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**AKADEMIA GÓRNICZO-HUTNICZA IM. STANISŁAWA STASZICA W KRAKOWIE**

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**PRACA DYPLOMOWA**

**Visual Bicycle Counters**

Wizualne liczydła rowerowe

Autor:

Szymon Wojciech Lenart

Kierunek studiów:

Teleinformatyka

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Opiekun pracy:

Dr hab. inż. Mikołaj Leszczuk, Profesor AGH

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Serdecznie dziękuję mojej Żonie, za okazane mi wsparcie w trakcie pisania tej pracy.

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# **1. Introduction**

Bicycle counter is a device that automatically counts cyclists riding on the road. Roadside counting devices for riding cyclists are installed in many cities, also in Krakow. They are usually part of the city's broader strategy, encouraging its residents to ride bicycles. The bicycle counter usually works on induction loops embedded in a nearby bicycle path that detect passing bikes. Sometimes photocells are also used to count cyclists. However, this work's scope is to create visual bicycle counters, based on recognizing images from publicly available webcams. These data should be counted over a longer time horizon, and, optimally, be combined with data on cards from automatic, urban cycling measurement points.

## **1.1. Goals**

My thesis's goal was to create a mechanism for counting cyclist on the video file, downloaded from publicly available street cameras' view. That, in turn, could help evaluate investments made by city authorities or plan future projects.

## **1.2. My Contribution**

To achieve the mentioned goal, I had to research the newest Machine Learning and Computer Vision algorithms and techniques and learn how to customize their functioning. As an addition, I have not only trained the AI model to detect and count cyclist but also used it on more video files to get data and show its interpretation.

## **1.3. Order of Content**

First of all, I will write about theoretical aspects of my work with *State of the Art* of Computer Vision and Machine Learning in traffic planning and analysis. Then I will describe the practical side of work I had to do to achieve my thesis goals. In the end, I would like to show the results of my work as well as the visualization of data my program collects with the exemplary interpretation of this data.

## **2. Theoretical Aspects**

In this Chapter, I would like to describe a theory standing behind my work and its use nowadays.

### **2.1. State of the Art**

Nowadays, broadly understood data becomes one of the most desired resources; everyone wants to research everything. For example, many mobile applications want their user to access localization or send some information to servers. However, the more data we have, the more time it requires from human to process it and extract only things we need. Top it all off it needs to be interpreted afterwards to make some sense of it. That is why Data Science [1] becomes so popular these days. It tries to solve the problem of growing time taken to process bigger and bigger sets of data. The solution turned out to be simple — "let the machines do the work". That is how Machine Learning (ML) was born. Computer Vision [2] (CV) in the other hand is an Artificial Intelligence (AI) branch specified for working with image/video, and it uses ML algorithms as a step to achieve its goals of extracting needed data from images/videos with as little human work as possible. It uses Evolutionary Computing [2] to "*obtain visual functions from video*" [2] and more specifically, it bases its Pattern Recognition [2] on this Computing. As of today, CV finds more and more application in various science branches. The most known use of CV is the development of Autonomous Driving [3]. There is also technology for monitoring and preventing pests and grass diseases [4], based on CV. As an example, China's government works on the spread of street cameras with face recognition [5] software, but that is less of a positive example as some would say, used for human behaviour control. However, in my knowledge, there is no Visual Bicycle Counter in a commercial application.

### **2.2. What a Bicycle Counter Is and Why Make It "Visual"**

As the name suggests, Bicycle Counter is a device for counting cyclists driving by a specific street or bike path. Usually, it is a convection loop embedded in the asphalt of a road, but photocells installed by the roadside are becoming more popular. Both devices count cyclists passing by and save the number on some server, to make it accessible to obtain for authorized people. That information can later serve as a good indicator of bicycle traffic in the city. Figure 2.1 shows that 17 of those devices installed across the city and numbers from them are publicly available in Krakow.

Data	Armilli Krajowej	Bora-Komorowskiego	Bulwary	Dworzec	Grzegórkęka	Kamińskiego	Klimeckiego	Kopernika	Kotarska	Mogiliska	Monte Cassino	Niepolomska	Nowohucka	Smoleńska	Tyniecka	Wadowicka	Wielicka
	140	128	331	293	619	96	193	494	443	434	387	187	127	267	219	215	177
2020/12/13	140	128	331	293	619	96	193	494	443	434	387	187	127	267	219	215	177
2020/12/12	127	140	316	344	656	152	215	532	513	533	397	136	132	319	185	259	198
2020/12/11	174	198	365	550	863	154	375	901	784	878	571	81	176	433	190	474	398
2020/12/10	143	218	413	561	737	152	406	895	776	890	535	94	166	420	220	404	425
2020/12/09	238	323	595	731	942	194	516	1121	1008	1230	740	173	223	573	301	527	570
2020/12/08	265	354	653	838	978		635	1262	1041	1391	818	223	251	559	416	703	640
2020/12/07	213	386	615	846	763		614	1271	1083	1380	793	118	272	588	388	661	644
2020/12/06	410	1668	596				700	1127	1017	1112	1075		358	446	1787	501	604
2020/12/05	329	1003	564				487	940	918	1029	807		304	484	774	536	462
2020/12/04	422	813	871				641	1382	1202	1494	819		282	619	454	666	635
2020/12/03	334	495	739				483	1111	997	1195	701		254	531	260	546	512
2020/12/02	336	504	762				486	1171	935	1133	671		209	571	258	512	526
2020/12/01	204	744	844				204	1320	1144	1460	977		204	400	1200	500	400

Figure 2.1: First rows of data from bicycle counters installed in Krakow [6]

Devices like this will be more and more needed as more and more bicycles appear on the streets. Using data from the oldest Bicycle Counter installed in Krakow [6] we can see that number of cyclists grows slowly but surely in recent years (Figure 2.2) what can alarm local government to make additional investments like new bike roads.

Cyclists count by year - data from the oldest Bicycle Counter in Krakow (at Bulwary)

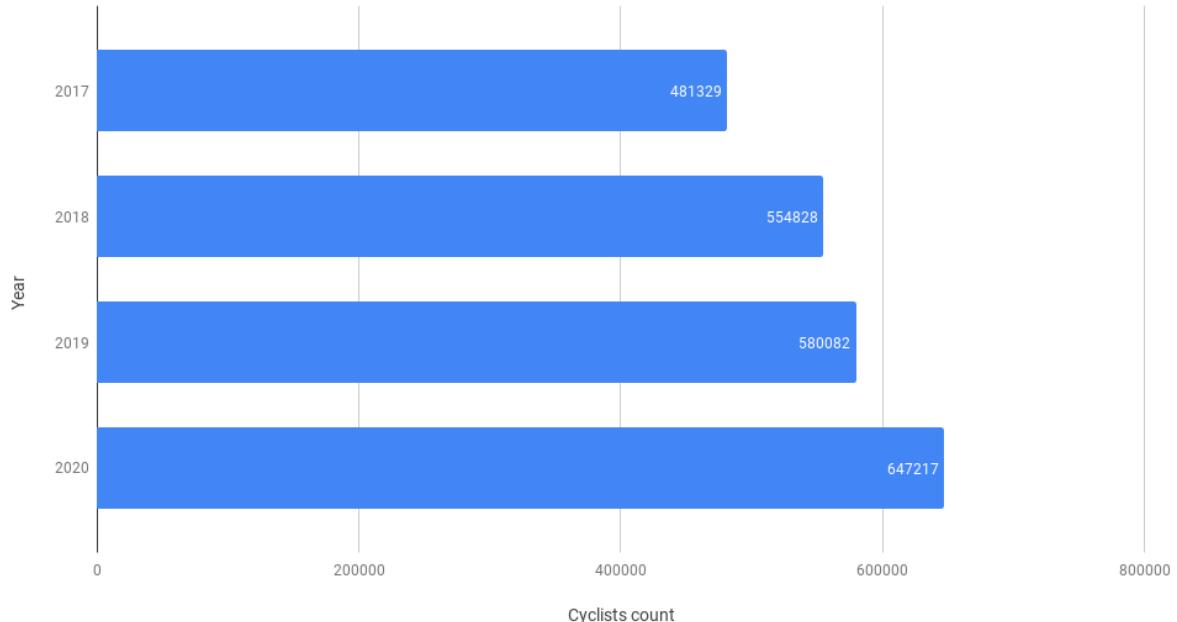


Figure 2.2: Cyclists count at Bulwary, Krakow

Nevertheless, why even bother about making Visual Bicycle Counter? First of all, devices I mentioned above are all other equipment used with only one purpose — counting cyclists, so their reusability leaves a lot to be desired. Secondly, installing such a device requires to put more work into it, because you need to, for example, make a hole in the road, put a convection loop in and patch the hole up. Same as maintenance can be problematic too. Visual Bicycle Counter could solve those issues. It uses a trained ML model to perform inference on video files from street cameras downloaded on a computer or straight on video streams from websites that publicly share

it. That would not add the next device but would use street cameras' existing infrastructure, widely developed in many cities.

### 2.3. Short Theory Behind Visual Bicycle Counter

Visual Bicycle Counter bases on deep learning model [7], what has an advantage over traditional target detection. "The traditional method is to manually extract features and require experts in related fields to manually design and process them through years of accumulation and experience. The method of deep learning can learn the features of difference in response data through a large amount of data and is more representative. The deep learning model simulates the human brain's visual perception system. It extracts features directly from the original image, and the features are passed through the layer by layer to obtain the high-dimensional information of the image, making it a great success in the field of computer vision." [7], But first I had to train my model after collecting data to create a dataset for training (in my case: label video frames — show precisely where the cyclist is, divide labelled frames to train and test). Training the model is "showing" computer training data, it learns those and based on what it learned, it tries to predict desired information on test data and then the process is repeated many, many times until reaching satisfactory parameters. For me, the primary metrics were: Loss, Recall, Precision. Loss is a target function minimized in the optimization process (the lower, the better, and it gets lower when the model predicts more accurately). Recall means how many of the relevant items were selected, and Precision means how many selected items are our desired items. Visualization of Recall and Precision is shown in Figure 2.3.

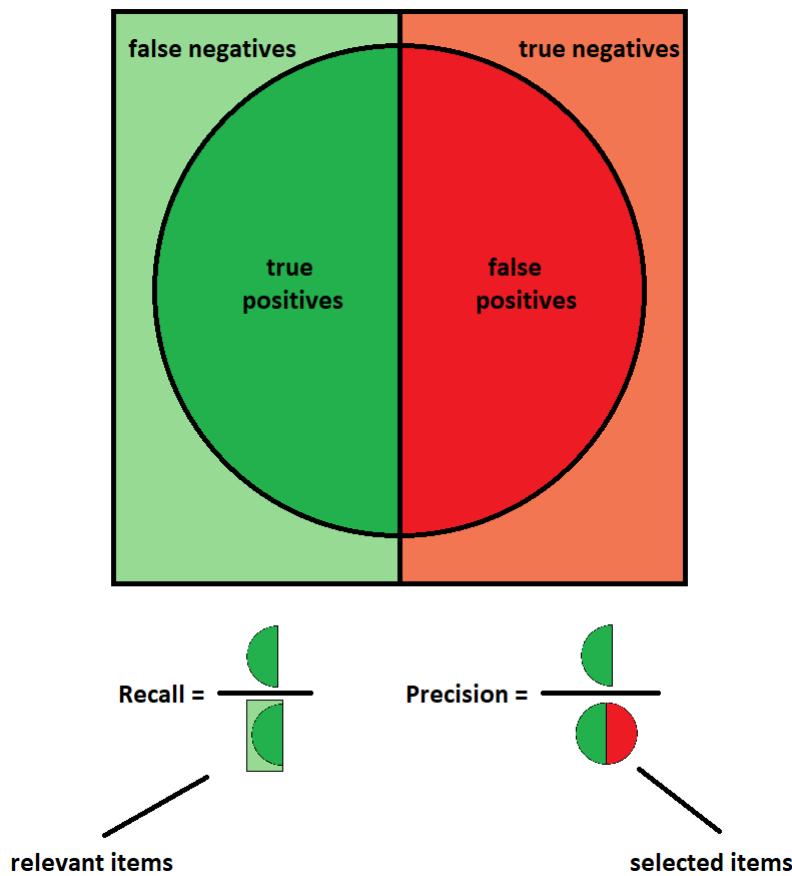


Figure 2.3: Recall and Precision

## 2.4. Tools Selection

Tools I have used to create my Visual Bicycle Counter were as follow:

- youtube-dl software for downloading video streams from street cameras as mp4 files
- LabelImg program for manual image labelling
- Virtual Machine with Ubuntu 18.04.5 LTS for download scheduling
- Google Colaboratory as working environment,
- Python programming language,
- OpenCV libraries for object detection (used by YOLOv5 API),
- YOLOv5 API for training YOLO [8] models and performing inference,
- Wandb for training evaluation.

Most of the choices were pretty obvious. I was looking for widely used solutions that provide good documentation and a big user base. Youtube-dl was the easiest tool to install and use. Using Google Colaboratory (GC) machine was not only my choice but at a certain stage of work, I needed a more powerful GPU and CPU. GC provided all that as well as Python programming language support. The biggest challenge appeared when I was looking for Object Detection tools. I had to test different solutions, such as Tensorflow with Keras, but I found it not suitable for my use case, so I decided to use OpenCV libraries, YOLOv5 API and Wandb that appeared much more user friendly and provided all features I needed.

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## 3. Practical Aspects

To achieve my goal of creating Visual Bicycle Counter, I had to complete a few steps. With tools chosen, my work was to create a proper dataset for training ML model, train and evaluate this training to reach acceptable values of metrics I mentioned in Section 2.3. After that, I could customize the API detection script to make it count cyclist rather than just detecting them using the trained model. Lastly, I used my edited script to run inference (detection) on other videos from a street camera on Lema Street and near ICE Krakow Congress Centre. I have prepared an exemplary interpretation of how data obtained by my Visual Bicycle Counter can be used.

### 3.1. Data Collection

First of all I had to collect data. To accomplish that, on June 2020 I have created Virtual Machine (VM) with Ubuntu 18.04.5 Operating System (OS). Using Unix type OS was much easier and intuitive than using it on my Windows machine. After my VM was ready, steps to obtain video files from street camera stream were as follow:

1. Installing ffmpeg for Ubuntu OS (from terminal):

- `sudo apt-get install ffmpeg`

2. Downloading and installing youtube-dl (from terminal):

- `sudo curl -L https://yt-dl.org/downloads/latest/youtube-dl -o /usr/local/bin/youtube-dl`
- `sudo chmod a+rx /usr/local/bin/youtube-dl`

3. Creating bash script that runs youtube-dl with proper parameters what is shown in Figure 3.1

```
#!/bin/bash
timeout 3599 /usr/local/bin/youtube-dl -o "/media/sf_sharedfolder/%(title)s_${date '+%Y%m%dT%H%M%S%z'}.%(ext)s"
https://cdn-3-go.toya.net.pl:8081/kamery/krak_lemanogilska.m3u8
~
```

Figure 3.1: This script runs youtube-dl, video files are saved to directory with name containing stream name on http website and date of download. After 3599 seconds youtube-dl gets terminated.

4. Adding created script to `crontab -e` to schedule its execution to every hour as we can see in Figure below.

```
osboxes@osboxes: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
:~$ crontab -l
# Edit this file to introduce tasks to be run by cron.
#
# Each task to run has to be defined through a single line
# indicating with different fields when the task will be run
# and what command to run for the task
#
# To define the time you can provide concrete values for
# minute (m), hour (h), day of month (dom), month (mon),
# and day of week (dow) or use '*' in these fields (for 'any').#
# Notice that tasks will be started based on the cron's system
# daemon's notion of time and timezones.
#
# Output of the crontab jobs (including errors) is sent through
# email to the user the crontab file belongs to (unless redirected).
#
# For example, you can run a backup of all your user accounts
# at 5 a.m every week with:
# 0 5 * * 1 tar -zcf /var/backups/home.tgz /home/
#
# For more information see the manual pages of crontab(5) and cron(8)
#
# m h dom mon dow   command
45 * * * * /home/        /Desktop/dl-lema.sh
```

Figure 3.2: Output of `crontab -l` command which shows what commands execution was scheduled

At this moment, downloading of video files proceeded automatically. Note that stable internet connection was very important as without it downloaded video files came out corrupted (damaged), what made them impossible to use later on.

## 3.2. Creating the Dataset

After collecting enough videos I have started to create the dataset for training my YOLO model. This involved extracting frames from videos, choosing those with the most clear, visible cyclists, then manually labelling each image using LabelImg program and lastly divide labelled images on train and test data in ratio of approximately 8:2. To make it precise, those are steps I have taken:

1. Frame extraction with VLC media player

- Scene Filter settings customization

Tools -> Preferences -> Show settings -> All -> Video/Filters/Scene Filter

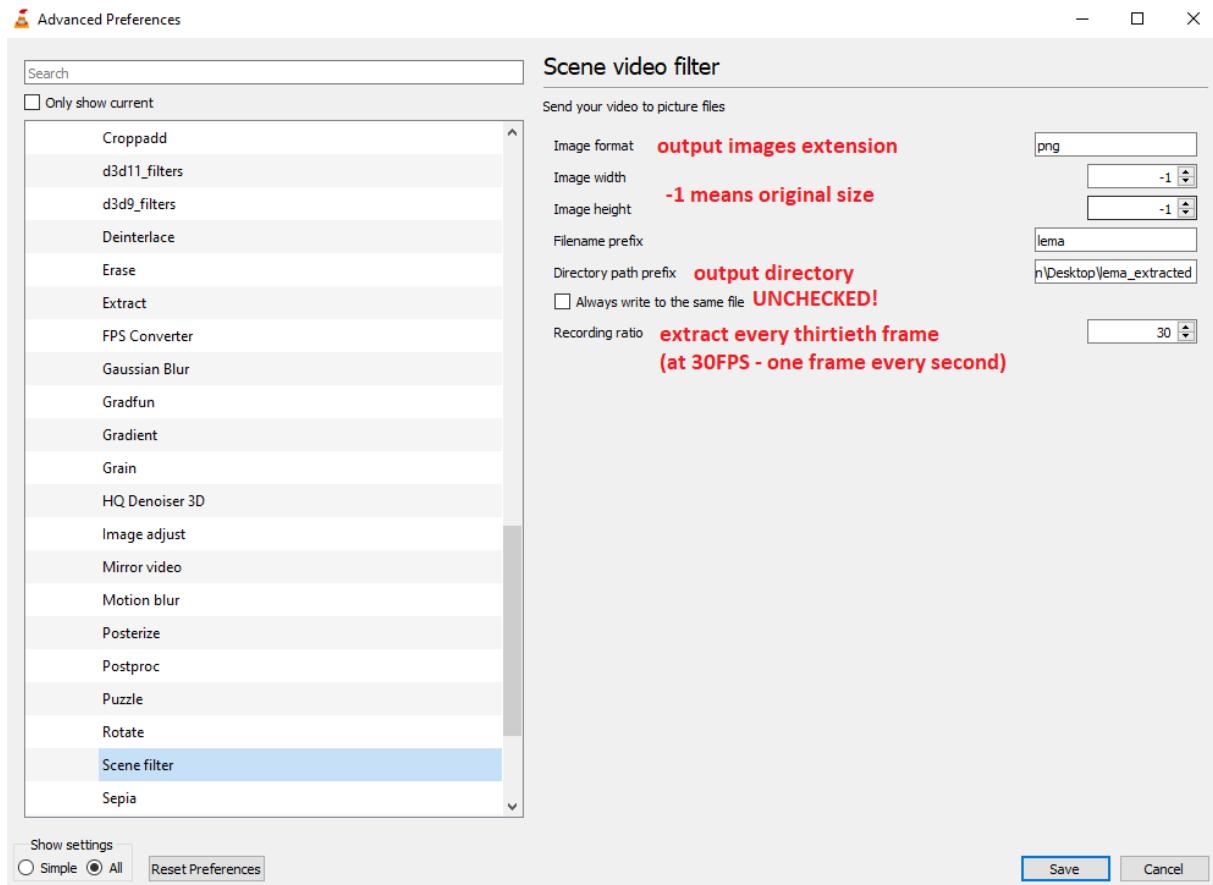


Figure 3.3: Scene Filter edit window

- Switching Scene filter on

```
Tools -> Preferences -> Show settings -> All -> Video/Filters -> check Scene video filter
```

- Restart VLC and run video file with it (at this point frames are extracted automatically)

2. Selection of frames (I used about 200 different frames with various count of cyclists on them)

3. Manual frames labelling using LabelImg:

- after downloading LabelImg from repository, running it by executing command `python labelImg.py <images-path>` (Python3 or higher required) window shown in Figure 3.4

appears. It shows labelled image as well. To create label we simply click 

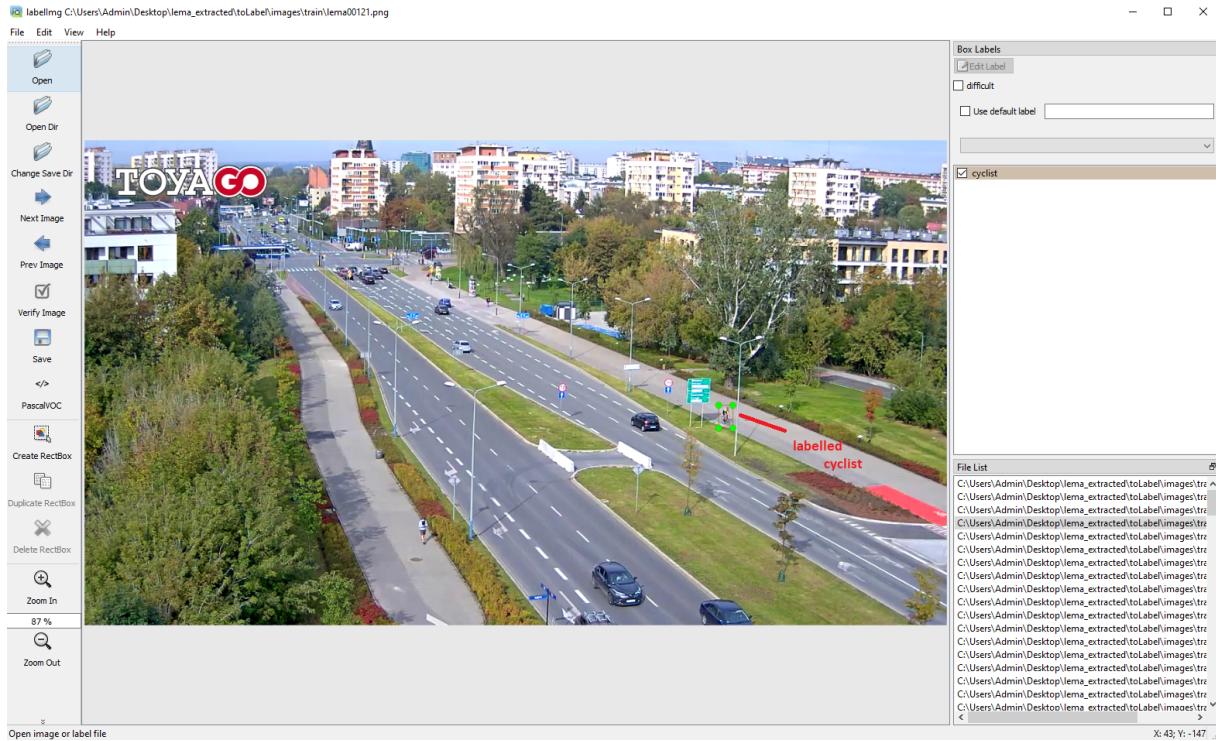


Figure 3.4: LabelImg user interface with labelled image

Saving labelled frame will generate text file for this image with numeric label representation (one line in file for each label on image).



Figure 3.5: Text file generated for image in Figure 3.4

4. Partition of images and corresponding text files on train and test (val) data. To accomplish and to do this easier I have written Python script which randomly divides images with text files to two directories "train" and "val" in desired ratio (in my case it was 80% to train the model and 20% to test it)

### 3.3. Environment Preparation, Training Model and Running Detection

As my working environment, I have chosen Google Colaboratory (GC) machine. It provides me with three times more GPU memory and overall better (faster) GPU device than the one in my computer, resulting in approximately six times faster training and detection processes. It was essential while performing inference (detection) because GC's machine-made this operation execute close to real-time on 30 Frames Per Second (FPS) video files. My computer-processed five frames per second while GC's machine processed almost 30 frames per second, what saved much time. Also, it turned out much more effective while running inference straight on the video stream from the website. Lastly, GC's machine has good Python3 support what facilitated the work. I have created Jupyter Notebook file to run code cells one by one, to speed up my work, what came especially handy while starting work

on next day because sadly GC allows only a few hours of inactivity before restarting session and unsaved files are gone. I stored all necessary files like videos and labelled images on my Google Drive, connected to GC's machine to start training. Also uploading files on the Drive and copying them on the machine was the fastest way to access my computer files. Training the model proceeded in few steps (Figures below will show code cells that have been run):

1. After setting `runtime type` to GPU I mounted (connected) my Google Drive to GC's machine what creates a new directory on the machine named `gdrive` from which we can access Google Drive

```
[ ] from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/gdrive')

Mounted at /content/gdrive
```

Figure 3.6: Mounting Drive

2. Then I cloned YoloV5 GitHub repository

```
[ ] !git clone https://github.com/ultralytics/yolov5 # clone repo
!pip install -r yolov5/requirements.txt # install dependencies
%cd yolov5
```

Figure 3.7: Cloning repository to machine

3. After that, I could run the training process with installed wandb for evaluating the model during and after training.

```
[ ] %pip install -q wandb
!python train.py --img 1280 --batch 8 --epochs 300 --data dataset.yaml --weights yolov5l.pt
```

Figure 3.8: Command used for training the model

Parameters used in command:

- img — bigger of two numbers in video resolution
- batch — how many images to process at once (limited by GPU memory — in my case 8 was the biggest GPU could handle)
- epochs — how many times to train the model on whole dataset
- data — path to .yaml file which contains information about dataset
- weights — path to weights file — empty for training from scratch, I used pretrained weights of yolov5l model, which offers the best accuracy within my desired execution time (<40ms).

### 3.4. Training Evaluation

The first command from Figure 3.8 installs wandb software on the machine. It automatically collects data during the training process and shows it in a more accessible manner — charts. Below we can see how parameters mentioned in Section 2.3 (Recall, Precision and Loss) has been changing during the training process. Also, weights with the best combination of those three parameters (marked on charts) will be used for performing inference.

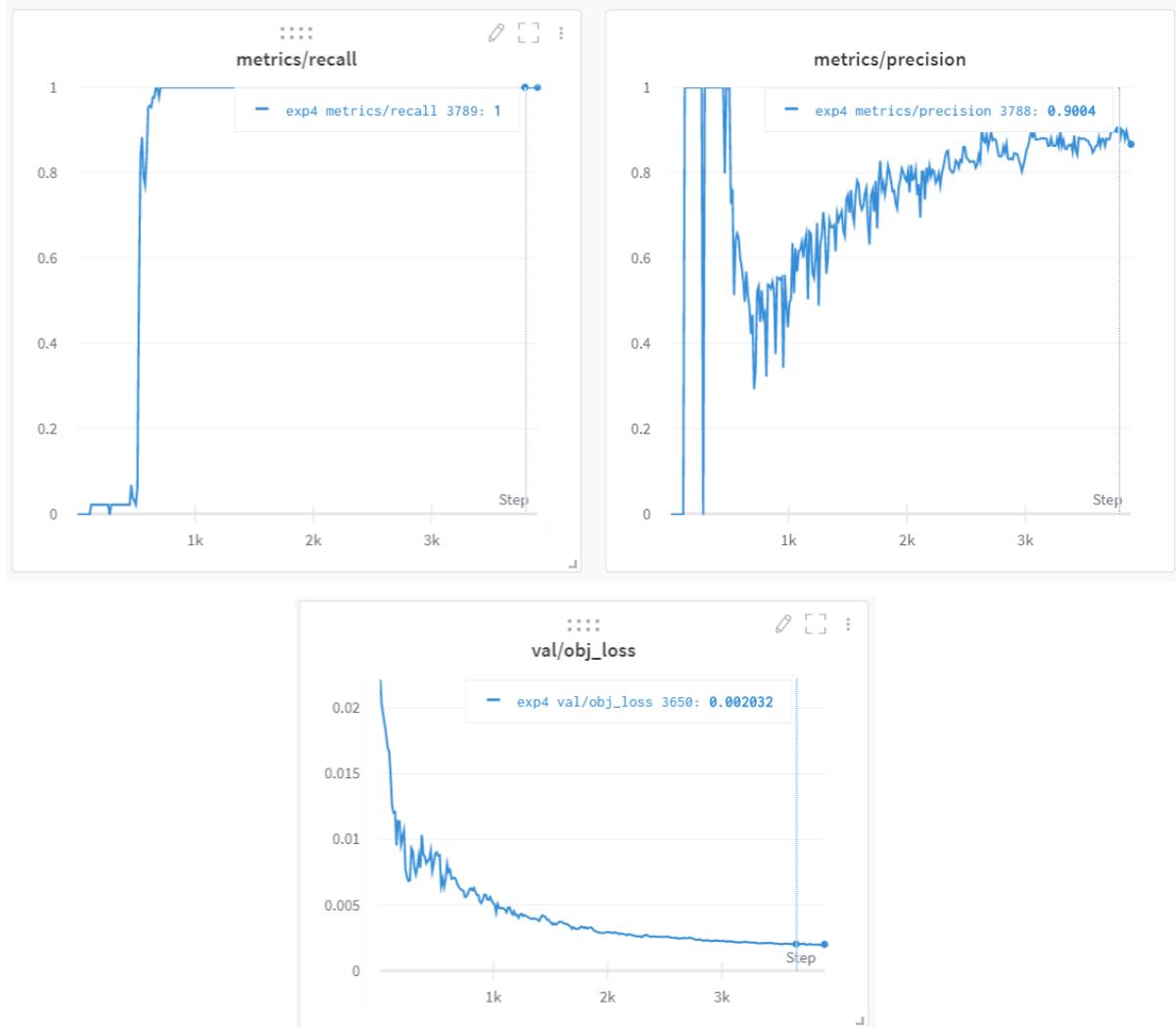


Figure 3.9: Changes of Recall, Precision and Loss during model training

As we can see, parameters of trained model I have been using while performing inference on video files I have collected look as follows:

Recall	Precision	Loss
1 (100%)	0.9004 (90%)	0.002032

What basically means that every cyclist on test images was found (Recall), and 90% of all detections are indeed cyclists (Precision). Also our model finds areas where detection is the most probable with very fast (Loss).

### 3.5. Counter Implementation and Running Inference

Running detection process is also really easy with YOLOv5 API, because it contains ready to use script `detect.py` that can be executed right away on video file or stream. Implementing counter was more of a challenge, because it is not implemented in API. I have chosen straight forward solution — when a detected cyclist crosses a virtual line (on Figures 3.15 and 3.16 shown as a green line drawn on video frames), counter value goes up. This approach was possible because of my Recall and Precision being on very good level. I knew every cyclist is detected on every frame of video (100% Recall) and 90% of detected objects are actually cyclists (Precision). Every script I have customized is put on public Github Repository [9]. Running detection process on GC's machine proceeded as follows:

1. Mounting Google Drive on GC's machine

```
[ ] from google.colab import drive  
drive.mount('/content/gdrive')
```

```
Mounted at /content/gdrive
```

Figure 3.10: Mounting Drive

2. Copying model from Drive, unzipping it and installing required dependencies

```
[ ] !cp gdrive/MyDrive/dataset/Lema/models/yolo_trained_count_csv.zip .  
!unzip yolo_trained_count_csv.zip  
%cd yolov5/  
!pip install -r requirements.txt
```

Figure 3.11: Installing ready API on machine

3. Uploading video for perform inference on it (two ways)

```
[ ] from google.colab import files  
uploaded = files.upload()
```

Figure 3.12: Uploading video file straight from local machine to GC's machine (slower)

```
[ ] #add rest of path to video and uncomment next line
#!cp ../gdrive/ .
```

Figure 3.13: Copying video file from mounted drive after uploading video file to it (faster)

#### 4. Running detection process

```
[ ] python detect.py --img-size 1280 --source krak_lemamogilska_20201027T094501-0400.mp4 --weights ./runs/train/exp4/weights/best.pt --classes 15 --conf-thres 0.4
```

Figure 3.14: Command used for performing inference on video file using customized `detect.py` script

Parameters used in command:

- img — bigger of two numbers in video resolution
- source — path to video file
- weights — path to weights file (`best.pt` are best weights from training model) basically it is path to model we will use to detect cyclist
- classes — identifier of detection classes to not filter out (`15` means that we only want to detect cyclists)
- conf — confidence threshold value (probability that detected object is indeed cyclist) — everything with higher confidence is considered as cyclist.

The Figures below shows a frame from a video after inference was performed with Counter already implemented (different cameras has counter line put on different place)



Figure 3.15: Frame from video file generated during the detection process (inference performed on video file from camera on Lema Street)



Figure 3.16: Frame from video file generated during the detection process (inference performed on video file from camera near ICE Krakow Congress Centre)

During the testing phase, I have been saving every video generated during the inference process. However, after that I quit doing that, because a generated video was almost five times bigger than the original one (1-hour video downloaded from website video stream was approximately 700MB big, so saving every result of inference would fill my Google Drive memory very quickly). Instead, I have implemented that at the end of execution of `detect.py` information about the video was written to `result.csv` file (video name, video duration, cyclist count).

## 4. Exemplary Evaluation of Results

To familiarize with the potential of Visual Bicycle Counter, I have prepared an exemplary interpretation of the Counter's data. I collected video files from two street cameras — one near ICE Krakow Congress Centre and second on Lema Street. For ICE Krakow Congress Centre I have chosen two months — June and September, where pandemic restrictions were less strict and had as similar weather conditions as possible. For Lema Street I have chosen one week of July (6th–12th) and October (5th–11th), to show differences in bicycle traffic before and after modernization of bike road. Figure 4.1 shows those cameras' position on the map of Krakow.

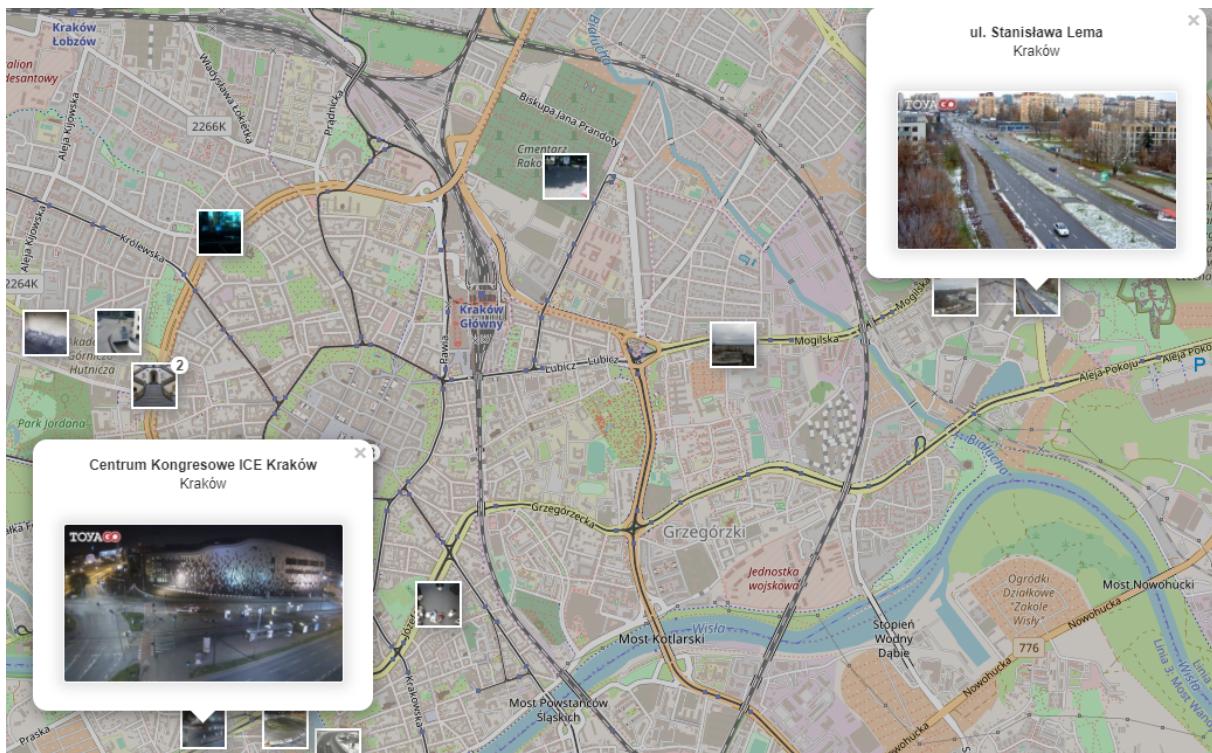


Figure 4.1: Position of cameras comes from "worldcam.pl" website [10]

### 4.1. Data Collected From Camera Near Ice Krakow Congress Centre

For first example I had chosen video files collected between 8:30 AM and 6:30 PM on June and September on bike road near ICE Krakow Congress Centre and performed inference on them. Tables 4.1 and 4.2 shows collected cyclists count. Table 4.3 aggregates this data to show number of cyclists per day of both months. All collected raw data is also accessible on repositories [9], [11].

	Cyclist count throughout the day (June)										
	8:30–9:30	9:30–10:30	10:30–11:30	11:30–12:30	12:30–13:30	13:30–14:30	14:30–15:30	15:30–16:30	16:30–17:30	17:30–18:30	
1.	307	404	308	302	428	221	98	235	207	239	
2.	357	313	291	196	214	198	332	141	60	82	
3.	148	337	479	47	390	330	401	132	78	374	
4.	364	62	370	288	301	510	467	110	420	103	
5.	82	45	98	237	138	127	170	50	152	199	
6.	472	210	120	417	32	306	492	377	265	572	
7.	251	250	142	372	38	352	225	62	119	83	
8.	56	124	134	46	71	148	41	389	440	130	
9.	261	66	154	397	240	73	298	371	103	214	
10.	179	85	374	96	243	182	52	187	150	328	
11.	259	244	333	251	321	326	135	190	205	121	
12.	364	225	282	169	164	320	117	153	168	91	
13.	273	72	108	265	301	56	126	298	275	343	
14.	140	95	124	55	171	237	147	159	327	364	
15.	386	269	224	374	137	139	307	98	323	419	
16.	246	85	51	337	281	172	87	359	275	74	
17.	73	197	176	98	275	49	400	84	212	110	
18.	88	198	202	344	110	143	289	77	321	272	
19.	85	23	266	192	79	171	217	270	34	235	
20.	269	44	148	305	22	296	110	192	144	222	
21.	123	105	57	101	174	15	27	52	102	85	
22.	62	72	143	195	10	122	87	173	137	28	
23.	382	136	485	435	315	194	264	535	273	320	
24.	183	89	342	280	164	92	364	222	292	266	
25.	297	423	340	41	381	191	48	417	355	470	
26.	471	137	268	115	304	107	86	364	210	243	
27.	70	109	363	109	207	176	242	314	212	395	
28.	197	331	111	158	264	261	485	425	109	410	
29.	154	236	26	252	103	226	214	189	60	141	
30.	362	108	404	416	413	517	494	351	388	92	

Table 4.1: Cyclists count collected from street camera at bike road near ICE Krakow Congress Centre - June

	Cyclist count throughout the day (September)										
	8:30–9:30	9:30–10:30	10:30–11:30	11:30–12:30	12:30–13:30	13:30–14:30	14:30–15:30	15:30–16:30	16:30–17:30	17:30–18:30	
1.	78	138	71	126	174	153	157	10	73	36	
2.	326	294	288	127	211	93	105	461	258	110	
3.	540	400	237	353	102	154	340	323	439	270	
4.	128	106	278	359	550	161	88	305	144	619	
5.	284	210	588	302	188	481	317	127	109	182	
6.	147	74	58	54	121	57	10	164	159	79	
7.	222	62	183	78	216	24	180	121	215	49	
8.	297	498	262	254	243	422	476	467	128	56	
9.	439	571	13	378	531	535	242	164	421	146	
10.	454	420	413	255	142	291	117	257	80	99	
11.	58	252	126	245	477	438	213	441	295	412	
12.	221	361	403	220	324	217	255	47	231	367	
13.	201	448	331	225	94	240	436	326	283	171	
14.	556	256	180	376	422	154	545	64	399	306	
15.	485	354	539	100	48	112	442	440	633	271	
16.	108	306	603	404	490	127	606	122	383	374	
17.	555	58	268	488	125	87	35	251	241	309	
18.	281	387	263	413	258	186	262	120	135	117	
19.	155	184	138	280	257	106	164	300	224	326	
20.	424	331	406	279	17	372	119	23	108	58	
21.	227	375	202	365	131	394	184	229	381	307	
22.	282	302	273	458	433	439	116	449	129	360	
23.	393	304	274	283	378	413	284	343	168	111	
24.	419	525	525	146	89	325	508	129	120	45	
25.	101	168	258	381	353	191	59	384	114	27	
26.	143	152	11	186	74	40	9	136	36	180	
27.	112	26	116	41	169	176	86	116	11	249	
28.	139	227	156	73	105	248	48	5	22	244	
29.	234	207	168	187	201	160	246	41	76	218	
30.	105	62	72	12	78	105	38	42	95	117	

Table 4.2: Cyclists count collected from street camera at bike road near ICE Krakow Congress Centre — September

	Cyclist count	
Day of the month	June	September
1	2749	1016
2	2184	2273
3	2716	3158
4	2995	2738
5	1298	2788
6	3263	923
7	1894	1350
8	1579	3103
9	2177	3440
10	1876	2528
11	2385	2957
12	2053	2646
13	2117	2755
14	1819	3258
15	2676	3424
16	1967	3523
17	1674	2417
18	2044	2422
19	1572	2134
20	1752	2137
21	841	2795
22	1029	3241
23	3339	2951
24	2294	2831
25	2963	2036
26	2305	967
27	2197	1102
28	2751	1267
29	1601	1738
30	3545	726
Sum	65655	70644

Table 4.3: Daily cyclists count collected from street camera near ICE Krakow Conference Center (sum of numbers for each day from Tables 4.1 and 4.2).

I have aggregated this data and put it on a graphs. Figure 4.3 shows graphical comparison of mean cyclists count during the day basing on data data from Tables 4.1 and 4.2 (monthly mean value for each hour).

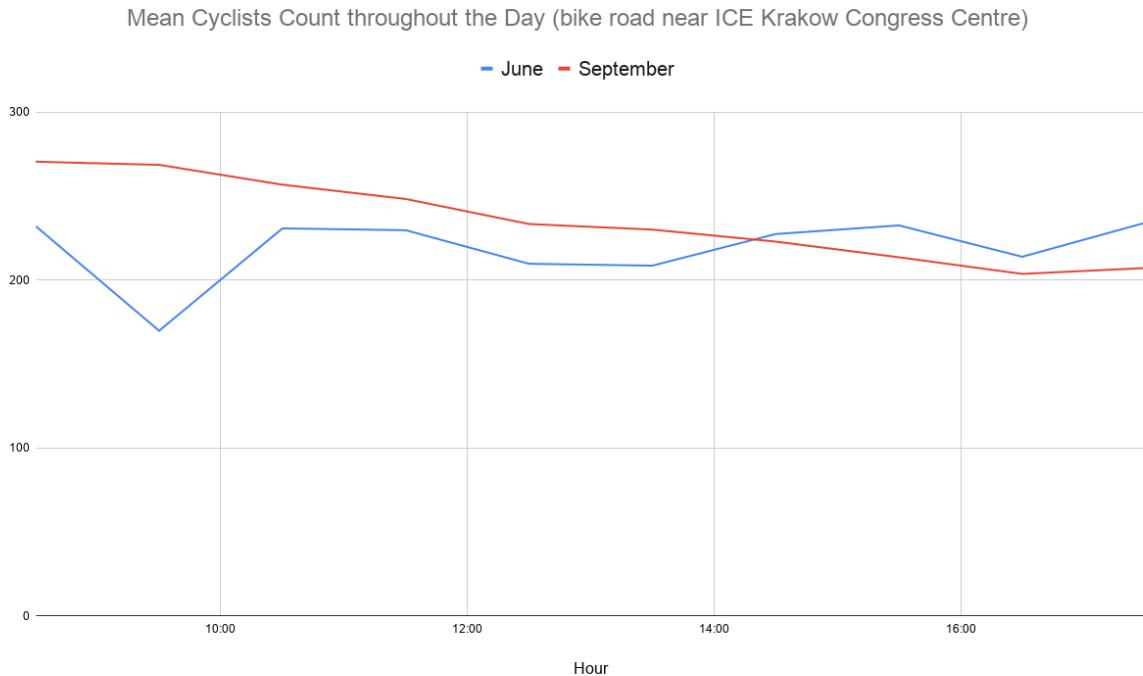


Figure 4.2: Cyclists count during the day — June to September comparison (bike road near ICE Krakow Congress Centre)

Figures 4.3 and 4.4 shows data from Table 4.3 for easier comparison of results.

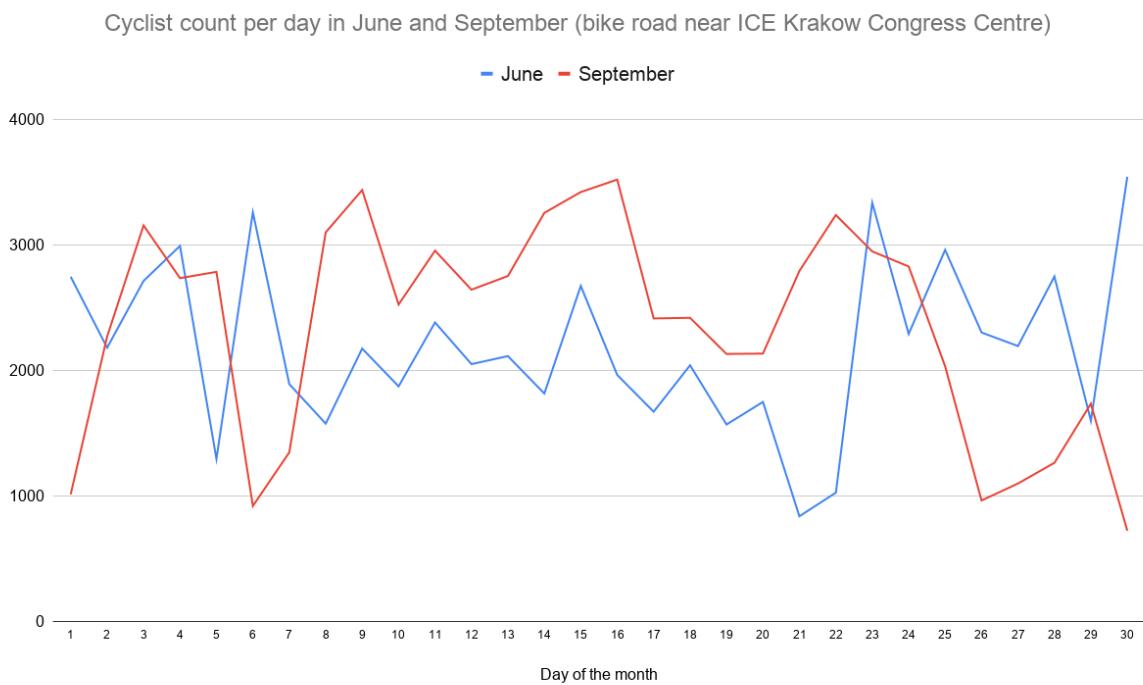


Figure 4.3: Cyclists count during the month — June to September comparison (bike road near ICE Krakow Congress Centre)

Mean cyclist count per day of the month (June in comparison to September)

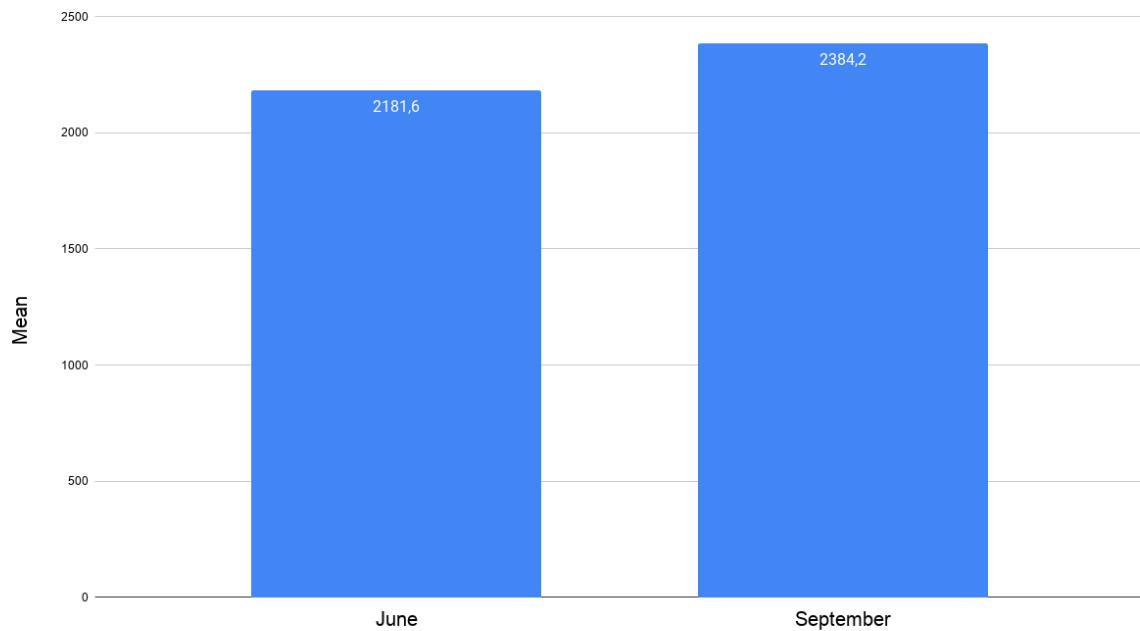


Figure 4.4: Mean cyclists count per day of the month — June to September comparison (bike road near ICE Krakow Congress Centre)

Figures 4.5, 4.6 shows data aggregated to compare how many cyclists rode near ICE per day of the week in June and October (mean value). We can analyze this data on various levels. For example, why were those numbers so irregular during the week in June, but in September in the other hand it was more regular — higher on workdays, but dropping at weekends. It can indicate that maybe in September more people use bikes to get to their school or work, when in June maybe people use their bike more as a hobby than as a mean of transport.

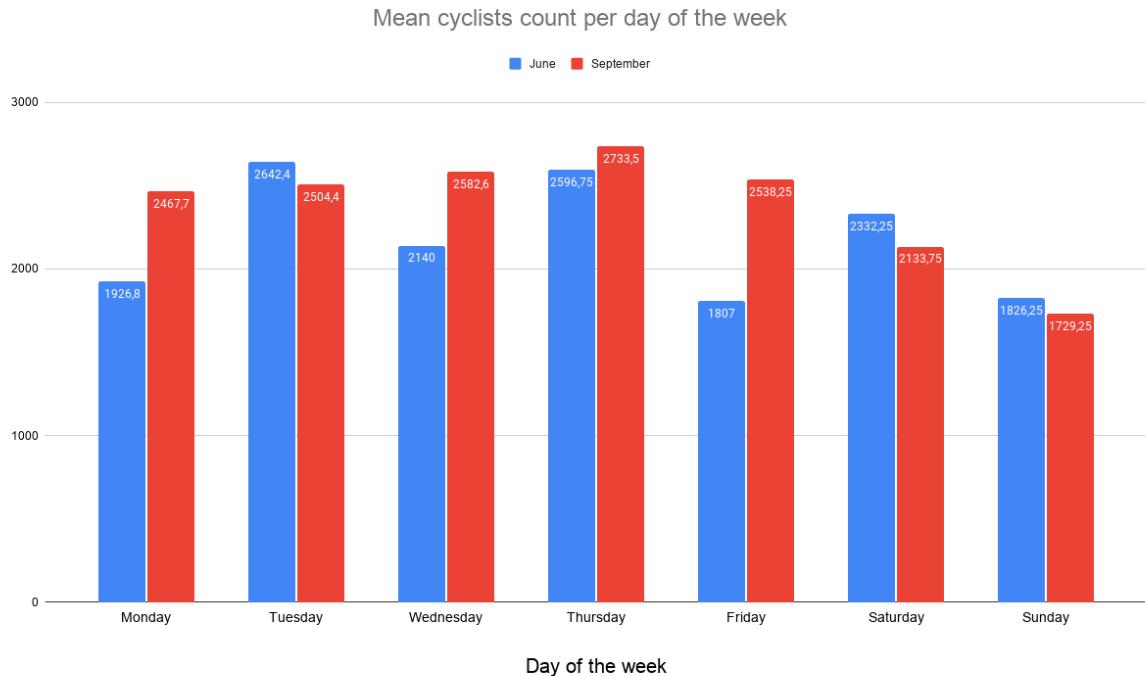


Figure 4.5: Mean cyclists count per day of the week — June to September comparison (bike road near ICE Krakow Congress Centre)

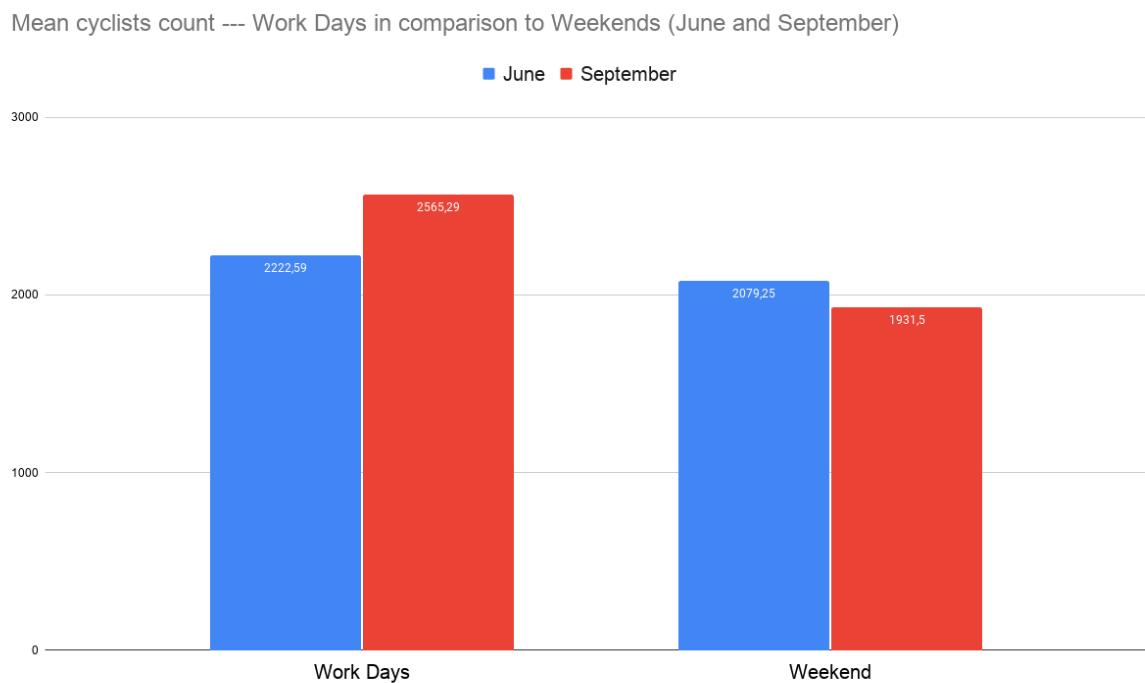


Figure 4.6: Mean cyclists count per day of the week — June to September comparison of Work Days and Weekends (bike road near ICE Krakow Congress Centre)

This simple example provides important information on how bicycle traffic changes on different months of

the year. It shows if it grows or not. Various conclusions can be drawn. For example, in Figure 4.2, even though in September the number of cyclists is higher than in June on early hours, it drops in later hours. After deeper analysis of different conditions, that information can signal that street lighting needs to be improved, considering that September is still quite the warm month. It could be one of the ways to plan local government's projects.

## 4.2. Data Collected From Camera at Lema Street

Second example shows different interpretation of similar data collected from camera on Lema Street where bike road was modernized. Table 4.4 show cyclists count during days of random week from July 6th to 12th (before modernization) and October 5th to 11th (after modernization). Table 4.5 shows summed numbers from Table 4.4.

Day of the week	Cyclists count throughout the day							Cyclists count throughout the day						
	09:45:00	10:45:00	11:45:00	12:45:00	13:45:00	14:45:00	15:45:00	09:45:00	10:45:00	11:45:00	12:45:00	13:45:00	14:45:00	15:45:00
Monday	20	53	68	118	178	210	190	232	255	249	263	260	192	178
Tuesday	229	261	180	386	210	305	436	419	291	311	424	353	216	259
Wednesday	117	277	505	471	11	98	397	138	98	188	318	157	314	339
Thursday	118	385	92	315	350	121	290	390	499	271	373	104	212	61
Friday	518	219	319	50	443	344	336	436	362	343	232	64	229	467
Saturday	293	179	130	171	49	27	12	485	519	331	242	118	97	41
Sunday	315	184	153	360	482	496	521	54	307	83	47	77	161	282

Table 4.4: Cyclist count during the day — week from July to week from October comparison (bike road on Lema Street)

Day of the week	Cyclists count	
	6–13 July	5–12 October
Monday	837	1629
Tuesday	2007	2273
Wednesday	1876	1552
Thursday	1671	1910
Friday	2229	2133
Saturday	861	1833
Sunday	2511	1011

Table 4.5: Daily cyclists count collected from street camera on Lema Street (sum of numbers for each day from Table 4.4)

Aggregation of this data for putting it on graphs like in first example:

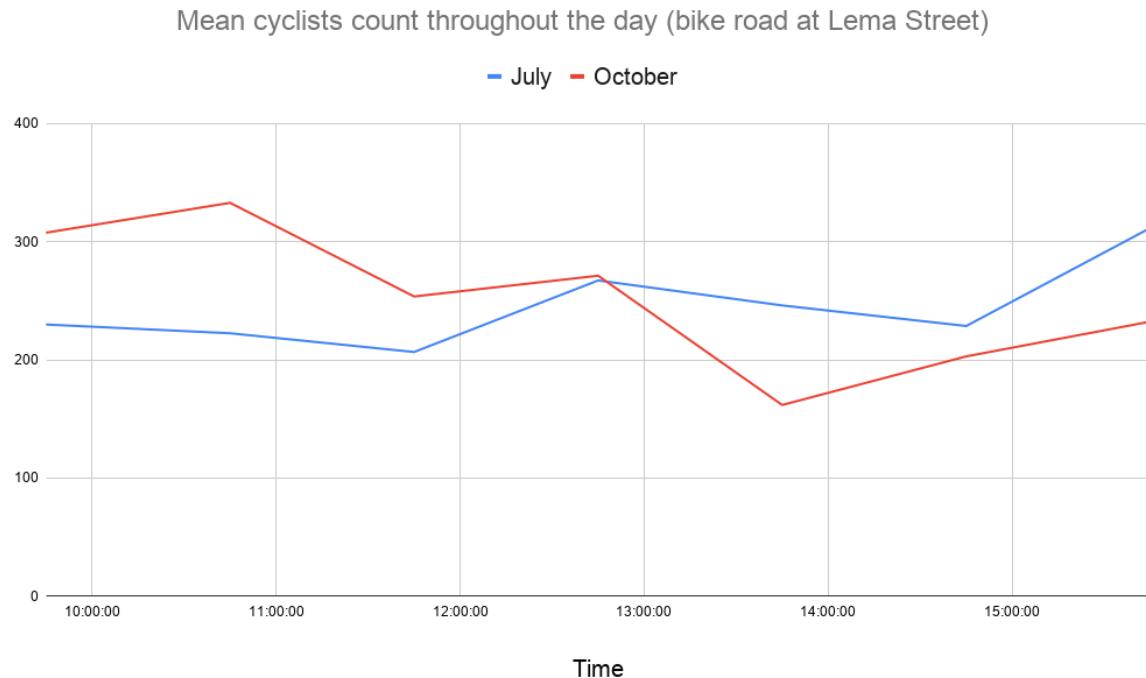


Figure 4.7: Weekly mean cyclists count on Lema Street for each hour — July to October comparison

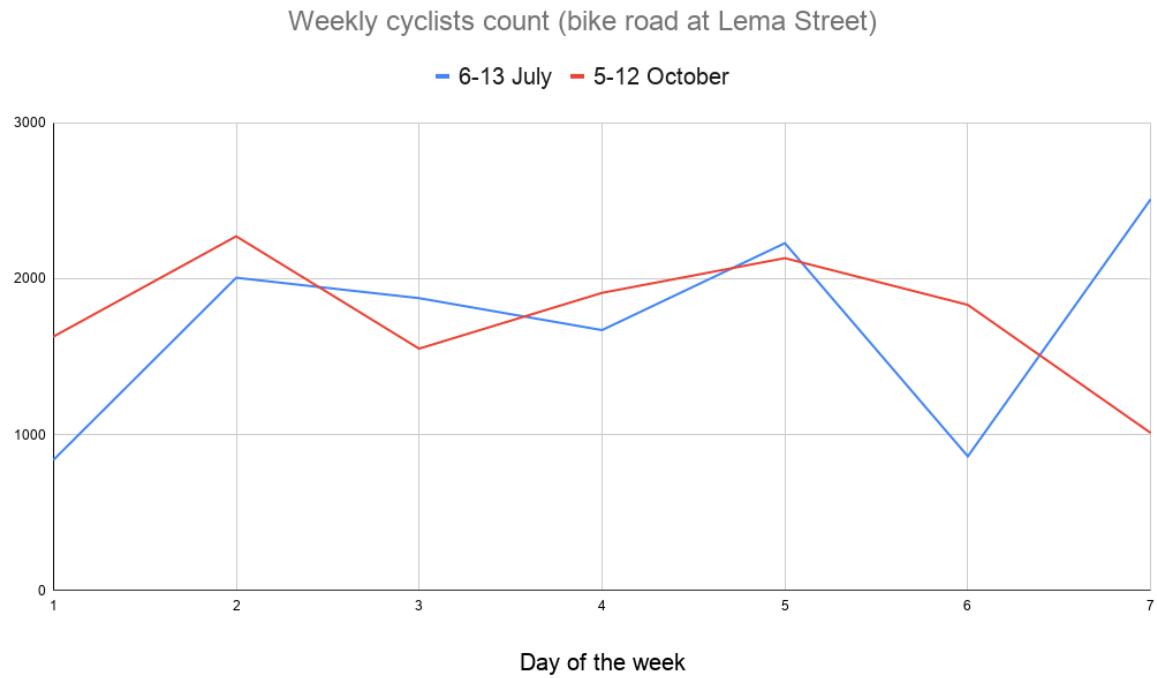


Figure 4.8: Cyclists count on Lema Street during chosen week — July to October comparison

Showing this data on a graph like in Figures above will not show striking differences, but we can still see that more cyclists were detected in October than in July. There can be many reasons why data looks like this, but collected numbers are excellent indicators to compare with other parameters like weather conditions in a specific

month (temperature, rainfall level). Altogether it can serve as a tool for evaluation of made investments or for planning new ones.

## 5. Conclusions

To sum everything up, learning about Computer Vision entirely from scratch was a very illuminating experience. I had to go through theory to practice to explore the secrets of Machine Learning used in image processing. However, hours spent on various courses will not go in vain. I am working on this or different subjects because there is still plenty to do in this matter. Visual Bicycle Counter is only an introduction to traffic analysis or investments evaluation and planning, and it always takes more time spent on developing it. Different measures can also be taken using gathered data, not only those from Chapter 4. The used model can also be trained to detect different objects like pedestrians, cars or electric scooters, becoming popular nowadays. It may be used to evaluate investments not only on bike infrastructure but also roads or sidewalks. As Machine Learning techniques are developed, more and more ways can be used and less human work it will require. Nevertheless, in my opinion, one thing will stay unchanged — the more data you have, the easier it is to work with Machine Learning algorithms overall, and better the research results get.

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