPR and ANPR are synonymous (some packages use the term 'number' plate recognition in place of 'license' plate recognition).

### **A. OpenALPR**

OpenALPR is a relatively new open source ALPR system that is built on top of OpenCV (a computer vision framework), and the Tesseract OCR engine. Initial commits to the source code were made in December, 2013. Using such a new program can be more risky than going with an established leader in the market, but we found that OpenALPR offered just the type of functionality we were looking for [10].

### **B. JavaANPR**

JavaANPR is an older program (published in 2007) that was created as part of a Bachelor's thesis at the Brno University of Technology in the Czech Republic [12]. Stemming from an academic environment, JavaANPR has much more detailed documentation on the program and the algorithms implemented in the program than any other option surveyed (both academic and industrial). On the same token, development on the program seems to have stopped after the thesis was submitted, so the software has not seen updates in eight years. No software is perfect, and knowing that we would be using a program that is no longer being maintained is just one of the drawbacks we discovered about JavaANPR. The other main disadvantage of JavaANPR is that it was developed in Europe for European license plates. The source code would have to be correctly adapted in order to recognize North American plates, and the OCR engine would need to be trained for fonts used in America.

### **C. General ALPR Algorithm**

The two programs do share the same general algorithm for extracting license plates. First, the plate is identified using some means to isolate rectangles in the image (texture,

color, boundaries, etc.). Once the bounding box containing the plate is found, segmentation begins to isolate each individual character on the license plate. Finally, these image representations of characters are mapped to their most likely plain text counterpart.

In general, ALPR systems only work for a specific geographic region they are "trained" for. For example, North American plates are a different size than European plates. Detection algorithms to identify a license plate in America would not work on an English car without modifications to the ALPR's configuration. Similarly, different states and countries use different fonts on their plates. In order to achieve maximum accuracy, you would need to collect hundreds of samples of the font and teach the program what those letters look like [17].

### **3.4.2 ALPR Industry Survey**

Many ALPR systems exist today for commercial and government purposes. Uses can range from cross-referencing address information with the DMV to bill users of toll roads to monitoring roadways for stolen cars or even measuring car speeds. Our team was able to contact two manufacturers of ALPR systems to learn more about their use in industry: Q-Free ASA and The 3M Company.

#### **A. Q-Free ASA**

One commercial provider of ALPR software is Q-Free ASA, which is based out of the Netherlands. Q-Free is a top search result when querying for ALPR software. Their ALPR product, named Intrada, offers a cloud based solution where we are able to send the image of the license plate to their servers, and get back the plain text representation of the characters. One unique feature Intrada includes that we did not find in any other package surveyed is the ability to identify the state of origin of the license plate. Intrada does this by analyzing minor differences in fonts used across state borders [9].

Note that this feature is not the same as training OpenALPR or another system with a new font. In OpenALPR, new trained data helps increase accuracy in detection. As a user,

you can ask OpenALPR to examine the probability of a "template match" to a specific font, but the software does not intelligently determine which font family it most closely matches. Intrada offers the simplest solution in terms of startup costs because there is no local software to configure on our machine.

### B. The 3M Company

E-470 uses high speed cameras to capture and extract license plate data in order to bill users of their toll road in the Denver Metro area. We reached out to the E-470 Public Highway Authority to inquire more about their deployment of sensors and ALPR software. Representatives informed us that their toll booths used an ALPR system developed by The 3M Company. Even though E-470 is using an ALPR which automatically detects the characters of a license plate, every image must be reviewed by a human operator before the driver is billed [13]. In our project, we don't want a human operator to have to confirm each plate - we want to trust the ALPR to do its job.

After communicating with E-470, we contacted The 3M Company with regards to their ALPR software. A representative reached out and confirmed that they do offer an API to their program, allowing their technology to be built into other projects. Because we are creating a parking lot monitor system, and not just a license plate recognition system, an API is crucial so we can integrate the ALPR into our workflow [14]. Unfortunately, our request for an educational use license for their ALPR was denied, as after reviewing our team's proposal 3M was worried we might try to commercialize our network. We were unable to learn more about their algorithm or API after that point.

#### 3.4.3 Selection of ALPR Programs

Our literature and industry surveys left us with three viable options for license plate recognition: OpenALPR, JavaANPR, and Q-Free's Intrada ALPR. Of those three, only OpenALPR was ready to be integrated into our network. Intrada ALPR is a commercial service, so our ability to use it was dependent on Q-Free granting an educational use li-

cense to us for the semester. Lastly, JavaANPR would need to be modified to detect and recognize North American plates and fonts. JavaANPR also lacks additional information that both OpenALPR and Intrada ALPR provide such as execution time and confidence.

The goal of this project is to demonstrate a proof of concept network that is capable of monitoring parking lots and capturing license plate data. To stay aligned with this goal, and because of our unfamiliarity with graphical algorithms, we decided not to pursue using JavaANPR as a software solution for our network.

After reaching out to Q-Free with regards to using their Intrada service for the semester, we were referred to their Global Account Manager OEM Partners representative Marco Sinnema. Dr. Sinnema, on behalf of Q-Free, graciously granted our request to use their product free of charge for the spring 2014 semester.

Instead of choosing between two ALPR systems, we decided to integrate both platforms into our network to allow an ALPR comparison between the two tools, and offer better data integrity by checking if results from both systems (for the same photo) matched.

#### **3.4.4 Test Data Collection**

In order to evaluate the ALPR platforms, we needed to collect test data. Both platforms were already trained to run North American license plates out-of-the-box, so the stage was set to process images for a comparison in performance. With our final deployment in mind, we also wanted to collect images from a variety of different angles and distances, as the resulting evaluation will help determine the best camera placement in the CTLM parking lot. To accurately test the ALPR programs for our project, the test images need to be taken with the same camera that would be used during deployment.

We loaded a special testing script written in Python onto a Raspberry Pi to accomplish this task. The script was programmed to wait for a hardware interrupt before taking an image. We wired a button via a breadboard to provide the hardware interrupt. Our team brought this Pi, camera, and button out to the CTLM parking lot and positioned it near

where it would be deployed.

Once powered on, we had one teammate drive their car in and out of the parking lot multiple times. While he was driving, two other team members operated the camera and breadboard hardware to take images. Using the same license plate for this portion of our test data acquisition was intentional to lower the number of uncontrolled variables in gathering data.

Besides images of the same license plate, we also collected several images of nearby parked cars, as well as cars that entered or exited the CTLM parking lot during that time period. And because our system is to be deployed on a college campus, we also collected images from different states, as the population of nonresidents is much greater here than in neighboring small towns.

Overall, we were able to collect 52 images of seven different plates that contained recognizable numbers. Each image from the Raspberry Pi camera was about 3 megabytes in size in its uncompressed form. The Python script also specified that the camera should save in a JPEG (.jpg) format.

The data set, which we will now refer to as the *unaltered image data set*, is the basis for all other data sets in this paper. That is, all other data sets are derived from these original, uncompressed images.

#### 3.4.5 ALPR-Project Integration

Both OpenALPR and Intrada ALPR had to be integrated into our web application so they would run automatically without the need for human intervention. OpenALPR, because it is not a cloud service, needed to be installed locally on the ACMx server. The Intrada ALPR was much simpler because we were only interacting with the API.

**A. OpenALPR** As stated in Section 3.4.1, OpenALPR is built on top of OpenCV, a computer vision library, and Tesseract OCR, an OCR engine. Tesseract OCR had additional dependencies that needed to be installed before it would compile.

We used Ubuntu’s `apt-get` command to install almost all of Tesseract’s dependency packages. Tesseract makes use of a recent version of an image processing software called Leptonica. Because the version used in Tesseract superseded the versions available in Ubuntu’s repository, we had to download the source files for Leptonica and compile it from scratch.

After installing all the dependencies, we were finally able to compile Tesseract from its source files. Additionally, OpenCV came bundled with all of its dependencies, so we were able to build the OpenCV library rather effortlessly.

Once OpenCV and Tesseract were operational, compiling OpenALPR was a breeze. The entire process of installing all the dependencies and compiling everything (correctly) took a full working day. After installation, OpenALPR was able to start recognizing license plates immediately because it comes bundled with training data for both North American and European plates. The result of an OpenALPR output string contains *a* the extracted license plate characters; *b* the confidence in the characters; and *c* the execution time.

**B. Intrada ALPR** Intrada ALPR uses the SOAP protocol for exchanging information. To create SOAP requests, we used the `SoapClient` class available in PHP to create, send, and receive the output of our request.

Intrada requires a username and password to process images. The SOAP API allows for the sending of the username and password as part of each request object for authentication. Then, Intrada runs their proprietary algorithm on its own servers before returning a result string back to our web application. The result string contains colon delimited fields that carry *a*) the extracted license plate characters; *b*) the confidence in the extraction; *c*) the state of origin of the license plate; *d*) the confidence in the state of origin; *e*) coordinates of the boundary box of the detected license plate; and *f*) the execution time.

**C. MySQL Interface** The resulting plain text representations of the license plate are stored in MySQL database tables. There exists one table for OpenALPR recognitions, and one table for Intrada ALPR recognitions. Each table has the same structure: it stores the

license plate and a reference to the 'images' table where the image filepath is stored. The Intrada ALPR table also contains a column for the recognized state. These fields are then used by the web application to be displayed to administrator users.

### **3.4.6 ALPR Evaluation Environment**

We evaluated our two programs (OpenALPR and Intrada ALPR) by having each service process three different data sets: the unaltered images, cropped images, and compressed images. OpenALPR ran on the ACMx server, while Intrada ALPR ran as a cloud service, so its environment was outside of our control. Although each service offered methods to enqueue an entire directory of images and process them in bulk, we opted to evaluate them individually, as will be done in deployment.

## **3.5 Web Application**

Prior to the start of our project, the ACMx group created a web application designed to display the data collected from the sensors in the parking lot monitoring system. Since the current site was essentially just a shell with no data, one main goal of this project was to improve the website. The site consists of four main parts:

1. Front-facing, publicly-accessible "Smartlots" website,
2. Back-end HTTP interface,
3. MySQL database, and
4. Administrator website.

The Smartlots website makes use of the magnetometer sensor data; it provides maps showing the number of cars in each parking lot, maintains lists of parking lots, and lists usage statistics about each lot. The administrator website provides tools for system administrators. These tools are described in detail below. Before we started this project, the

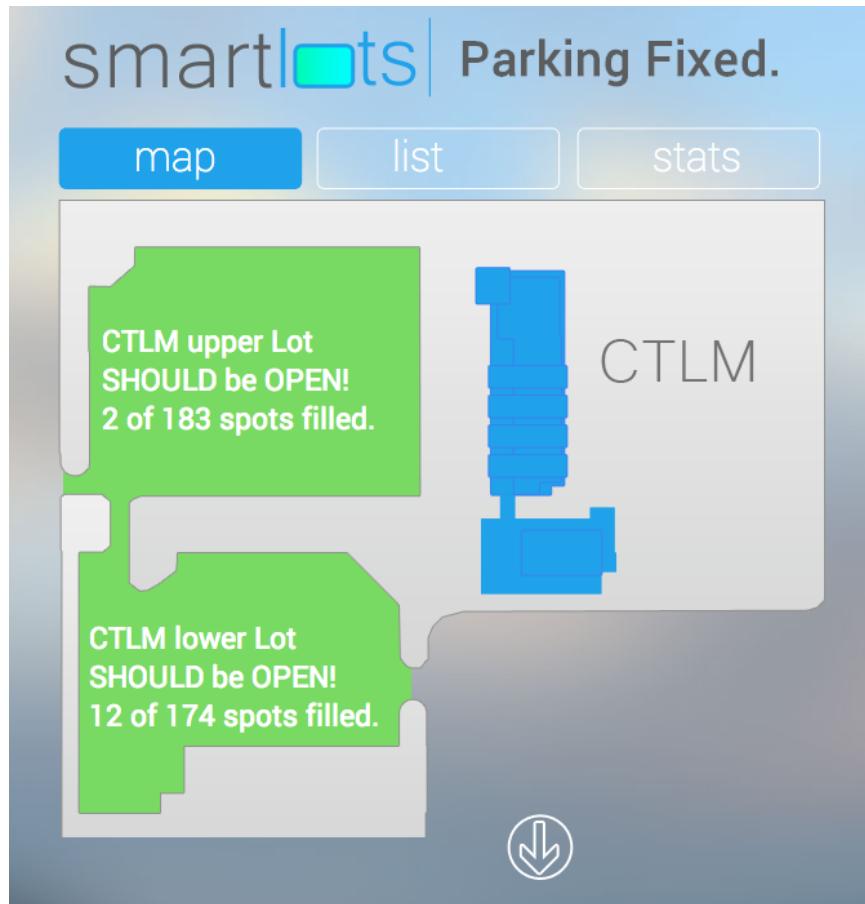


Figure 5: The Smartlots homepage

ACMx group had already created the publicly-accessible Smartlots webpage. Therefore, we chose to focus on creating the administrator side of the site, and improving the back-end of the entire site to make it more secure and easier to extend in the future. The homepage of the Smartlots site is shown in figure 5.

The web application subsystem encompasses several components, each of which helps to accomplish our goal of providing campus members with a better parking experience. The interfaces for both general users and administrators make the data we collect useful and easy to access. The web application itself is written with PHP on the back end and

HTML5/CSS3/JavaScript on the front end. The data from the sensors is stored in a MySQL database, which is described in detail below. The following subsections describe the various pieces of the site that we completed during this project.

### 3.5.1 HTTP Interface

The base station Raspberry Pi needs some way to communicate its data with the web application. The simplest way to meet this need is to provide an HTTP interface on the server. We use HTTP to handle requests from the front end of the web application, so it made sense to also allow the base station to communicate with our server through HTTP. We designed our backend services to be as RESTful [6] as possible. We used the PHP library Slim [7] to create our RESTful API. For each table in the database, our API includes code to create, read, update, and delete the items, via HTTP POST, GET, PUT, and DELETE requests, respectively. For example, when a car is detected by the magnetometer sensor, the data is received by the base station Raspberry Pi, which then sends an HTTP POST request to `http://acmxlabs.org/smartzlots/fioData`. Upon receiving this request, the server runs the appropriate PHP code to add new entries to the database tables that store the magnetometer and car count data. Furthermore, when the "View Licenses" web page on the administrator website needs to display a table with all the license plate data, it sends an HTTP GET request to `http://acmxlabs.org/smartzlots/licenses`.

Our API uses built-in PHP security to protect certain routes from being accessed by unauthorized users. To POST data to any of the routes, an administrator username and password is required. The routes that service the publicly-accessible Smartlots site are not authenticated, as we want anyone to be able to access that part of the site.

### 3.5.2 Database

The server stores all application data in a MySQL database. This database stores information about the sensor network, along with the data collected from the sensors. The

<b>images</b>	<b>licenses</b>	<b>lots</b>
<b>id</b> int <b>url</b> varchar <b>timestamp</b> timestamp <b>sensor_id</b> int	<b>id</b> int <b>number</b> varchar <b>image_id</b> int <b>state</b> varchar	<b>lotid</b> int <b>lotname</b> varchar <b>carcount</b> int <b>carmax</b> int
<b>intrada_licenses</b>	<b>log</b>	<b>sensormapping</b>
<b>id</b> int <b>number</b> varchar <b>state</b> varchar <b>image_id</b> int	<b>id</b> int <b>sensorid</b> int <b>localcount</b> int <b>date</b> datetime <b>voltage</b> double <b>temp</b> double <b>windowdata</b> varchar	<b>sensorid</b> int <b>lotid</b> int <b>lotname</b> varchar
<b>users</b>		<b>sensors</b>
<b>id</b> int <b>username</b> varchar <b>password</b> varchar		<b>sensorid</b> int <b>carcount</b> int <b>battery</b> int <b>lastcount</b> int

Figure 6: MySQL Database Schema

database schema is shown in figure 6. The sensors table stores information about the individual sensors, and includes fields for car count and previous car count, so that the web application knows how many cars have passed by each sensor. The lots table maintains a list of lot names, and the sensormapping table is a join table that maps each sensor to the lot where it is deployed. The lots table also keeps the current car count for each parking lot, which is used by the front page of the Smartlots homepage. The images table maintains a list of image urls, and keeps track of which sensor the image came from. This table is updated whenever a new image is received from the base station Raspberry Pi. The licenses and intrada\_licenses tables are also updated whenever a new image is received. These tables have an identical format, but store different data depending on the results returned upon running the two license plate recognition programs.

### 3.5.3 Administrator Website

Much of the work done on the ACMx server during this project involved developing and deploying the administrator website. The site serves as an easy-to-use interface that pro-

vides tools for administrators (our group members and ACMx group members). These tools allow administrators to view the data collected by the magnetometer sensors and the image-acquisition Raspberry Pis, view health data about the sensors, and manage user accounts. Each component of the administrator website is described below.

### **A. User Account Management**

Administrators are able to create, delete, and view other administrator accounts. Maintaining user accounts is important for this system because our API requires user authentication for certain HTTP routes, as described above. We have created a dedicated user that is allowed to access all the back-end routes; this user is the one that is used by the base station Raspberry Pi to POST its magnetometer and image data to the server. Other administrator accounts are used to gain access to the administrator site, and to provide authentication when testing specific routes.

### **B. License Plate Viewer**

As mentioned in section 3.5, the license plate images are translated by the ALPR software from an image into a string of plain text, and stored in the MySQL database on the ACMx server. One of the main functions of the web interface is to display this data to administrators. The page that displays the license plate data is a simple interface that shows every license plate number we have collected, along with the time it was collected, the parking lot it came from, and the original image that the license number came from. The data is divided into two tables: one for the data returned from the OpenALPR software, and one for the data returned by the Intrada software. The entries are sorted by most-recent first. For this project, we were only interested in creating a proof-of-concept type interface that shows we have the capability to display the collected plate data in a useful format; in the future it could be useful to cross-reference our data with the campus parking department's database to check if a car has entered a lot without a permit.

### **C. Sensor Data Viewer**

Another feature of the administrator webpage is the page that allows administrators

to view sensor data. This page maintains a table showing each sensor, its current and last count, its battery level, and the lot where it is deployed. Although this is a simple page, it provides useful information to the system administrators. Future additions to this page will include a way to add and remove sensors from the database.

## 4 Results

### 4.1 Image Processing Results

The original goal in image processing was to crop the image down from a large image to a small, manageable image of just the license plate. This software does exist, and is used in many applications, such as [8] and [13]. However, this software is very hard to implement in practice. Most applications use contour mapping to detect the license plate, but this relies on having an image where the license plate is one of the prominent features in the image. When contour mapping methods were applied to the images in this project, most commonly the contours detected pebbles on the ground in the concrete or lines in the parking lot instead of license plates. While successful in other applications, it did not prove to be a good method in this instance.

With contour mapping out of the question, the chosen method for image processing was converting the image to grayscale, resizing it to reduce the file size, and then greedily cropping the top and bottom of the picture to eliminate the ground below the car and the sky above. While not 100% effective, it proved to be the best solution in testing.

### 4.2 ALPR Results

Three data sets were run through each ALPR system. In each case, Intrada ALPR was able to recognize at least twice as many plates as OpenALPR.

Three data sets were run through each ALPR system. As seen in Table 1 and Table 2, Intrada ALPR outperformed OpenALPR in each case in terms of accuracy. In terms of

Data Set	Correct Recognition	Total Images	Percent Correct
Unaltered images	20	52	38.46 %
Cropped images	4	52	7.69 %
Compressed images	4	27	14.81 %

Table 1: OpenALPR Results

Data Set	Correct Recognition	Total Images	Percent Correct
Unaltered images	34	52	65.39 %
Cropped images	12	52	23.08 %
Compressed images	8	27	29.63 %

Table 2: Intrada ALPR Results

speed, OpenALPR always outperformed Intrada ALPR by at least a factor of three. In some cases, OpenALPR was better by a factor of 110.

These results were calculated by determining whether or not the ALPR software correctly identified *any* license plate in the photo. It is the case that, for certain out of state plates or nonstandard plates (e.g. Disabled Veteran), the ALPR programs will not identify the primary, or largest, license plate in the photo. However, both programs were successful in recognizing a much smaller, but standard, license plate. Figure 7 shows an example image where a New Mexico plate is ignored in favor of a smaller plate in the background.

## 5 Future Research

There is substantial future research that can be performed to add features and improve the efficacy of the system. This area of research appears very promising as similar systems may be applied and adapted to many different settings.



Figure 7: The foreground license plate goes unrecognized in favor of a smaller plate in the background

## **5.1 ALPR Training**

The accuracy rate for our ALPR software is not as high as we had originally hoped it to be. OpenALPR offers a separate program, 'train-ocr' to help build definition files for certain geographic regions. Because it initially came seeded with training data for the entire continent, the recognition of Colorado plates may be improved if we create a training file for only Colorado.

Intrada ALPR cannot be configured by the end user (our team). We can, however, send sample images from our deployment to Q-Free, where our files can be used to train our account for better recognition.

Because we ended up using two ALPR systems instead of one, it would be beneficial to utilize both to provide a confidence level for our project. Having validation from both ALPRs would likely mean the characters that were extracted were correct. Extractions that were not correct could be flagged in the database for human intervention.

A proposed long-term goal for this project was to integrate license recognition with CSM's parking database to identify users who do not have valid parking permits. With the work that has been completed, we are now at a place where we could begin coding an interface to pass license data to Parking and Facilities.

## **5.2 Validating and Adjusting Lot Capacity Data**

We expect that our first deployment of this system may not be 100% accurate at detecting all vehicles that enter and exit lots. Therefore, we would like to create a system to periodically collect overhead images of the parking lots from a camera mounted on the base station Raspberry Pi. These images would serve as a visual representation of how many cars were actually in the parking lot at the time the image was taken. If this feature is implemented, administrators will be able to periodically compare the overhead images to the collected data from the sensor network to make sure the numbers being computed by the system accurately represent the car counts of the lots. A page would be added to the

web interface to allow administrators to pull up the image for any lot with an overhead camera and see the numbers for that lot right next to the image. If any discrepancies are found, the administrator would be able to overwrite the count in the database to reflect reality. Such an interface would be useful in helping to calibrate the system. For example, if the sensors consistently report less cars in the lot than the image shows, they can be fine-tuned to make sure fewer cars slip through unnoticed. Another improvement to work in this area could include an automated version of this process, where a computer program could compare the overhead images to the sensed data and make any necessary corrections to the car count in the database.

### 5.3 Real-world Deployment

Due to time-constraints, we were unable to test our system in a real-world environment. We had initially planned to deploy a working version of our system on two parking lots on the CSM campus. Even though we never deployed our system, we were able to get everything connected together as described in section 2, so that data collected by the sensors flowed all the way up through the system and was displayed in the web application. Our plans for a future deployment are as follows: ACMx and members from our group plan to deploy a version of our system at the CTLM Upper and Lower parking lots at CSM. These lots were chosen because of their accessible location, unobstructed visibility from a campus structure, and frequent use. Both parking lots have one entryway, each of which will be equipped with an automobile detection subsystem. The junction between the two lots is also of interest, because we want to know when a car moves from the upper lot to the lower lot, and vice versa. The locations of the entrances and junction are shown in Figure 8. The locations for the three sensor nodes benefit from having a clear view of the sky for increased photovoltaic efficiency.

The central base station, as described in section 3.3, will be placed in an upper window of the CTLM building, allowing it to take a clear overhead picture of at least one of the

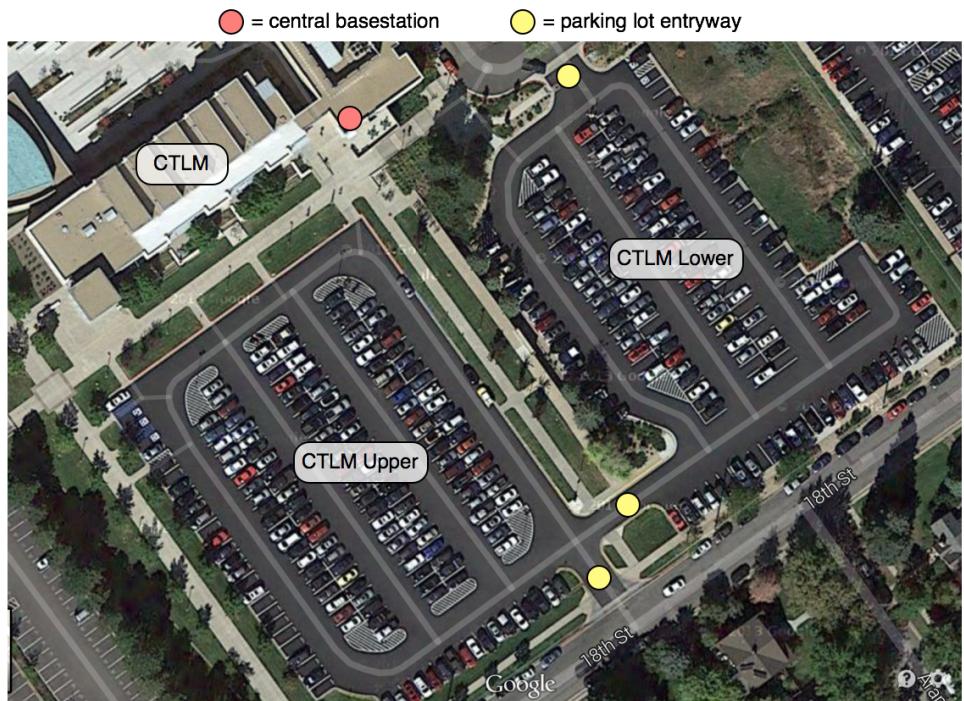


Figure 8: Deployment Location

two parking lots. The first deployment only have one overhead camera to start off with, although ideally we would have two - one for each lot. Several potential locations exist which allow for a clear line-of-sight to all automobile detection subsystems, one of which is detailed in Figure 8. The location of the base station must put it in range of the XBee mounted on each sensor node, to allow data to be transferred from the detection subsystem to the base station. The locations being considered must also provide internet access to the base station Raspberry Pi through an Ethernet port.

#### **5.4 Xbee Image Transmission**

Currently, our system relies on a WiFi network for transmitting license plate images from the Acquisition Raspberry Pi. Future systems would benefit from having such images funneled and transmitted through the Xbee radio, because transmission range would be significantly improved, and eliminates the need for the sensor node to be in range of a WiFi network in order to function. We envision that this would be implemented by sending a bitstream of the image from the Raspberry Pi to the Arduino Fio through a serial link that would then be streamed and packetized by the Arduino Fio, and forwarded to the base station via the Xbee radio. However, such a feature would have to be carefully thought out so as to not obstruct the Arduino Fio's automobile detection operations and not congest the Xbee data link. Another main concern with transmitting images over the XBee comes from the fact that we did not implement any collision avoidance algorithms, and transmitting the images over the XBee would greatly increase the chance of collisions when multiple sensor nodes are sending data to the base station at a time.

#### **5.5 Image Acquisition and Processing**

The current solution for imaging is solely based on the limited set of test images we were able to acquire, and is likely not robust enough for a full deployment. Once a successful deployment has been achieved, the image acquisition time needs to be fine-tuned so the

license plate is always captured in the image. If the greedy cropping strategy for image processing is maintained, then it can be expanded upon to eliminate pieces on the left and right of the car in order to further reduce file size.

While contour mapping proved to be unsuccessful when processing the full images, further work should be done, once image acquisition has been fine-tuned, to crop the image and then apply contour mapping to the cropped image. The method failed originally because the license plate was not featured prominently in the image, and cropping the image more effectively could greatly help the contours of the license plate better stand out.

## 6 Summary

This project extends the work done by ACMx to create the first comprehensive parking management system for the Colorado School of Mines. The system's expansions cover interfacing with the existing automobile detection network, acquiring images of license plates, processing said images, and presenting the resulting data in a web application.

Acquiring images of license plates included experimentally testing the timing of taking the picture, as well as on-mote pre-processing of the image. By completing some processing of the image on the Raspberry Pi, both the size of data needed to transmit can be reduced (saving battery power), while also avoiding transmitting false positives (when no license plate is detected).

Image acquisition is done by Raspberry Pis stationed at parking lot entrances. These images are sent to a central base station Raspberry Pi, which then uploads the data to the server via our RESTful API. Once on the server, additional image processing is done to retrieve the characters composing the license plate. This data is then stored in a database for use in the web application.

Acquiring images of license plates includes listening for an interrupt from the automobile detection sensor, temporarily storing the image, and on-mote pre-processing of the image. By completing some processing of the image on the Raspberry Pi, we reduce the size of

data we need to transmit, which saves battery power while also reducing the transmission time, thereby improving system latency and throughput.

The web application serves to show the state of the parking lots, and provides an interface that allows administrators to view license plate data and sensor data, and manage user accounts.

Once deployed, the Smartlots system, augmented with our additional license plate extraction subsystem and improvements to the web application, will offer the Mines campus an accessible way to manage campus parking lots. Faculty and students will be able to use this to find open parking and save time. Future applications could include interfacing with Parking Services to locate illegally parked vehicles or to gather data regarding campus parking needs.

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## Appendix 1 — Intra-team Work Distribution

This work described in this project was completed by six people. The four authors of this paper contributed the bulk of the work (~90%), and two ACMx group members also helped us, mainly by getting us up to speed on the state of the ACMx project when we started, and continuing to be our points of contact to the ACMx group. The work was broken down as follows:

### WSN Group Members

Brandon Rodriguez worked with the license plate recognition software. All of the items he worked on are described in section 3.4 and section 4.2. Brandon did a lot of work researching ALPR software, and made the final decision to use OpenALPR and the Intrada ALPR software for our project. Basically, when reading this paper, realize that if something pertains to license plate recognition, Brandon was responsible for getting it all working. Brandon also worked with Taylor to write some of the server-side PHP code that gets the images from the HTTP requests and runs them through the ALPR software.

Taylor Sallee wrote all code for the web application, excluding the front-end "Smart-lots" part of the site that was already in place before the start of this project. Roy Stilwell from the ACMx group wrote the code for that part of the site. Taylor's contribution was the entire administrator interface, the RESTful API that services the website and the Raspberry Pis when they make POST requests. He also added user authentication and PHP security to all sensitive routes created the database tables for all data that our group was adding (images, licenses, intrada\_licenses, users), and wrote all code for viewing, creating, updating, and deleting data in these tables. He collaborated with Andrew Koelling to write the base-station Python code that listens for data from the Arduino Fios and Rasp-

berry Pis, and sends that data to the server via HTTP requests. Some of this code was in place before the project, but Taylor and Andrew refactored almost all of it, and added in the parts to handle the image data, and the part that differentiates the Arduino Fio data from the Raspberry Pi (image) data. Taylor also worked with Santiago and Kevin on the sensor Raspberry Pis, making sure that everything was installed correctly, and testing the top-to-bottom functionality of the system (that is, make sure data is getting from the sensors all the way to the web application). Taylor’s work is described in sections 3.3, 3.5, and 4.3.

Kevin Emery worked with the image processing on the image acquisition Raspberry Pis. He wrote Python scripts that make use of the OpenCV library to process images, which mainly includes cropping and compressing to sizes that are reasonable for transmission over the XBee radio. He explored contour mapping as one possibility for reducing image size while still maintaining a readable license plate, but found the current OpenCV implementation to be ineffective given the provided images. His work is detailed in sections 3.2 and 4.1

Santiago Gonzalez worked primarily with the hardware needed to get this system working. He built the sensor nodes that include both the Arduino Fio and the Raspberry Pi. He deployed the code written by Roy Stilwell to the Arduino Fios, modifying slightly to suit our purposes. He also did most of the work deploying code to the image Acquisition Raspberry Pis, and he was the one that wrote the code that makes the Pis take an image when the magnetometer detects a car. His work is described in section 3.1.

### **ACMx Group Members**

Roy Stilwell is the head of the ACMx group. Although he wasn’t available to help us very much during the course of this project, much of what he and the other ACMx group members did laid the groundwork for what we accomplished in our project. The code that is listed below that runs on the Arduino Fios was written almost entirely by Roy. Roy also designed the Smartlots webpage, and wrote some of the code that is used on the base

station Raspberry Pi.

Drew Koelling was a huge help to our group during this project. He met with us several times during our hackathon, even though he did not have as much stake in the success of this project, given that his grade did not depend on what we got done. He primarily helped us understand the base station code, and the existing web interface, and provided Taylor with the information necessary to create a useful REST API. He also helped rewrite some of that base station code. He was overall a great point of contact between our group and the ACMx group, and he was very helpful and good-natured the whole time. We want to explicitly thank him for all the help he gave us in this project.

## Appendix 2 — Code Listings

### Arduino Fio Sensing Firmware

```
/*
Arduino, HMC5883, magnetometer, XBee code
by: Roy Stillwell, Andrew Wilson
Colorado School of Mines
created on: 10.30.13
license: This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution
         license.
updated: 3.19.14 Roy Stillwell
updated: 4.25.14 Santiago Gonzalez

Arduino code example for interfacing with the HMC5883
by: Jordan McConnell
SparkFun Electronics
created on: 6/30/11
license: OSHW 1.0, http://freedomdefined.org/OSHW

Analog input 4 I2C SDA
Analog input 5 I2C SCL

EEPROM code adapted from Tomorrow Lab
Developer: Ted Ullricis_measuringh <ted@tomorrow-lab.com>
http://tomorrow-lab.com

*****  
HOW IT WORKS:
```

```
*****
```

```
An array of 'baseline' or nominal values -essentially when the sensor does  
NOT have a vehicle over it- is gathered initially.  
This baseline can be 'sized' to allow for fine tuning using the '  
baselineSize' variable in the 'Variables you can change' section.  
After the initial buffer is filled, its average is calculated.  
A sensor value is then read and compared to the average and a threshold.  
If it is outside this threshold, a counter is started.  
Once The counter is larger than the window size ( a very good indication  
of a car), we have detected a vehicle!  
We then grab the last three values in the window and check to see if it is  
greater or smaller than the baseline average.  
This gives us a direction of the vehicle.
```

```
The code <will be> designed to re-calibrate the 'baseline' every 10  
minutes (basically in the event a sensor is hit with a solar storm or  
something).
```

```
Currently this only uses the Y axis data (as that may be all we need)  
Using datasets taken at the CTLM exits and entrances, it correctly  
calculates entrances and exits.
```

```
*/
```

```
#include <Wire.h> //I2C Arduino Library, required for interface  
communication with HMC5883 Device  
#include "stats.h" //a custom library for doing Average and Standard  
deviation calculations.  
#include <cmath> //Standard cmath library  
#include <string>  
using namespace std;  
#include <avr/wdt.h>  
#include <avr/sleep.h>  
#include <avr/interrupt.h>  
  
//-----Variables you can change-----  
double recalibrateTime = 600000; //time in seconds. 600000 = 10 min -- used  
to auto-recalibrate sensor, if time is greater than 10 minutes,  
recalibrate  
#define baselineSize 100 //Size of baseline to use for baseline values  
#define windowSize 30 //Size of 'window' to use for previous values of the  
sensor to be considered in calculating a positive detection.  
#define windowConsidered 3 //Consider the first n numbers in window to  
determine direction  
double carThreshold = 15.0; //Used to sort out car 'hits'. Anything above  
or below this 'threshold' is counted as a hit  
double pingTime = 60; //(in seconds) Used to make sure sensor is still
```

```

    alive after specified time
//-----



const int battPin = A0;
const int ledPin = 13;
const int interruptPin = 12;
const int XBeeSleep = 2;           // Connect to XBee DTR for
                                  hibernation mode
const int waitPeriod = 1;          // Number of 8 second cycles before
                                  waking
// up XBee and sending data (8*8 = 64 seconds)
// Variable Definition

//double Vcc = 0.0;
double Temp = 0.0;
double batt = 0.0;

double pingCounter;      //Used to count cycles so system can 'ping'
                        basestation every 30 seconds
int localCarCount=0;
long startTime;           // start time for the algorithm watch
long elapsedTime;         // elapsed time for the algorithm
bool didWeCalculateAveDevAlready, saidit = false;
double lastCalibrateTime, stdDev;
double baselineAvg = 0;
double calibrationPercentDone;
int x, y, z;
int windowTotal = 0, count = 0, detectorCount = 0;
int baseline[baselineSize];
int windowy>windowSize];
int windowx>windowSize];
int windowz>windowSize];
String yomama_data;

#define address 0x1E //0011110b, I2C 7bit address of HMC5883

String getWindowData(int window[]) {
    String data = "";
    for (int i = 0; i < windowHeight; i++ ) {
        data+= String(window[i]) + "\u00a9";
    }
    return data;
}

// See: http://code.google.com/p/tinkerit/wiki/SecretVoltmeter
//double readVcc() {
//    signed long resultVcc;
}

```

```

//  double resultVccFloat;
//  // Read 1.1V reference against AVcc
//  ADMUX = _BV(REFS0) | _BV(MUX3) | _BV(MUX2) | _BV(MUX1);
//  delay(10);                                // Wait for Vref to settle
//  ADCSRA |= _BV(ADSC);                      // Convert
//  while (bit_is_set(ADCSRA,ADSC));
//  resultVcc = ADCL;
//  resultVcc |= ADCH<<8;
//  resultVcc = 1126400L / resultVcc;      // Back-calculate AVcc in mV
//  resultVccFloat = (double) resultVcc / 1000.0; // Convert to Float
//  return resultVccFloat;
//}

// See: http://code.google.com/p/tinkerit/wiki/SecretThermometer
double readTemp() {
    signed long resultTemp;
    double resultTempFloat;
    // Read temperature sensor against 1.1V reference
    ADMUX = _BV(REFS1) | _BV(REFS0) | _BV(MUX3);
    delay(10);                                // Wait for Vref to settle
    ADCSRA |= _BV(ADSC);                      // Convert
    while (bit_is_set(ADCSRA,ADSC));
    resultTemp = ADCL;
    resultTemp |= ADCH<<8;
    resultTempFloat = (double) resultTemp * 0.9338 - 312.7; // Apply
        calibration correction (Roy S)
    resultTempFloat = resultTempFloat * 1.8 + 32.0; // Convert to F
    return resultTempFloat;
}

double readBatt() {
    batt = analogRead(battPin) * .00324 * 2 ;
    return batt;
}

void configureSensor() {
    Wire.begin(); //Initialize I2C interface in Arduino

    //Put the HMC5883 IC into the correct operating mode
    Wire.beginTransmission(address); //open communication with HMC5883
    Wire.write(0x02); //select mode register
    Wire.write(0x00); //continuous measurement mode
    Wire.endTransmission();

    //Crank the speed up to 75Hz read speeds (default is 15Hz)
    Wire.beginTransmission(address);
    Wire.write((byte) 0x00);
    Wire.write((byte) 0x18); //this jumps it to 75Hz
    Wire.endTransmission();
    delay(5);
}

```

```

//Tell the HMC5883 where to begin reading data
Wire.beginTransmission(address);
Wire.write(0x03); //select register 3, X MSB register
Wire.endTransmission();

//Read data from each axis, 2 registers per axis (helps initialize
//readings)
Wire.requestFrom(address, 6);
if(6<=Wire.available()){
    x = Wire.read()<<8; //X msb
    x |= Wire.read(); //X lsb
    z = Wire.read()<<8; //Z msb
    z |= Wire.read(); //Z lsb
    y = Wire.read()<<8; //Y msb
    y |= Wire.read(); //Y lsb
}
//Pause
delay(1000);

}

void setup(){
//Initialize Serial speed
Serial.begin(57600);
configureSensor();

pinMode(interruptPin, OUTPUT);
digitalWrite(interruptPin, HIGH);

Serial.print("You have 10 seconds to place sensor");
delay(10000);

}

//The main loop to repeat indefinitely
void loop(){

//Tell the HMC5883 where to begin reading data
Wire.beginTransmission(address);
Wire.write(0x03); //select register 3, X MSB register
Wire.endTransmission();

//Read data from each axis, 2 registers per axis
Wire.requestFrom(address, 6);
if(6<=Wire.available()){
    x = Wire.read()<<8; //X msb
    x |= Wire.read(); //X lsb
}

```

```

z = Wire.read()<<8; //Z msb
z |= Wire.read(); //Z lsb
y = Wire.read()<<8; //Y msb
y |= Wire.read(); //Y lsb
}

//Get temp and voltage data
//Vcc = (double) readVcc();
Temp = (double) readTemp();
batt = (double) readBatt();

//build the baseline array to be used for average calculation
if (count < baselineSize) {
    baseline[count] = y;
    if (count == 0) {
        Serial.println("Calibrating...");
    }
    //Echo out to serial how far we are in calibrating.
    //    double calibrationPercentDone = baselineSize;
    //    calibrationPercentDone = count / calibrationPercentDone * 100;
    //    Serial.print("Hang on, Calibrating ");
    //    Serial.print(calibrationPercentDone);
    //    Serial.print("% done. ");
    //    Serial.print(x);
    //    Serial.print(" ");
    //    Serial.print(y);
    //    Serial.print(" ");
    //    Serial.println(z);

    delay(40); //Pause for a bunch of cycles so the values are collected
               //over a few seconds.
    count++; //increment counter to fill buffer of size 'baselineSize'

    if (count==baselineSize) {
        Serial.println("Done. Ready to take data.");
    }
}

//Figure out baseline values
if (count == baselineSize && didWeCalculateAveDevAlready == false) { //!
    The baseline array is full, so we can begin collecting data!
    baselineAvg = Average(baseline); //get average

    didWeCalculateAveDevAlready = true;
    startTime = millis();
}

```

```

// elapsedTime = millis() - startTime;
// //TODO: write recalibration code
// if (elapsedTime > recalibrateTime) {
//   //look to recalibrate by building a new temp array
//
//   //check standard deviation of new array against current standard
//   deviation
//   //if within limits, use the new calibration data
//   Serial.println("Uh hang on a minute, recalibrating.");
//   startTime = millis();
//   count = 0;
// }

bool something = false; //used to flag whether or not something is over
the sensor

//This algorithm calculates whether 'something' was found, and then to be
sure, starts a detectorCount to verify
//there are enough hits to constitute an actual car passing, and not some
random flux in the Earth's field.
if ( didWeCalculateAveDevAlready == true && (y >= (baselineAvg +
carThreshold) || y <= (baselineAvg - carThreshold))) {
//   Serial.print("[something here ");
//   Serial.print(y);
//   Serial.println("]");
something = true; //something is probably out there!

delay(14); //The HMC is set to run at 75Hz, this delays just that
amount!

//When 'something' may be out there, there are three scenarios.
//1) The detector count goes up if there are less 'something' hits than
the window size,
//2) The detector count hits the windows size -what we qualify as a
true car over the sensor!- and as such reports it,
//3) There wasn't a new event, and the detector count is decremented.
Once it hits zero, the car is thought to have passed the sensor
// Effectively, while a car is over the sensor, detectorCount stops
counting, and sort of cruises at the max window size. As the car
passes
//and sensor values drop to the nominal baseline, it starts clearing
the detectorCount buffer and readies for a new car.

// 1) Something may be in the works, we need to count the 'something'
events to be sure and store it in the window
// We will use the detectorCount as the indexer
if (detectorCount <= windowHeight) {
  windowy[detectorCount] = y; //We add the current value to the window
  , for analysis later
}

```

```

        windowx[detectorCount] = x;
        windowz[detectorCount] = z;
    }
    detectorCount++;

    if (detectorCount >= windowSize && saidit==false) { //here we check to
        see if we have detected enough events
        //We did detect a car! Now to see direction
        double windowAve;

        for (int i=0; i < windowConsidered; i++) { //using the first few
            values of the window (the original direction of the Magfield)
            //we find the direction.
            windowAve += windowy[i]; //add up all the values
        }
        windowAve = windowAve / windowConsidered; //generate the average
        value to be used

        //If the first value is less than the average, we have a car
        heading in! So transmit!
        if (windowAve < baselineAvg ) {
            localCarCount++;

            String windowData = getWindowData(windowy);
            Serial.print("<");
            Serial.print(localCarCount); //output car count
            Serial.print("u");
            //Serial.print(Vcc); //output battery voltage (in theory)
            //Serial.print(" ");
            Serial.print(batt);
            Serial.print("u");
            Serial.print(Temp); //output device temp (in theory)
            Serial.print("u");
            Serial.print(windowData);
            Serial.println(">");

            //TODO Calibrate temp
            //TODO verify vcc output is correct NOTE, it wasn't. went to new '
            batt' calculation

            digitalWrite(interruptPin, LOW); // send interrupt to Raspberry Pi
            delay(500);
            digitalWrite(interruptPin, HIGH);
            pingCounter = 0; // Device has communicated with the base station,
                so reset counter for communication
        }
        else { //Otherwise the car was heading out!
            localCarCount--;

```

```

//The data packet will automatically be split into 'frames' by the
xbee
//so we will 'encpauslate' our data. ex: < data > .
String windowData = getWindowData(windowy);
Serial.print("<");
Serial.print(localCarCount); //output car count
Serial.print("u");
//Serial.print(Vcc); //output battery voltage (in theory)
//Serial.print(" ");
Serial.print(batt);
Serial.print("u");
Serial.print(Temp); //output device temp (in theory)
Serial.print("u");
Serial.print(windowData);
Serial.println(">");

//TODO Calibrate temp
//TODO verify vcc output is correct

//Serial.print ("Data: ");
digitalWrite(interruptPin, LOW); // send interrupt to Raspberry Pi
delay(500);
digitalWrite(interruptPin, HIGH);
pingCounter = 0; // Device has communicated with the base station,
                 so reset counter for communication
}
//For debugging, we echo the window average and baseline average to
//makes sure the algorithm is working
//    Serial.print("windowAve: ");
//    Serial.print(windowAve);
//    Serial.print(" baselineAvg: ");
//    Serial.println (baselineAvg);
saidit = true; //mark that we have said there is a car already, so we
don't repeat it
}

}

else {
    //3) An event was not detected, so the detectorCount begins
    decrementing its values
    if (detectorCount > 0) detectorCount--;
    //Once it zero, the algorithm is essentially ready for a new
    car.
    if (detectorCount == 0) saidit = false;

    //This code does is used for diagnostics. It essentially sends
    //a 'heartbeat' to the base station
    if (pingCounter >= (pingTime*200)) { // is about 1 second with
        this program code
        //To be sure everything is working (mostly for diagnostics,

```

```

        ping every 30 seconds).
        //The data packet will automatically be split into 'frames' by the xbee

    //so we will 'encpauslate' our data. ex: < data > .
    String windowData = getWindowData(windowy);
    Serial.print("<");
    Serial.print(localCarCount); //output car count
    Serial.print("u");
    //Serial.print(Vcc); //output battery voltage (in theory)
    //Serial.print(" ");
    Serial.print(batt);
    Serial.print("u");
    Serial.print(Temp); //output device temp (in theory)
    Serial.print("u");
    Serial.print(windowData);
    Serial.println(">");
        pingCounter = 0;
        //delay(40);
    }
    pingCounter++;
}

}

```

## Image Acquisition

```

#!/usr/bin/env python

from time import sleep
import os
import RPi.GPIO as GPIO
import subprocess
import datetime

GPIO.setmode(GPIO.BCM)
GPIO.setup(24, GPIO.IN)

count = 0
up = False
down = False
command = ""
filename = ""
index = 0
camera_pause = "500"

def takepic(imageName):
    print("picture")
    command = "sudo raspistill -o " + imageName + "-q100-t" + camera_pause

```

```

print(command)
os.system(command)

while(True):
    if(up==True):
        if(GPIO.input(24)==False):
            now = datetime.datetime.now()
            timeString = now.strftime("%Y-%m-%d_%H:%M:%S")
            filename = "photo-"+timeString+".jpg"
            takepic(filename)
            subprocess.call(['./processImage.sh'])
    up = GPIO.input(24)
    count = count+1
    sleep(.1)
print "done"

```

## Image Processing

```

import sys;
from cv import *
import getopt;

# Resizes the image
def resizeImage(rootdir, filename, prefixString, resizeFactor):

    # Loads the original image
    original_img = LoadImage(rootdir + filename)

    # Creates a destination image
    img = CreateImage(GetSize(original_img), 8, 1)

    # Convert the image to gray_scale
    CvtColor(original_img, img, CV_RGB2GRAY);
    size = GetSize(img)

    # Set up the resized image size
    newImage = CreateImage((size[0] / resizeFactor, size[1] / resizeFactor
                           ), img.depth, img.nChannels)

    # Resize the image
    Resize(img, newImage)
    size = GetSize(newImage)

    # Crop the image
    newImage = newImage[size[1]/3:4*(size[1]/5), 0:]

    # Write the image to files
    SaveImage(prefixString + filename, newImage)

```

```

# Gets the appropriate command line arguments
def getCommandLineArguments():
    filename = ""
    prefixString = ""
    try:
        opts, args = getopt.getopt(sys.argv[1:], "n:p:", ["name=", "prefix="])
    except getopt.GetoptError:
        sys.exit(1)
    for opt, arg in opts:
        if opt in ("-n", "-name"):
            filename = arg
        elif opt in ("-p", "-prefix"):
            prefixString = arg
    return filename, prefixString

rootDirectory = ""
resizeFactor = 3

filename, prefixString = getCommandLineArguments()

resizeImage(rootDirectory, filename, prefixString, resizeFactor)

```

## Image Sending

```

# Python script for the pi to post to website after getting an image

import sys
import requests

# This file will post an image to the ACMx server. It uses the 'requests'
# module for Multipart-Encoding of the image file. See
# http://docs.python-requests.org/ for documentation. Prints server
# response
# to the console.

# Args:
#         sensorID: The ID of the sensor who recorded the image.
#         image: A file handle that was opened for binary reading.
#                 e.g. f = open('img.png', 'rb')
#
#     Returns:
#             (nothing)
#
imagePath = sys.argv[1]
sensorID = 2

```

```

print imagePath

image = open(imagePath, 'rb')

url = "http://wsn:raspberrypi@acmxlabs.org/smartzlots/pidata"

# Construct the file payload.
fPayload = {"image": image}

# Construct normal form variables payload.
dPayload = {
    "id": sensorID
}
# Create a requests object to handle all the urllib2 stuff.
r = requests.post(url, data=dPayload, files=fPayload)

# Print out the server's response.
print r.text

```

## ALPR Invocation Function

```

function get_license_number($image_filepath, $image_url) {
    $license_number = "FAIL";
    $intrada_license_number = "FAIL";
    $state = NULL;

    // Start the OpenALPR engine on the ACMx server.
    // Sample result string (plate is LTM378):
    // - LTM378 confident: 92.4582 template_match: 0
    $unfiltered_result = exec("/var/license_plates/openalpr/src/alpr"
        "/var/license_plates/openalpr/runtime_data-n1$image_filepath"
    );

    if ($unfiltered_result != '') {
        $exploded_result = explode(' ', $unfiltered_result);
        $license_number = $exploded_result[5];
    }

    // Create a SOAP request for Intrada ALPR cloud service.
    $intrada_client = new SoapClient('http://intrada2.cloudapp.net/'
        'IntradaService.asmx?WSDL',
        array('soap_version' => SOAP_1_2));
    $intrada_request = $intrada_client->IntradaRecognizeDirectPassage(
        array(
            'project' => 'brodrigu.demo',
            'key' => '8053',
            'images' => array($image_url),
            'metadata' => array()
        )
    );
}

```

```

// Sample result string (plate is LTM378):
// RESULT:{hash}:{plate},{confidence},{state},{confidence},{
//   coordinates of license plate in image}:{execution time}
// RESULT:592E1EE8D1DE427BB6E0042F34745523:LTM378,750,USA_CO
//   ,750,(309,156),(503,159),(309,206),(503,207):1594
$unfiltered_result = $intrada_request->
    IntradaRecognizeDirectPassageResult;
if (!is_soap_fault($unfiltered_result)) {
    $exploded_result = explode(':', $unfiltered_result);
    $unfiltered_result = $exploded_result[2];
    if ($unfiltered_result == '[reject]' || $unfiltered_result
        == 'Could not download file') {
        $unfiltered_result = 'REJECT';
    }
    $exploded_result = explode(',', $unfiltered_result);
    $intrada_license_number = $exploded_result[0];
    if ($unfiltered_result != 'REJECT') {
        $state = $exploded_result[2];
    }
}

// $license_number will be FAIL if OpenALPR didn't find a number,
// or the plate/partial.
// $intrada_license_number will be FAIL if Intrada had an error,
// [reject] if it could not find a number, or the plate/partial.
$license_info = array(
    0 => $license_number,
    1 => $intrada_license_number,
    2 => $state
);

return $license_info;
}

```