

#### Vehicle counting and motion direction detection using microphone array

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#### IEGULDĪJUMS TAVĀ NĀKOTNĒ



#### Motivation

- Need of vehicle detection for traffic statistics
- Non-invasive sensors
- Goal efficient traffic management







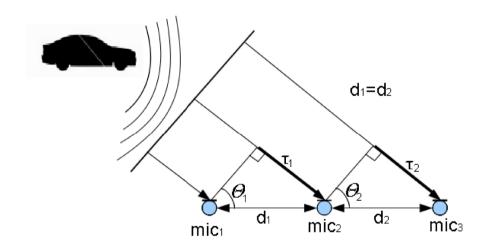
#### Vehicle detection

- Vehicle can be detected by it
  - Appearance (video camera, laser sensor)
  - Sound (microphone array)
  - Heat (PIR sensor)
  - Metal body and engine (magnetometer, induction loop)
  - Weight (pressure sensors)

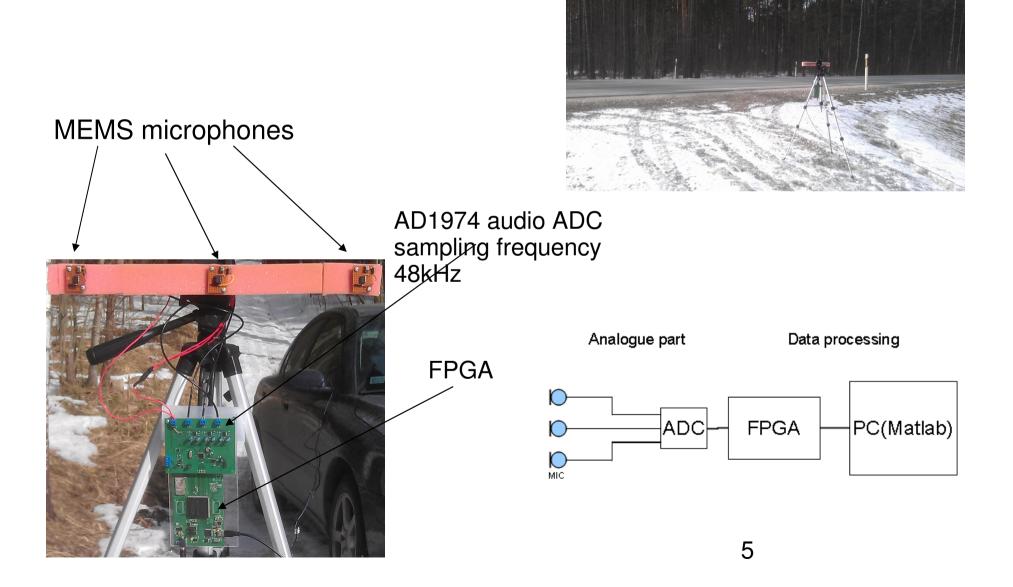
### Microphone array

- Any moving motor vehicle creates noise
- Applying microphone arrays and using signal processing it's possible to extract information from obtained signals
- Far-field approximation is applied
- Generalized crosscorrelation(GCC) algorithm is used for delay estimation between two microphones





### Designed system hardware



### Designed system algorithm

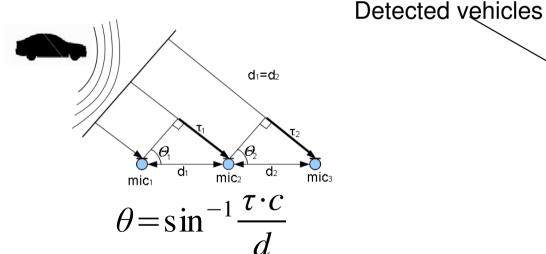
- Sound recording
- Delay estimation (windows length 250ms)
- Angle estimation Motion direction estimation mic<sub>1</sub> Direction Fitst order Delay detection derivative estimation mic<sub>2</sub> Delay Angle Vehicle mic<sub>3</sub> estimation estimation counting 1,2,3,4.....

# Vehicle counting

Angle values are estimated based on derived delays. Threshold is applied to filter noisy values. Nearest peak neighbor analysis is used to eliminate unwanted noise.

Sound signal from 9 vehicles

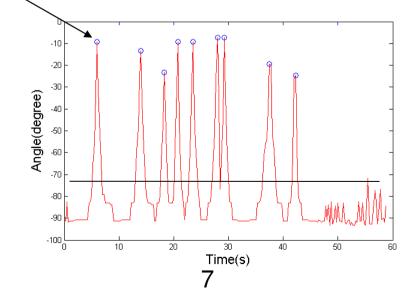
Output



c - speed of sound 343m/s

d - distance between microphones(20cm)

т - time delay

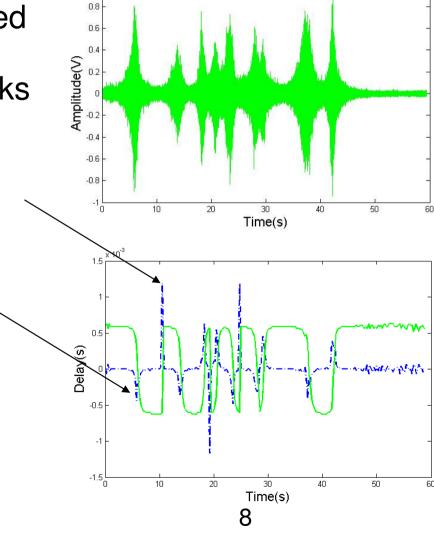


#### Motion direction detection

First order derivative is calculated from obtained delays. It represents slope of delays. Peaks are analyzed and compared based on their height.

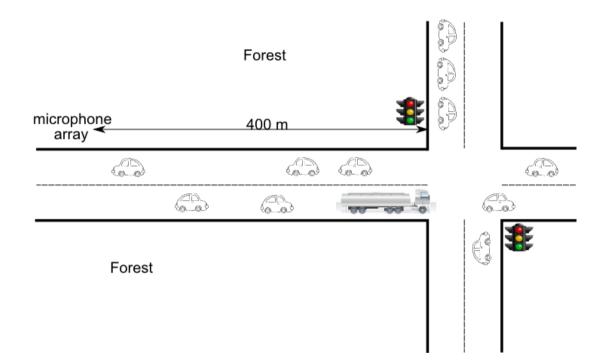
Maximums and minimums of derivative

Motion direction precision is ~70%



### Tests in real traffic flow





	Vehicle count	Precision
Ground truth	871	100%
False positive	119	13,66 %
False negative	84	9,64 %

## Thank you for your attention!