



<b>Title</b>	<b>A WSN approach to unmanned aerial surveillance of traffic anomalies: Some challenges and potential solutions</b>
<b>Author(s)</b>	<b>Afolabi, D; Man, KL; Liang, HN; Lim, EG; Shen, Z; Lei, CU; Krilavicius, T; Yang, Y; Cheng, L; Hahanov, V; Yemelyanov, I</b>
<b>Citation</b>	<b>The 1th IEEE East-West Design and Test Symposium (EWDTS 2013), Rostov-on-Don, Russian Federation, 27-30 September 2013. In Conference Proceedings, 2013</b>
<b>Issued Date</b>	<b>2013</b>
<b>URL</b>	<b><a href="http://hdl.handle.net/10722/198774">http://hdl.handle.net/10722/198774</a></b>
<b>Rights</b>	<b>East-West Design and Test Symposium Proceedings. Copyright © IEEE.</b>

# A WSN Approach to Unmanned Aerial Surveillance of Traffic Anomalies: Some Challenges and Potential Solutions

David Afolabi<sup>1</sup>, Ka Lok Man<sup>2</sup>, Hai-Ning Liang<sup>2</sup>, Eng Gee Lim<sup>2</sup>, Zhun Shen<sup>3</sup>, Chi-Un Lei<sup>4</sup>,  
Tomas Krilavičius, Yue Yang, Lixin Cheng, Vladimir Hahanov, and Igor Yemelyanov

<sup>1,2,3</sup>*Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University, Suzhou, China*

<sup>4</sup>*The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong*

<sup>1,3</sup>{David.Afolabi09, Zhun.Shen08}@student.xjtlu.edu.cn;

<sup>2</sup>{Ka.Man, HaiNing.Liang, EngGee.Lim}@xjtlu.edu.cn; <sup>4</sup>culei@eee.hku.hk

*Abstract*—Stationary CCTV cameras are often used to help monitor car movements and detect any anomalies—e.g., accidents, cars going faster than the allowed speed, driving under the influence of alcohol, etc. The height of the cameras can limit their effectiveness and the types of image processing algorithm which can be used. With advancements in the development of inexpensive aerial flying objects and wireless devices, these two technologies can be coupled to support enhanced surveillance. The flying objects can carry multiple cameras and be sent well above the ground to capture and feed video/image information back to a ground station. In addition, because of the height the objects can achieve, they can capture videos and images which could lend themselves more suitably for the application of a variety of video and image processing algorithms to assist analysts in detecting any anomalies. In this paper, we examine some main challenges of using flying objects for surveillance purposes and propose some potential solutions to these challenges. By doing so, we attempt to provide the basis for developing a framework to build a viable system for improved surveillance based on low-cost equipment.

## I. INTRODUCTION

With the cost of cars decreasing, more and more people are opting to use cars as their main means of transportation. In cities with large populations, the exponential rise in the number of cars on the streets can lead to many issues (e.g., accidents, congestions, etc.). Governments are spending large amounts of resources in order to improve means to help monitor the movement of cars and in the process enable enforcement officers detect any existing anomalies and prevent potential ones.

One widespread technology used to monitor the flow of cars is CCTVs. These can be seen placed on top of street light posts, traffic lights and/or specialized

street structures. Although useful, these types of structures are limited in their height, and this limitation can constraint severely the kinds of images and videos can be captured. Similarly, the type of images and videos can determine to a large extent how well they support computer vision and image analysis algorithms.

We believe that the use of unmanned flying (or aerial) vehicles (UAV) embedded with video cameras and wireless devices to be used in conjunction with normal CCTVs can support enhanced monitoring of car movements. Unmanned flying objects have become inexpensive and so have video cameras and wireless devices. In this paper, we explore some challenges of using these technologies for automatic monitoring of car flows and suggest some potential solutions for researchers to consider.

## II. UNMANNED AERIAL SURVEILLANCE: CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

The wireless vision sensor network (WSVN) [4] is suggested as a means to providing better framework to ensure proper aerial surveillance than other traditional methods. This network is composed of one or several small flying drones (e.g., 30-50 cm x 30-50 cm; see Figure 1) that can be controlled to continuously track moving objects whilst providing live video feeds or mission awareness data [4]. There is on-going research in the areas of cognition and efficient wireless sensor network (WSN) to improve communication among different drones and between drones and command center. We survey some advances made in WSN to identify challenges and possible solutions.

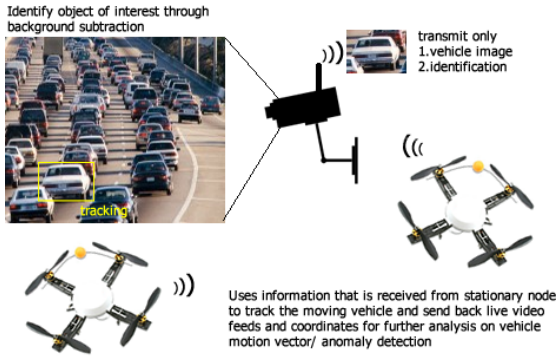


Figure 1. Aerial surveillance through coordination of multiple devices on the wireless network.

### A. Data collection

Temperature, location, and acceleration sensors provide scalar data and are usually non-directional; therefore collection of data from these sensors is relatively easy. Vision sensors, on the other hand, introduce a challenge because they are directional sensors. In addition, the field of view is important because as the vehicles being tracked are not stationary, it can steer off the view. Furthermore, the amount of data generated by this type of sensor could potentially be massive, and this is an important factor to consider in a wireless system network with limited bandwidth, processing power, memory, and battery power. Our approach is to use inexpensive devices, particularly the flying object (see Figure 2 for an example), which will suffer from the cited limitations.



Figure 2. A quadcopter with a payload of solar charged batteries to increase flight time.

Developments in CMOS (complementary metal-oxide semiconductors) technology and powerful embedded systems have led in improvements on signal processing, communication, and control. These improvements have made the cost of deployment of these systems cheaper and lighter than the existing wall-powered camera systems [4]. When deployed on flying drones, these advancements can enable some

complex computation such as vehicle type/number identification. The video data can be stored in the drone's memory and only the identification information is then sent back to the base station to reduce the amount of data transmitted. That is, the stationary elements (such as streets, buildings, trees, etc.) do not need to send back but only certain types of selected objects. This approach can dramatically reduce the amount of data that needs to be transmitted. Once the data is received by the ground center, a more powerful system can be used to reconstruct view. Also, further details can be sent by the aerial drone, but upon request from center.

### B. Coordination among drones

The limited sensing and communication range of the current system possess a problem in the number of drones/nodes needed to cover a particular region of interest (ROI). The maximum range of the IEEE 802.15 for reliable data transfer rate is 70 meters in an outdoor scenario [7]. Therefore an efficient node deployment that can give full area, point, and barrier coverage is important to reduce the overlap and increase connectivity. The grid deployment based on equilateral triangle provided maximum coverage area with the least amount of nodes [1] compared with the square grid or hexagonal grid (see Figure 3).

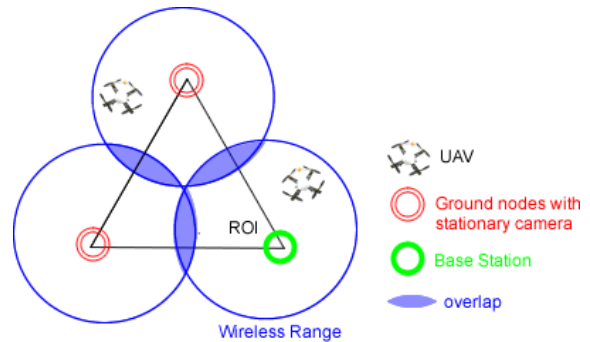


Figure 3. A triangular grid deployment of the node and base stations.

Cooperation and integration amongst the wireless sensor network nodes and the unmanned aerial vehicles can increase the performance in surveillance mission. A possible technique to support cooperation and integration involves a WSN middleware that incorporates an agent-oriented approach. It uses a Mission Description Language (MDL) to provide intelligent communication in UAV to UAV, UAV to Base Station, UAV to ground nodes, ground node-node, and ground node-base station (sink) [2]. As described in [2], the middleware services provided are:

Local resource management, network resource management, mission interpreter, decision-making engine, and context awareness database. In a WWSN system, it is important to find an optimal partitioning of functions between hardware/software and local/central processing and among many UAV. For example, certain UAV could have low resolution cameras to save energy and are used in fixed flying positions and in the initial monitoring phases. When an anomaly is detected a signal can be sent automatically to active a more powerful UVA, with a higher resolution camera(s), to capture more details or conduct a pursuit of an object.

### C. Continuous tracking of objects

Because our object of interest is non-stationary, finding an effective tracking method is paramount in WWSN. Continuously tracking objects as they move from node to node can be improved by the awakening mechanism of sensor node describe in [5]. Similar to the context of coordinating multiple UAV, in this model the sensors are in a periodical state of hibernation and waking up, until one sensor detects an object of interest and then sends a wakeup call only to neighboring sensor nodes. The nodes are kept awake for the needed periods and they go back into hibernation if they do not detect the object of interest or it is outside of its field of view. This approach ensures that resources are not wasted by nodes which are not within the vicinity of the tracked object. Furthermore, if these nodes are fitted with GPS radios, it will increase the speed required to pin point the area in which the object can be located, thus aiding quick aerial reconnaissance by the drones. In addition, it is possible to use the stationary cameras in such a manner that UAV are used when needed. For example, one can follow these steps, as shown in Figure 4.

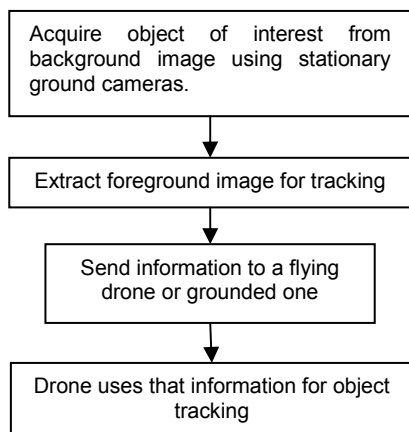


Figure 4. Steps in using both aerial drones and grounded cameras.

Most vehicle detection algorithms are based on background subtraction techniques which involve

capturing an image of the area of interest and comparing new images from the live feed to detect changes in the pixels. For these techniques to work, it is required that the camera remains stationary to achieve that high rate of accuracy at 90% as reported [9]. In the case of aerial surveillance, it is not possible to use the same method since the drone may have to follow the vehicle in an unpredictable path or, depending on wind speed and/or other environmental factors (e.g., rain), cannot remain stationary. To overcome this challenge, the foreground image (i.e. the image of the vehicle without the background) can be sent over the WSN to the nearest drone to track the vehicle's pattern regardless of the environment's background image [8].

### III. SUMMARY AND FUTURE WORK

In this paper, we have proposed the use of unmanned aerial vehicles to support the monitoring of traffic irregularities or anomalies from a wireless sensor network (WSN) approach. We highlight some potential challenges with this approach and propose some solutions. These challenges are in terms of connectivity and communication coverage, coordination and integration between different parts of WSN (base station, nodes, and flying drones), continuous object tracking within a region of interest, and background/foreground detection. The solutions proposed include utilizing triangular lattice coverage for full area connectivity with minimum overlapping, agent based approach to managing surveillance missions, efficiently partition hardware/software and local/central processing. Such system can be used not only for traffic monitoring, but also for other monitoring purposes as well, e.g. health-support, crime-reduction, disaster identification, and so on.

We plan to implement a working prototypical system based on our described solutions. Once the system is in place we aim to develop efficient algorithms for effective detection of traffic anomalies based on a classification of vehicle movement patterns.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This project is partially funded by SOLARI (HK) CO (www.solari-hk.com), the XJTLU Educational Development Foundation, and the XJTLU–Department of Computer Science and Software Engineering (Summer Undergraduate Research Fund). We also acknowledge the comments from the reviewers who have helped us improve our paper.

### REFERENCES

- [1] Akshay, N., Kumar, M.P., Harish, B., Dhanorkar, S. (2010). An efficient approach for sensor deployments in wireless

- sensor network. In *International Conference on Emerging Trends in Robotics and Communication Technologies (INTERACT'10)*, 3-5 Dec., pp.350-355.
- [2] Freitas, E., Ferreira, A.M., Pereira, C.M., and Larsson, T. (2009). Middleware support in unmanned aerial vehicle and WSN for surveillance Applications. Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg pp. 289-296.
- [3] Khurshed, K., Imran, M., Malik, A.W., O'Nils, M., Lawal, N., and Benny, T. (2011). Exploration of task partitioning between hardware, software and locality for wireless camera based vision sensor node. In the *6th International Symposium on Parallel Computing in Electrical Engineering (PARELEC'11)*, pp. 127-132.
- [4] Casares, M., Vuran, M., and Velipasalar, S. (2008). Design of a wireless vision sensor for object tracking in wireless vision sensor networks. In *2nd ACM/IEEE International Conference on Distributed Smart Cameras (ICDSC'08)*, pp. 1-9.
- [5] Xu, Y., Bao, Y., and Xu, H. (2009). An Algorithm for continuous object tracking in WSN. In the *International Conference on Research Challenges in Computer Science (ICRCCS'09)*, pp.242-246.
- [6] Renner, R., Hemani, Z., Tjoumas, G., Turley, K., Callender, C., Elstad, B., and Smith, P. (2009). Persistent surveillance: Storage, Search, and Distribution of Geospatial Data. In the *17th International Conference on Geoinformatics*, pp. 1-5.
- [7] Petrova, M., Riihijarvi, J., Mahonen, P., and Labella, S. (2006). Performance Study of IEEE 802.15.4 Using Measurements and Simulations. In *IEEE Wireless Communications and Networking Conference (WCNC'06)*, pp. 487-492.
- [8] Mohana, H.S., Ashwathakumar, M., Shivakumar, G., Manjunatha, K.C. (2009). Detection and Classification of Moving Objects by Using Real Time Traffic Flux Through Differential and Graphical Analysis. In the *1st International Conference on Computational Intelligence, Communication Systems and Networks (CICSYN'09)*, pp. 414-419.
- [9] Razali, M.T. and Adznan B.J. (2006). Detection and Classification of Moving Object for Smart Vision Sensor. Information and Communication Technologies. In *Information and Communication Technologies (ICTTA '06)*, pp.733-737.